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# History of the Bench and Bar of California





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HISTORY  
OF THE  
BENCH AND BAR  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

EDITED BY  
J. C. BATES

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HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR  
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## A WORD IN ADVANCE.

**T**HERE is perennial interest in stories of the achievements of lawyers. One cannot read of the history of the Continental Congress, of the origin of a single state in the Union, or of the development of any commonwealth, without coming upon stories of bench and bar.

California is not an exception to this sweeping statement. Even before the lawyers and their technical quibbling came, there was a well-defined order in the community of pioneers, in mining camps, and mountain fastnesses. Bret Harte, Dan De Quille, Sam Davis, Mark Twain, Arthur McEwen, and scores of less famous writers have woven fascinating stories around those rude scenes where primitive men dealt with outlaws.

No matter how rude the civilization, especially among English-speaking people, some form of quasi-legal procedure springs up. The eloquent Bishop tells us, in his *First Book of the Law*, and elsewhere, that law is the order that pervades and controls the universe. It is for this reason that all communities struggle to administer it in some form or other; hence stories of bench and bar, anecdotes of contests, interpretations, and the culmination of the ambitions and intrigues of men.

When we think of Patrick Henry, of Choate, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Hamilton, Voorhees, Ingersoll, Henry Clay Dean and other men eminent in statesmanship and oratory in the nation, it is to recall stories of bench and bar, for their great achievements, their training, and all their development were at one time or another in the atmosphere of courts.

The young man who reads Emerson's statement that the dream of youth and the most serious occupation of manhood is in the search for great men, will find that search oftenest rewarded, in the fields of brilliant achievement, in the arenas offered by courts of law. As the life, liberties, property rights, bequests, sacred wishes of the dying, and passions and intrigues of the living find their theater in the contentions of litigants, the intellectual combats of astute and eloquent lawyers, and the calm decisions of judges, whose motto was that justice be done, so the student of human conduct finds the note of joy and pain, of anxiety and care in the biographies of lawyers and the story of their triumphs and defeats. In the land of the argonauts history has been rich in incidents that the historian and the reader alike should find both valuable and entertaining.



With few exceptions the history of the bench and the bar of California has been free from taint. Its record will compare favorably with that of other states, even of old and staid commonwealths.

Despite the joking of humorists and vaudeville performers, there is little justification for the reproach that has often been cast on the legal profession, yet such reflections have frequently, perhaps almost always, been cast on the profession. In the days of Longfellow it was said of his father that he was an "honest lawyer."

The writer came to the bar forty-six years ago and soon became acquainted with all the profession then at the bar, including the "legal giants." He recalls that one of the honorable members of the profession, who afterward served for eleven years on the supreme bench, once spoke to him as follows: "I have found in my experience at the bar and on the bench that the legal profession is the most honorable profession there is, and I will make no exceptions."

An ex-chief justice of the United States said of Daniel Webster: "It is impossible to overestimate the support the court receives from the arguments of Mr. Webster. In his arguments, fidelity to the court is as conspicuous as fidelity to his client. It was not client first and conscience afterward, but duty to both, one and inseparable."

There was one traitor among the disciples of old, but exceptions should not prevail against the general rule among the legal profession any more than others.

The object of every attorney, the same as that of the judge, should be to promote justice and thus keep up the standard. "Justice is the greatest interest of man on earth. It is the litigant that holds civilized societies together. Where her temple stands, and so long as duly honored, there is the foundation of social security, general happiness, and the improvements and progress of the human race."

As expressed in verse:

In life's legal battles for man and for right,  
Let this be our motto—keep justice in sight;  
'Tis justice man lives for, that justice prevail  
Our forefathers battled and never did quail.

## GOLD CHANGES THE LAWS.

**I**T was really the discovery of gold and the great rush of American population that transformed California into a modern state, governed by American rather than Mexican customs and laws; for without the sturdy pioneers there would have been much delay in the development of the legal system that followed and has developed into what we have to-day.

Though Mexico had lost California, in fact, the old customs lingered here and there, the atmosphere of the state being like that of the great republic to the south. And after the rush of gold there was a rapid process of law-making, in the sense of establishing customs that had the sacredness of legislative enactment. In later years, molded largely by the hand of Stephen J. Field, the mining customs became the definite laws of the state, applying to that large and romantic industry that made its development possible.

No history of the bench and bar, no history, in fact, of any of the early or recent activities of California, would be adequate without at least brief reference to the influence of the gold era on the destinies of the California of a later day.

### The Power of Gold.

So long as men shall covet wealth under an industrial system that makes money the key to power, the history of the accidental discovery of gold in far-away California will appeal to mankind with the weird and luring freshness of romance; and the history of the finding of the first tiny particles by the discoverer of 1848, the story of the ingots first made in the far west, and of the "dust" first used—the strange fact that men actually feared that the precious metal would become as common as iron—all this must ever remain the great romance of the nineteenth century. It was the romance that made an empire of a wilderness, turned the heads of sturdy men in all countries, and worked wonders with many humble families. And when law, the universal molder of humane society, began to bring order out of chaos, when a great state was finally evolved from the mining camps and great rancheros, it was found that hundreds of formerly lowly persons had been lifted to lordly power. The Cap of Fortunatus, so to speak, had been placed on the heads of the paupers of only a few years before.

The history of the bench and bar has much to do with the evolution of society in California. Without law, properly administered, a vast area such as California would have fallen prey to all sorts

of outlawry; for however honest and careful the pioneers might have been, and however satisfactory their rude system of administering justice might have been under primitive conditions, trouble would have arisen with the complications of property, the complex relations of an advancing civilization, and the general development of resources.

### **Drum-head Courts.**

Drum-head courts in the woods answered the crude needs of rough-and-ready days, but vast problems arise when civilization advances to a point of wealth and complicated activities.

The marvel of the entrancing and never tiresome story of early California, of the discovery of gold and the struggles of the community to administer justice, lies partly in the fact that so many generations had passed before anybody really learned that the bright particles so often seen were really gold, and that it remained for a humble millwright to discover, quite by accident, in the glittering gravel of a tailrace, that which had lain hidden through the ages of Spanish exploration, and which was destined from the moment that Marshall saw it to revolutionize the history of men and countries, to give California a vast and complex system of mining laws and property holdings.

January 24, 1848, must ever remain the date when James W. Marshall beheld a sight that made possible the civilization of the state of the argonauts, preceding the laws and customs, the traditions and anecdotes of bench and bar that make that portion of the history of California.

### **Where the Law Failed.**

It is with regret that one reads of the fate of Sutter, on whose property gold was discovered. He was plundered again and again, and the courts were powerless to give him redress. The discovery of gold caused a stampede among his employees, who fled into the mountains in search of the precious metal, took his horses, and left his crops to rot for want of harvesters. His cattle were left to the mercy of thieves.

Sutter also caught the gold fever and set some two hundred of the Indians that remained with him to digging gold, but his enterprise, on the American River, was unsuccessful because it cost too much to produce the output.

Gold-hunters were generously fed at his table, thousands of them, as they pushed on to the mines. Some \$60,000 worth of his stock was stolen, but he got no reimbursement. Timber and grass were cut and carried away; he was deprived of his timber and lands, "under new



laws" and circumstances, and, strangely, he was never able to get redress in the courts.

### **Sutter Runs for Governor.**

In 1851 he ran for governor on the Whig ticket, but was defeated, whereupon he retired in comparative poverty to his farm, a small, undisputed possession on the Feather River, with the empty title of general of militia as his comfort.

However, the state did grant him a pension of \$250 a month, in recognition of his services. The pension was stopped in 1868, but Sutter went to Washington and struggled for twelve years to get compensation for his lands. In this quest he was unsuccessful, and he died in poverty in June, 1880.

Thus, not only did the early laws fail to stop the hand of plunderers or make redress for their invasions, but the national lawmakers failed to make restitution for the damage done by those who invaded a private citizen's rights and stole his property in the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49.

This condition is not to be wondered at when the reader reflects on what happened in California—in San Francisco, in particular—even after the adoption of the sovereign law of the land. Even in this era of supposed order, the people of San Francisco were confronted with problems of disorder and anarchy that led to the forming of the famous vigilance committees that became noted in the history of the early days.

### **Lawyers at the Helm.**

In an entertaining article, entitled "California's Gift to Civilization," by President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, that distinguished scholar says: "The lawyers, I am told, took the leading part in the development of California for the first twenty years of her life as a state, reluctantly yielding that place in later days to the man of affairs."

### **Work of Good Lawyers.**

"It was the influence of good and honest lawyers that brought about the use of the English language in the early courts and replaced the Civil Law of Roman origin by the English Common Law. Prominent in this work, so important in the legal civilization of California, was Elisha O. Crosby, in 1850. Not less important was the exclusion of slavery, accomplished largely at the bar, backed by public opinion and by the moral force of Thomas Starr King and others of California's great moral teachers."

Perhaps no one name in the history of California's jurisprudence stands out more conspicuously than that of Stephen J. Field, by reason of the high place he occupied in the national supreme court, as

well as by the predominating part he took, prior to his promotion to federal place, in the affairs of the state itself—and lastly, by reason of his great quarrel with Judge Terry, who was slain as the denouement of that long and bitter feud.

### Field's Great Part.

Associated with the name of Field, however, are such accomplishments, in California, as the establishment of community property, the change of what were originally unwritten mining customs into mining laws, and the development of the Code of Civil Procedure, which, following closely the model of New York, made common law pleading a thing of the past. Field, with a keen brain and a clever insight, being also a man of education and studious habits, careered at a formative era in the history of the Golden State, exerting a powerful influence on the civilization of his time. Others whose names are especially honored in memory are too numerous to mention at this moment, but among the conspicuous may be mentioned Lorenzo Sawyer, John B. Felton, Oscar L. Shafter, Samuel L. Wilson, Hall McAllister, Joseph P. Hogue, William T. Wallace, John T. Doyle, Eugene Casserly, Nathaniel Bennett, John Garber, Henry E. Highton, and W. H. E. Barnes.

President Jordan ascribes much of the success of Leland Stanford, as war governor, and David Broderick, as anti-slavery leader, to the advice and co-operation of good lawyers of sound mind and patriotic impulses.

He says that it is probably true that good lawyers had much to do with California's self-restraint in the period before Congress gave a system of laws to the newly acquired territory, and in the beginning of the War of the Rebellion.

This self-restraint has been aptly called, by Professor Abbott, "one of the finest examples in American history."

It was fortunate for those who lived in the troublous times of early California that really good lawyers were at the helm. A good lawyer has been defined as one who lives a clean life, lends a hand in the public service, and works hard and dies poor, with his debts paid.

Nathan Abbott says that a great lawyer, if he be a lawyer merely, "is not much more than a great actor. He may be popular, with his name on every tongue, but he is not a moral force, and unless a man is at heart a moral man he cannot be said to be a factor in civilization."

California's early leaders at the bar were broad-gauged men, men who rejected the definition of the advocate who said: "In office and court I am my client; elsewhere, I am myself." Such lawyers are never great figures in the development of a rational, well-founded civilization.

### **The Old Regime.**

It is not out of place to glance backward for a moment at the old regime and get an idea of conditions that existed at the time of the founding of the first settlement under modern laws, rather than under the Mexican system, combined with the government of the padres.

It should be borne in mind that the Mission Dolores, of San Francisco, was started on the bank of a lagoon and was consecrated by the building of an altar and the celebration of the first mass, June 29, 1776, a date almost coincident with the ringing of the tocsin that sounded freedom in Philadelphia and for the continental states.

As the early missions had a close contact with civil government and the administration of law, it is well to review the work that was going forth in early days at San Jose. The mission of Santa Clara was founded on January 12, 1777, three months after that at San Francisco.

On November 29, 1777, the town of San Jose, or El Pueblo de San Jose, was founded, having been selected as the spot for the town by reason of its rare beauty.

In the spring of 1777 Governor Felipe de Neve had noticed the haunting beauty of the country surrounding the Santa Clara Mission, and it was he that selected the site of San Jose as an eligible one for the pueblo, or village.

### **Settlers Attracted.**

Inducements were at once offered to people to go from the Presidio of San Francisco, and each settler volunteering was given some oxen, cows, horses, sheep, and goats. Sixty-eight pioneers thus founded the pueblo of San Jose.

In this humble way the very first authorized settlement in the state had its beginning, being the first town to be created and ruled under civil government alone. From the start the settlers were granted all the rights and immunities belonging to the provincial pueblos under Spanish laws.

Los Angeles was started under the same regime, and it was the second city established under civil law, the date of its creation being September, 1781. To the old mission fathers, however, belongs the credit of beginning the colonization of California. In spite of some just criticism for the training they gave the Indians, their interference with marriages, etc., their memory is entitled to the honor of great work along the line of obedience to law.

In the early work of the fathers there was considerable dissatisfaction among the people. It was complained that the priests, while teaching morality and obedience to law, interfered with the laws of nature by interdicting the marriage of white persons. By their advice, soldiers were not permitted to marry without the consent of



the Spanish sovereign—and the priests always advised against the giving of such consent. It is said that they preferred the docile Indians to the uncertain tempered whites. A number of colonists came from Spain, however, but they were compelled to buy their lands from the fathers.

### Spanish Rule Outlined.

No account of the beginnings of things civil in California would be adequate without some reference to the conditions that prevailed under Spanish rule.

Old Spanish archives have yielded a succinct account of these primitive conditions. Mr. Edmund Randolph, a California pioneer, made a careful study of these documents in 1860, visiting the office of the surveyor-general for that purpose. He found many interesting facts that may be summarized briefly for the purposes of this work.

It appears that all functions, civil and military, judicial and economic, were united, primarily, in the person of the commandante of a presidio, in due subjection to his superior, and so on, up to the king, an autocrat whose person was represented and whose will was exercised through officers in every part of his dominion, California being a part of that dominion.

In the archives of California may be found what was known as a *reglamento*, which is a set of regulations governing the Californians. Its headline announces that it is for the governing of the presidios, the promotion of the erection of new missions, and for the populating and extending of the establishments of Monterey.

This remarkable document was drafted by the governor in 1779, sent to Madrid, and approved by the king in 1781. It promulgates a royal *reglamento* for the governing of all presidios of the kingdom, with such small variations as the peculiar circumstances of California required—a true colonial system of control.

The manner in which pueblos were founded is given in detail. Each settler was permitted his building lot and sowing field of two hundred varas square, the whole together to have a common for wood, water, and pasturage; also a certain number of horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep, chickens, and farming utensils. At the start a settler was granted pay in addition to the enumerated goods, wares, and merchandise.

For the first five years settlers were free from the payment of tithes, but each was required by law to sell the excess of his production at a fixed price to the presidios. Each settler had to

keep a saddle-horse, a carbine, a lance, and hold himself in readiness for services to the king.

Lawyers will be interested to learn that the first trace of a political right found in reading the reglamento pertains to the franchise. Alcaldes were allowed to the pueblos. Some other offices were created. These officers were appointed by the governor for the first two years, then elected by the inhabitants.

### **Good Government Urged.**

These early municipal officers were enjoined to see to it that good government prevailed; that the pueblos, or villages, were duly policed; that justice was duly administered; that the public works were properly directed; that each citizen be allowed his proper share of water for irrigation; and, finally, that the provisions of the reglamento were carried out in spirit, as intended.

As a check "upon possible abuse of privilege," all elections were subject to the approval of the governor, who was granted power to appoint officers for three years beyond the first term, if he deemed such appointment expedient.

The reader should remember that California was at first a part of New Spain, being governed directly by the viceroy of Mexico. In 1776 it was formally attached to the commandancia general of the internal provinces. This included also Sonora, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Texas. California later became a part of a separate jurisdiction in the west. This arrangement did not last many years, and California reverted to the control of the viceroy.

Under this system laws came from the king direct, in his council of the Indies, at Madrid. All orders were issued to the viceroy of Mexico, from him to the next in rank, and from that person to the governor. The governor passed the order on to the captain or the lieutenant in command of a presidio. Orders took effect only as published or promulgated by courier. These orders traveled slowly, but in time reached every presidio in the province. When accidents, wars, and other causes impeded orders, the governors were in full control with despotic powers.

The last of the Mexican governors was Pio Pico, who became governor as First Vocal of the Department Assembly, February 15, 1845. On September 3 he was appointed constitutional governor by the president ad interim of Mexico. He lived and was respected by the people until a very old man. He passed away at Los Angeles on September 11, 1894.

Under the old regime the Californians were very much alone, being visited by few of the outside world. Under Spanish rule the vast world outside was largely as a closed book, because commerce with that world was forbidden. Ambitious navigators early in the nineteenth century, lured by tales of gold and opportunities for wealth, began to make California their objective. La Perouse was the first foreign visitor. He arrived in 1786. He was soon followed by Vancouver, who came in 1792, but it was not until the nineteenth century that there was a general stir and an exodus toward the Pacific. It was in 1806 that Rezanof, a Russian officer of high rank, arrived on a ship from Sitka, Alaska, and anchored in the bay of San Francisco. He soon became engaged to the beautiful daughter of Arguello, the commandante of the presidio. He died, however, on his way to Siberia. Miss Arguello never recovered from the shock of his death. In later years she became the Dona Concepcion of the romantic poem of Bret Harte's that has moved many readers to tears.

Dona Concepcion Arguello became a nun, and devoted her life to her work at Benicia, where she died in 1857.

### **The American Movement.**

Old lawyers who observed the conditions obtaining under Spanish rule, who knew the people and studied their way of life, have left writings expressing a doubt whether the average of the new settlers exceeded, in intelligence and honesty, that of those who dwelt in California before the influx of new times and new population. In many of the qualities that go to make good citizenship, in respect for property rights, love of neighbors, and similar qualities, the old population is said to have stood high.

But the ambition for a different regime was strongly evident at a period much farther back than history usually records as the date of revolutionary notions. In 1829 some unpaid soldiers at Monterey undertook, with the aid of a handful of Californians, says one writer, to put the country into Californian officers' power, this while still professing allegiance to the Mexican government. One Solis led the revolt, but it was short-lived and soon became only a memory.

Mexico's last serious attempt to govern California without regard to the wishes of the Californians was in 1842, when General Micheltorena, a well-meaning man, was given the title of governor. The people rebelled against his authority in 1844, soon after which



the popular Pio Pico, a Mexican of fine qualities, became chief executive of the state.

### **Old Ideals Pass Away.**

States do not seem to exist without a well-defined civil policy, a system of jurisprudence based on such ideals as lawyers draft. Perhaps this was the vital reason for the decadence of the rule of the padres.

Anyhow, for some reason, the temporal power of the church began to wane and the missions were destined to become ruins. The Indians, long the wards of the padres, became scattered, except those who had married soldiers, sailors, trappers, and others of the earlier visitors to the country. The red men grew weary of restraint, for at best there was monotony in the life of the missions. They were for the wild life, so when a chance came to go in quest of game again, when the autumns were brown and the streams filled with fishes they could spear, they began to drift away from those who had taught them the ritualism of Rome.

But the decadence of the missions was slow. It required a long time for them to fall into decay. At last, however, as one administration after another desired their removal, the fathers became discouraged, neglected their work, and finally left the country.

The undoing of the system came in 1845. Part of the missions were sold at public auction, part were rented. The proceeds of the rents were divided into three parts—one for the salaries of the remaining priests, one for the converted Indians, and the third for a pious fund for charitable purposes. From this latter fund much litigation resulted.

### **Where the Law Began.**

The beginnings of the law as we now know it, or, rather, of the orderly administration of a system of jurisprudence different from what had obtained, despite vigilance committees and other irregularities, was doubtless at San Francisco; for the administration of law, like litigation itself, clings about property rights, inheres in populous districts, and is a part of commercial life.

So when San Francisco began to grow, lawyers were attracted. Possibly they had to try all sorts of other pursuits for a time, but the strife and crime, the lives and deeds of San Francisco's population gave us many of the best anecdotes of bench and bar, many of the celebrated trials that are remembered in history.

The natives were really a careless, free, and rather lovable people, not particularly ambitious for worldly goods, and given to

indolence. They lived, in many respects, a life of idyllic simplicity, delighting in gay dress, as do negroes and many other native races. Their hospitality to strangers was remarkable. The tradesmen who settled among them found them honest, if slow, in the settlement of their accounts. Conditions may be surmised when it is recalled that hides were still the currency of the country. It was an event of the day when ships arrived from the eastern ports of the United States.

### **Natives a Free People.**

The natives were a careless, free people, fond of sports, not ambitious of worldly goods, and given somewhat to gaming. The arrival of a ship from the east was an event in the life of the community. By 1846 the white population of San Francisco was about two hundred souls, chiefly colonists of an adventurous spirit. Their reports of conditions must have been favorable, for by 1847 the population had increased to two thousand, including small settlements around the bay. The city itself had only about seven hundred population. Spanish customs, the Spanish language, and the Spanish ideas of courts, judges, the authority and sanction of law were common in those days.

So far as litigation affecting domestic relations is concerned, we have it on good authority that men and their wives were not in the habit of quarreling to any great extent. In short, the domestic lives of the people were probably an example to their visitors. The women were not of loose morals, though the men, given to peccadilloes and horseracing, sometimes wandered considerably from the teachings of the holy fathers. Church-going on Sundays was an almost universal custom. After the congregations were dismissed, however, horseracing was common. Card-playing, singing, dancing, and other amusements were the inevitable refuge during Sunday afternoons. The fandango soon followed their devotions, and they took great delight in the game of monte.

### **Old Lawyers Were Popular.**

Lawyers in the early days partook of the character of the population, being "good fellows" in the sense that they knew outdoor sports and were good riders, good hunters, good anglers. Tuthill, the most interesting of all the early writers on historical matters, says it was a poor man who owned less than a dozen horses, but he who owned a real saddle was indeed a man of wealth. But such a saddle! It was elaborately made and artistically carved in every detail. Many a wretch, tempted to steal this invaluable treas-

ure, was hanged for his criminal folly. A misereant who dared to trifle with such a piece of property as a saddle had no escape from the anger of the outraged public. Few lawyers had the temerity to make much of a defense in such a case, if the evidence had anything like the semblance of truth—and spurious cases of the kind were indeed few. The characters who were likely to commit such grave offenses were pretty well known and suspected to such an extent that their stay in a community, even if their crimes did not find them out, was usually brief.

### **Rodeo Drew Lawyers.**

A great event in the early days, and one that attracted crowds of professional men as well as others, was a rodeo, or annual rounding up for branding cattle. For this purpose the animals were driven or herded together in bunches, then branded. Each owner's brand was deposited with the alcalde, whose judicial and advisory powers were almost absolute within the field of his jurisdiction. An attempt to steal cattle was as serious an offense, almost, as could be committed. Like horse-thieves in Missouri, cattle-thieves in California usually ended their lives in their boots. Few lawyers were ever successful in defending men suspected of such crimes.

There was no such thing known as trying to move a jury to sympathize with an erring thief of this description. Whether he had a mother or grandmother living, one who prayed for her erring son, who was white-haired or otherwise, he usually met his fate at the hands of a jury steeled against such crimes. Indeed, he was fortunate to escape with the verdict of a regular jury, for a sterner method was common in those days of rude justice. There was one exception to this statement. It is estimated that clever Indian thieves stole more than ten thousand horses from Californians between 1827 and 1847. Bands of Indian thieves of this character roamed the country. Their custom was to eat the flesh of the animals they stole. This was perhaps the cause, originally, for the great bitterness that developed against horse-thieves and cattle-thieves.

### **Before the Conquest.**

Tuthill tells us that many of the settlers who arrived in California between the years 1826 and 1846 became leaders, some of them prominent in the professions as well as in commercial and political life. As many as two thousand lived in Upper California in 1846, many of them being trappers. A large number of them retired from their hardy pursuits and took part in civic affairs.



The annals of those early years abound in stories of virtue, courage, skill, and remarkable powers of endurance. The men who adopted the constitution and founded the commonwealth were in no sense weaklings. They were lovers of liberty and law, although equal to the emergencies of a land without those organized modes of administering it that characterize an advanced civilization.

Unfortunately for the native Californians, unfortunately, also, for the good name of the country, all men were not of the generous, law-respecting type. There were vagabonds and quarrelsome men among the early settlers, and at times they caused much trouble and delayed the coming of good feeling between the natives and the new population. It was this situation in part that caused stern methods and substantial, rather than ethical, justice to be administered in many instances.

### **Hair-splitting not Known.**

Such stories as modern writers have written about some hair-splitting of judges could not have been suggested in the olden days, when even judges looked to justice and the spirit, rather than to the letter, of the law. Ambrose Bierce's charming fable about the supreme court justice and the drowning man could never have been drawn from primitive conditions in California. According to the distinguished author's version, an associate justice of an eastern supreme court was sitting by a river when a weary traveler approached and said:

"I want to cross. Would it be lawful to use this boat?"

"It would," was the reply; "it is my boat."

The traveler thanked him, and, pushing the boat into the water, embarked and rowed away. But the boat sank and he was drowned.

"Heartless man!" said an indignant spectator. "Why did you not tell him that your boat had a hole in it?"

"The matter of the boat's condition," said the jurist, "was not brought before me."

This recalls the story of a young lawyer from the east, who, with academic polish, sought to practice law in the early days of California. His mind was full of definitions. He knew the rule in Shelley's Case, all about shifting uses, contingent remainders, and the definitions of law itself. He could quote Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, and knew that the law had her seat in the bosom of God, that her voice was the harmony of the world. The first client who came across his threshold asked, "What's the law governing hogs?" The next man wanted to know something about mines. The young

man floundered. He knew nothing about practical affairs, polished as he was in the field of definitions. Pretty soon the client looked out of a window, gave a shrill whistle, and in came a red-shirted, heavily booted, grizzly-looking man of some forty years of age. Over his shoulder was a shovel, his hands were soiled—but he was a practical lawyer and gave the advice required, without hesitation.

The story, whose location is lost in the blur of years, may have been a fictitious creation, but it gives a good idea of the conditions of early California.

## EARLY COURTS IN CALIFORNIA.

**N**OT long after Mexico won her independence from Spain, the old Mexican states known as Sonora and Sinaloa were formed into two territories, known as the Californias—Upper and Lower. These two territories constituted the sixth judicial circuit of the Mexican Republic. Alta California, which means upper, became the California of to-day. It was then one of the judicial districts of the sixth circuit.

At Rosario, as early as 1828, a court was established, with Jose Joaquin Aviles as judge, but no court was established for Upper California. An ecclesiastical court, presided over by Padre Jose Sanchez, then president of the missions and vicar forane, took care of the early contentions of litigants. This vicario foraneo was the direct representative of the bishop of Sonora. This arrangement lasted until December 29, 1836, when a new law was made by Mexico. Under this statute the *alcaldes* were granted jurisdiction over certain cases known to the civil law.

To use civil law terms these cases were those of conciliation, oral litigation, and preliminary proceedings, both civil and criminal.

In June, 1845, the question of organizing a sort of superior court was seriously considered. This tribunal was to consist of two judges, or ministers, as they were called, also an attorney-general. The court, of course, had two chambers.

In each capital of a *partido* there was to be a tribunal of inferior jurisdiction. It was to be a court of first instance, presided over provisionally by the first *alcalde* where there was a town council. In other instances, a justice of the peace was to have control. War with the United States really interrupted matters judicial to such an extent that the system had no fair trial, so the transition from old to new methods was sudden, after the war. American occupation and control, with annexation, ended old methods.

It should be said that the first administration, of a military type, was in many ways highly satisfactory. Military officials won honor by the way they administered the law up to the time that civil government and more formal tribunals were established.

### **Military Administration.**

Colonel Richard B. Mason was the first military governor. He was in power from May 31, 1847, until April 13, 1849. It was his firm belief that the military power should always remain subor-



dinate to the civil, as announced by George Washington when he was a young man in the Continental Army. With these views soundly imbued in the very fiber of his nature, he was both popular and efficient. He appears, from all accounts, to have been a man of excellent judgment and sound character.

Although he might have become despotic, he was always kind and broad-minded. He ordered that all cases should be tried by juries. In civil cases these juries consisted of six members; in criminal, of twelve.

An instance of the way Governor Mason wiped out what had grown to be a scandal, is cited by Hittell, in his History of California. It seems that there had been complaint for a long time that special privileges had been granted to the clergy of the Catholic church, as under the ecclesiastical era of history.

In November, 1847, a remarkable test came before the governor. It seems that Father Real, of Santa Clara, was sued for a breach of contract. He pleaded that he was an ecclesiastic, and therefore not amenable to the judgment of what the civil law had termed a profane court, a worldly tribunal.

The plea had been usual in California for so many generations that it seemed almost a bit of profanation to question it; but the matter was referred to Governor Mason. He quickly decided the case against the priest. He said he did not know just what peculiar privileges had been enjoyed by clergymen in the past, but he felt sure that when a priest entered into a secular bargain he had departed from his religious calling. In the case at bar, it appeared the bargain had been made with a worldly man, a citizen. The making of that bargain, held the governor, placed the priest on an equality with the citizen, and he should be required, like everybody else, to have his cause tried by the secular court and to abide by the terms of his agreement.

The decision put an end to what had begun to lead to many disputes and considerable bitterness of feeling. The incident is said to show the character of Mason, whose memory was long revered by those who knew him.

### **An Important Administration.**

General Bennett Riley succeeded Governor Mason, and his administration was destined to play an important part in the judicial history and forms of procedure of the state. Judge E. W. McKinstry once paid Governor Riley the high compliment of saying that he was a brave, level-headed man, and not a constitution monger.

The judge said: "He employed without ostentation, and surrendered without delay, such civil powers as were thrust upon him by an extraordinary combination of circumstances."

On June 3, 1849, Governor Riley issued the most important proclamation of his administration—one that called for the election of a superior court of four judges and a fiscal, a judge of first instance for each district, alcaldes, and justices of the peace.

John W. Geary was chosen first alcalde of San Francisco, the election taking place on August 1, 1849. He got all the votes cast in San Francisco, which amounted to 1516.

Frank Turk was chosen second alcalde. It will be noticed that in the cases of Mason, Geary, and Turk, the names of streets in San Francisco attest the popularity of the men.

Peter H. Burnett was chosen from San Francisco and San Jose as one of the judges of the superior court. The other three were Pacificus Ord, Lewis Dent, and Jose M. Covarrubias. Frederick Billings was then appointed attorney-general (or fiscal) by Governor Riley. William B. Almond was also appointed a judge of a special court of first instance only, with civil jurisdiction only.

Almond's peculiarities were remarkable. It is said that he had no respect for lawyers and their quibbling. He had an idea he could see through any case at a glance, and when he had made up his mind concerning a fact, a law, or a case, he was as unalterable as the laws of the ancient Persians.

Learned opinions, judicial precedents, lawyers' speeches, and all forms of technicality seemed to rouse his anger. Hittell says Almond waved aside, as simple matters, questions that would have puzzled a Mansfield or a Marshall.

### Other Odd Conditions.

In the early stages of jurisprudence in California, many methods were in vogue. The form of justice conformed more or less to the state of civilization in the particular district under question. At Los Angeles the Mexican system prevailed, with civil law in its pristine and polished form, but in Sacramento, where the Missouri influence predominated, there were many echoes of the common law of England. San Francisco probably had the most wonderful court of all, especially under Almond. Jurisdiction was unlimited as to parties, subject matter, technicalities. "All was fish that came to the judge's net," said Judge McKinstry. He took cognizance of matters, spiritual and probate, of common law and

equity. But the civil law was always regarded as supreme, if anybody could be found who knew what it was.

Toward the last of this regime, quite unlike the methods of modernity, just thirty minutes were allowed to a trial. In the winter of 1849-50 rain fell incessantly for four months, and during this season there was, part of the time, no regular courtroom, so juries were compelled at times to hold their sessions in the open yard. The name of the clerk of this remarkable court was Pomeroy, commonly called "Pom." At the end of the short trial the foreman, just before announcing the verdict, would say, "Pom., what's our fees?" Whereupon the verdict of twelve men good and true was rendered. This story may be slightly exaggerated, though those who were familiar with the times and the court insist that it is pretty true to life.

Prompt and decisive judgments were the rule, guided by excellent common sense, and free from the technicalities and delays of modern times.

Elaborate opinions were unknown in those plain, blunt times.

#### **Length Does not Always Give Strength to Judicial Opinions.**

It has always been admitted that the convention that adopted the constitution was a strong one, for the wisdom of the men of 1849 shone resplendent in those times of sturdy endeavor. The conditions and surroundings were certainly abnormal when compared with the current of life as it usually ran. That portion of the organic law which provided for the permanent judicial system of the state has always been praised for its far-sighted wisdom.

Under that constitution the judicial system consisted of a supreme court, district courts, county courts, probate courts, justices of the peace, and such other inferior courts as the legislature might deem necessary.

#### **Supreme Court Provisions.**

The supreme court was composed of a chief justice and two associate justices. Their terms of office were six years each. The district courts were given original jurisdiction in law and equity in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeded two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest; and in criminal cases not otherwise provided for these courts had jurisdiction, also in issues of fact joined in probate courts.

The legislature chose the first district judges, for a term of two years. Their successors were elected by the people for six years.



Cases arising in justices' courts went to the jurisdiction of county courts, which also had jurisdiction in such special cases as the legislature might provide.

The legislature, as authorized by the constitution, selected S. C. Hastings, chief justice of the supreme court, with Henry A. Lyon and Nathaniel Bennett as associate justices.

On the thirtieth day of March, 1850, the legislature, after dividing the state into nine judicial districts, elected the district judges. On April 5th, after the election of a superior court for San Francisco, the legislature elected three judges for it. Those first chosen for these positions were: O. S. Witherby, for the first district; Henry A. Tefft, for the second district; John H. Watson, for the third district; Levi Parson, fourth district; Charles N. Creaner, for the fifth district; James F. Thomas, sixth district; Robert Hopkins, seventh district; William R. Turner, eighth district; and W. Scott Sherwood, for the ninth district. P. H. Morse was elected chief judge, Hugh C. Murray and James Caleb Smith, associates for the superior court of San Francisco.

#### Old Amendments.

Amendments to the constitution of 1849, which were ratified on the 3d of September, 1862, reorganized the supreme court by increasing its members to five judges. Their terms of office were at the same time extended from six to ten years. They were, by the new provision, given appellate jurisdiction in cases of equity, also in all cases of law involving title to real estate. Cases in which the value or demand of property\* in litigation amounted to three hundred dollars also came under their jurisdiction, as did cases arising in probate courts, criminal cases amounting to felony, where questions of law alone were involved.

Power was given this tribunal to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus.

Under the constitution of 1849 the supreme court failed to get any original jurisdiction. The state, under that instrument, was divided into fourteen judicial districts, with power reserved in the legislature to make such alterations, from time to time, as the public good might seem to require.

Such alterations could not be made, however, except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislature. In addition to jurisdiction in cases of equity and law, the district courts and the judges thereof were, by this enactment, authorized to issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons held in custody in their respective districts.

Original jurisdiction for the county courts was given in many cases, among those being matters of forcible entry and detainer, insolvency, actions to prevent or abate nuisances, special cases and proceedings not otherwise provided for, and several phases of criminal procedure that were to be provided for from time to time by the legislature.

### **Appellate Jurisdiction.**

These courts also had appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts and some other inferior tribunals. Under the same law, county judges were given the power to hold probate courts and perform such duties as might be prescribed from time to time regarding probate capacities. They were also given the right to issue writs of habeas corpus in their respective counties.

It should be remembered that neither the constitution nor its amendments provided for any salary to be paid the judges of these courts. The compensation for these servants was to be determined from time to time by the legislature, with the provision that the pay should not be either increased nor diminished during the term for which any judge had been elected.

After the first amendment of the constitution of 1849, Silas W. Sanderson, Lorenzo Sawyer, John Currey, Augustus L. Rhodes, and Oscar L. Shafter were elected justices of the reorganized supreme court. These were learned and able men, and those who survived for any length of time after the expiration of their terms of office were much respected by the community. One of those who held the esteem of the community during a long period of years was Honorable John Currey, who was a prominent figure in San Francisco during many stormy times of later history. He always took a vital interest in public affairs.

Judge Rhodes was also highly honored by the people after the expiration of his term of office.

Justice was administered by the courts thus constituted for a period of seventeen years, with the minimum of complaint. Like all other human institutions, however, the system of course developed a few objectionable features, as a result of which a number of changes were imperatively demanded. Sundry opinions prevailed as to how these changes might be effected with the maximum of benefit and the minimum of evil.

The view prevailing among most of the members of the bar was decidedly against any very radical change of the judicial system then prevailing, but when the constitutional convention met in 1879, it was found that a majority of its members were in favor of many

new provisions. There had been much political agitation, which ripened this view to the point that about as many changes as could be thought of were demanded.

### **Judicial System Revised.**

In accordance with the prevailing view, the judiciary was rather severely dealt with. The supreme court was still further enlarged in membership, seven judges instead of five being provided for. A decided revolution was in the appointment of five commissioners, given power to examine and give opinions in cases referred to them by the supreme court. The terms of the judges were extended to the period of twelve years and their salaries were fixed at six thousand dollars a year. The court was divided into two departments, but arrangements were made for frequent sessions in bank to consider such cases as are regarded of sufficient importance to justify this procedure. It was provided that the concurrence of all the judges in a department was made necessary for a judgment therein, and in bank the concurrence of four judges was made necessary.

As the beginnings of things judicial always give one a better idea of their later developments, it may be worth while to dwell a little more in detail on the sweeping effects of the constitution of 1879, which organic document has figured conspicuously in later judicial and political history.

One of the remarkable and much discussed provisions of the new constitution, caused, no doubt, by judicial delays and some impatience on the part of the people, dealt with the method of rendering judicial decisions. Delay of justice is a denial of justice in many cases. This provision of the constitution was that all decisions made in bank or in a department be made in writing, stating the grounds therefor.

Many complaints had been made because of delays in the decision of causes under the old system, so the framers of the new constitution, impatient over these delays, tried very hard to correct the evil by providing that no judge of a superior court or of the supreme court should, after the first day of July, 1880, be allowed to draw or receive any monthly salary unless he should subscribe to an affidavit before an officer authorized to administer oaths that no cause in his court had remained undecided if it had been submitted for decision for the period of ninety days theretofore.

In the light of subsequent developments it may be said that the purpose of the makers of the constitution, and especially the motive



of those who tried to hasten the decision of causes, was doubtless good.

Mr. Henry H. Reid, a lawyer prominent in San Francisco for many years, said the founders doubtless had in view Shakespeare's soliloquy, put in the mouth of Hamlet, regarding the law's delays, or they remembered the provisions of Magna Charta, wherein King John undertook that he would neither sell nor deny nor defer right or justice to anyone.

### **Some Harsh Provisions.**

It was the opinion of those who went into the situation carefully that the application of the provision was a little unreasonable as applied to the supreme court. Justice Stephen J. Field made an unanswerable argument to the effect that the rendering of tedious written opinions in all sorts of cases would not only lead to an elephantine library, but to a great cost bill as well.

The provision thus adopted by the makers of the constitution were rather unnecessarily drastic, said Justice Field, because the provision that all decisions must be in writing, with reasons fully stated for each case, made it almost impossible for the judges to decide cases as rapidly as required in that portion of the measure which punished the judges of the supreme court by withholding their salaries.

It may now be said that a careful survey of the situation, made by those who studied the situation with care after the immediate heat and glamour of the occasion had passed, led them to the conclusion that the salary provision was probably well taken as to the superior judges, but the wisdom of the same provision, applied to the supreme court, was at once questioned, even bitterly assailed. The trial courts were not required to give written reasons for their decisions nor to render their judgments in writing. This exemption made the ban less onerous in their case than in the case of the higher court.

### **Sweeping Changes.**

Perhaps the most important change made by the constitution of 1879 was the sweeping revolution that applied to the remainder of the judicial system, few fragments of which survived the new instrument's provisions.

Old courts of original jurisdiction, except those of justices of the peace, were swept entirely away. A superior court for almost every county in the state was organized to take their place. By these provisions, all cases then pending in the district courts, county

courts, probate courts, and all other inferior tribunals, except those of justices of the peace, were sent to the new court.

By an extension of the provisions of the revolutionary law, all cases in which the old courts had exercised jurisdiction were thenceforth to be brought, heard, and determined in the new superior courts.

Under this old provision, the superior courts as we now know them obtained extensive powers—powers that, in some of the older communities of the United States, are exercised by separate tribunals. In fact, the growth of later years caused the superior courts to assign criminal cases to one department, in cities, probate cases to another, juvenile cases to another, and so on.

The superior judges were given the power to perform all the duties of all previous judges, in cases theretofore known at common law, both civil and criminal. As a chancellor the superior judge was given power to apply all the rules and remedies known to equity jurisprudence; he was to perform the functions of spiritual courts as to wills, estates of decedents, matrimonial cases, and special proceedings. In the absence of federal legislation, and under the old state bankruptcy law, he had power to deal with insolvency, which power was generally exercised until the adoption of the federal law some years later.

Considering the labor involved in the performance of all the duties of the superior courts, it must be conceded, says Mr. Reid, after a review of the work of the intervening years, that the administration of justice in the courts of California has been much better than was freely prophesied would be the case. Those who made the evil prophecies feared that the duties would be beyond the power of the judges. These forebodings, be it known, were usually indulged in by those who bitterly excepted to the sweeping changes made by the new constitution.

One of the sweeping provisions of the new instrument was that which made superior judges ineligible to any other office or employment during the terms for which they were elected. Their salaries were also made payable, one-half by the county, one-half by the state.

### **To Remove Judges.**

Another provision of far-reaching scope was that which authorized the legislature to remove all judges of superior courts and all justices of the supreme court for malfeasance in office. Under these provisions, laid down with emphasis in the convention, this removal may be effected by the concurrent resolution of both houses

of the legislature, adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house. A copy of the complaint must be served on the judge complained of and an opportunity given to him to be fully heard.

A very sturdy attempt was soon made by a disappointed litigant, who thought he saw his chance to obtain the removal of two justices of the supreme court, but he failed in his effort. There may yet be times when this summary method of getting rid of judges will be called into action, but many of the older lawyers still maintain that it is a dangerous expedient, more likely to be used to remove a judge who is unpopular than one who is ignorant, dishonest, or unjust. This reminds one of the fact that in recent years there has been a great deal of agitation regarding that part of the recall movement that has to do with the recalling of judges.

In this connection, although not bearing directly on the political history of California, the words of the immortal statesman and orator, Daniel Webster, might be recalled with profit by the student of the times. In discussing questions similar to those now uppermost in the public mind concerning the judiciary—although he spoke in Massachusetts at a constitutional convention—he said, in part:

#### **Daniel Webster's Views.**

“The judiciary is composed of few persons, and those not such as mix habitually in the pursuits and objects which most engage public men. They are not, or never should be, political men. They have often unpleasant duties to perform, and their conduct is often liable to be canvassed and censured where their reasons for it are not known, or cannot be understood. It is the theory and plan of the constitution to restrain the legislature as well as other departments, and to subject their acts to judicial decision whenever it appears that such acts infringe on constitutional limits. Without this check, no certain limitations could exist on the exercise of legislative power. The judge is bound by his oath to decide according to law. The constitution is the supreme law. Any act of the legislature, therefore, inconsistent with that supreme law, must yield to it; and any judge, seeing this inconsistency, and yet giving effect to the law, would violate both his duty and his oath. But it is evident that this power, to be useful, must be lodged in independent hands. If the legislature should, unhappily, be in a temper to do a violent thing, it would probably take care to see that the bench of justice was so constituted as to agree with it in opinion. There is nothing, after all, so important to individuals as the upright administration of justice. This comes home to every man; life, liberty,

reputation, property—all depend on this. No government does its duty to the people which does not make ample and stable provision for the exercise of this part of its powers. Nor is it enough that there are courts that will deal justly with mere private questions. We look to the judicial tribunal for protection against illegal or unconstitutional acts, from whatever quarter they may proceed. The courts of law, independent judges, and enlightened juries are citadels of popular liberty, as well as temples of private justice.”

The dangers so eloquently portrayed by Webster before the Massachusetts constitutional convention, as to the independence of the judiciary—dangers which President Taft and others have since pointed out during contests with those who would recall the judiciary by the popular vote—were not at that time merely academic or imaginary questions, but were of that practical character that men of the Websterian intellect often seem to have the power to foresee. It was so in Massachusetts.

### Judge Loses Place.

The reality of these evils was soon shown in events in the history of the Old Bay state, when a judge was deprived of his office, simply for the reason that he honestly executed a law of the United States that chanced to be much disliked by the Massachusetts legislature.

Recurring to California’s constitution of 1879, it may be said that, in spite of many merits and some demerits—as the people have since that time perceived—it was ratified and went into operation in 1880. There have been attempts to overcome some of the objectionable features of the instrument since those early years.

Mr. Reid, writing of the constitution, aptly says that the prophecies of those who were in favor of the instrument, as well as the predictions of its enemies, have not come to pass. The results, as might have been expected, have not been such as were confidently predicted either by its friends or its foes. The millennium has not dawned on California since those times, nor has the country been plunged into chaos. A people with the traditions and experiences of self-government may be interfered with now and then, retarded in their progress and interrupted in their happiness by vicious or imperfect laws, as by tyrannical rulers, but there is usually a way out of the trouble.

Practice softens the rough places, circumvention patches the defects, and in the end the evils do not become so great, in a free country, as might be looked for in advance of administrative prac-



tice. In most instances, in California, substantial justice has been attained in one way or another, and its people are prosperous and happy. During more than sixty years of vital history the people of California have demonstrated the truth of this statement again and again.

It may be said that the legislature and the courts, as well as the people, have, as a rule, united heroically and helped one another to perfect a system, as far as possible, by which the community itself would be protected, on the one hand, and the individual, when charged with crime, would be properly heard before being condemned.

### **Old Work Reviewed.**

After a careful survey of the early legislative and judicial history of the state, including the constitutional convention of 1879 and its results, it must be said that the masses avoided the infliction of punishments so severe as to beget sympathy for the accused rather than for the accuser. California has no share in the reproach of the ferocious system of the English common law and of the blue laws of early New England, systems that have been denounced, especially in their weak portions, as the most objectionable that a civilized community could institute for the government of a people. Californians really united heroically in one brave endeavor to perfect a system that would stand the test of time. That the system has failures, as have all other human systems, none can deny—but no other state of the Union can show a more systematic struggle to realize worthy ideals than that of California from the earliest times down to the present day.

## A WONDERFUL OLD CASE.

**I**N all the years of court history in California there has never been a case so remarkable as one that caused much excitement among the people in the spring of 1850—a criminal case that caused world-wide comment by reason of its strange donouement, an outcome confessedly stranger than fiction.

Just at this stage of the general story of the bench and bar, it may be well to give the main outlines of this wonderful old case of circumstantial evidence—perhaps the most wonderful, all things considered, in all juridical history.

As intimated, this case arose in San Francisco in the spring of 1850, when the brand of justice administered was of the stern, simple sort that belonged to the period when the masses wanted punishment meted out to all whose hearts were void of social duty, yet when the innocent had what was known as a “square chance.”

An authentic account of this remarkable case was written by Messrs. T. A. Barry and B. A. Patten, contemporaries of the stirring events of that more than eventful spring. The following account is paraphrased from their ancient narrative, part of which is used almost as they wrote it.

This remarkable case of mistaken identity, which puzzled the public and the lawyers alike, is that of one Thomas Berdue, who was arrested and charged with a murderous assault on a man of the name Jansen, of Jansen, Bond & Company, the assault having been accompanied by the robbery of their store on Montgomery Street.

### No Case Like It.

None of the old lawyers or judges can remember any case in the annals of California approaching this one in the remarkable elements of mystery, resemblance, and dramatic termination. The circumstantial confusion and minuteness of resemblances, in fact, form one of the most interesting chapters in the story of the law itself.

The general outlines of this story, though familiar only dimly to a few of the old San Franciscans who still linger, is unknown to most of the lawyers of to-day, even in vague outline, though it was published in considerable detail throughout the world at the time of the remarkable trial itself. The remarkable particulars, the facts of the case—stranger than fiction—would, if in romance, be deemed highly improbable, if not foolishly overdone.

Berdue was arrested for the attempted murder of Jansen and the actual burglarizing of the store, then taken to the bedchamber of Mr. Jansen, who was then supposed to be in articulo mortis, and recognized by the injured man as the villain who had assaulted him. The news of the complete identification caused much excitement, but the angry crowd that haunted the places where Berdue was taken was not allowed to wreak its vengeance, the sentiment being to "see the case through" and discover just how far the wretch in custody would go toward denying what seemed positive evidence of his guilt.

Another man was taken to the bedside of Mr. Jansen, in company with Berdue, but the wounded man unhesitatingly pointed out Berdue as the person who had tried to kill him. The accused man was at once remanded to the jail, then in the old Graham House, on Kearny Street. He was there tried for the crime, and without delay, by the exasperated citizens who sought to right the grave wrong, because they no longer trusted the regularly constituted authorities. Oddly, in spite of the positive evidence and of many circumstances that seemed to make it clear, the jury thus rudely summoned failed to agree. The citizens then assembled, much wrought up by passion, for the declared purpose of hanging the accused man. They were restrained by the military until cooler counsel prevailed.

The delay, however, plunged Berdue into still deeper difficulties. He had, during the delay, been recognized as the murderer of Sheriff Moore, of Auburn, California. He was taken there to be tried, and after a very hasty hearing of the case he was speedily convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

### **Evidence Seemed Complete.**

There seemed not the slightest reason to doubt that the wretch was not only guilty of murdering and robbing Sheriff Moore, but the sentiment grew strong that he was the man who had, in a similar manner, robbed and tried to kill Mr. Jansen. Had he not been identified as the criminal in the two striking instances at bar? Was his own appearance not so odd that mistake was next to impossible? Men who swore they had known Berdue in Australia (though it transpired that he was never there in his life), and men who as positively swore that they had worked with him for a long period in the mines of California, swore also without the slightest doubt that Thomas Berdue was in reality not Berdue at all, but a man of the name Stuart.

It was argued that these men were not likely to be mistaken, and the men themselves laughed at the idea that there could be the slightest doubt in their identification.

The prisoner, according to the testimony of everybody, as was proved afterward, was a very peculiar looking man—tall, inclined to stoop; his beard was remarkably black, long, and pointed, but his hair was of a rich brown color, fine and wavy. It reached below his collar.

Then he had personal marks and peculiarities accompanying the other remarkable points of identification. He had lost a joint from one of his fingers. He also had a little slit in one of his ears—a scar over the left eyebrow. His eyes were black, glittering, and restless. According to the testimony of everybody, Stuart's nose was aquiline, as was the prisoner's nose—and he had a defiant way of raising his head and looking around him.

In the gait of Stuart, as in that of the prisoner at the bar, there was a marked peculiarity—a long, measured step, or stride, like a man pacing the ground as if measuring it, or, possibly, a suggestion of military training.

It was argued that the witnesses could not be mistaken in every point of their identification. The prisoner was in reality, therefore, the man they had known, and not Berdue at all, that name being manifestly a created one, the refuge of a guilty, cornered wretch.

With all these peculiar marks of identity and traits of character, which were emphasized and agreed upon by every witness, how could there be even a remote chance of error?

Therefore, Mr. Thomas Berdue, alias Stuart, was promptly condemned to be hanged, and was given only a short time for his final preparations. Here comes the strangest feature of all.

### **Another Crime Committed.**

While Berdue awaited his sentence to be executed, there lay in the harbor of San Francisco an English merchant ship which had brought a cargo into port and was about to sail for her home in England. The captain's wife was on board with him. One night soon after the arrival of the vessel, and while Berdue was in custody, there was a disturbance aboard the ship. It happened just after the crew and all others had turned in for sleep. They heard a sound as of some one pacing the deck.

After listening for a few moments without hearing any further disturbance, both the captain and his wife ceased to give the matter any further attention; but presently, hearing an unusual movement



in the cabin, the captain stepped forward to learn the cause, whereupon he was knocked down by a slungshot, the same weapon, it appears, that was used upon Mr. Jansen, for the assaulting of whom Berdue had been originally arrested.

The brave wife of the captain was grappling with the would-be murderer before he could turn from his victim to his mission of robbery. The wife's sudden appearance was an unexpected dilemma for the assassin, so he attempted choking and slungshotting her, but she clung to his hands with a tenacity and strength that finally defeated him. In her desperation she screamed so loudly that an alarm was quickly given, assistance promptly came, and the villain was soon in the hands of the Vigilance Committee on Battery Street.

This was the real Stuart! He was undoubtedly the murderer of Sheriff Moore and the robber of Jansen. The people were bewildered when they beheld the double of Berdue. When he was brought into the daylight the morning after his arrest the public could scarcely realize that he was not the man, the identical wretch who had already been tried and condemned to death at Auburn, for the murder of Sheriff Moore.

When Berdue, who was absolutely innocent of all for which he had stood accused and been condemned to die, was placed side by side with the Australian convict and undoubted murderer, the resemblance was so remarkable that everybody, even Berdue and Stuart himself, gave way to a sense of amazement that God had made two creatures so much alike, so identical in the peculiarities by which men distinguish one person from another. One of the witnesses in the case described that resemblance as simply awful, particularly in view of the awful consequences that it had barely failed to bring about.

#### **Resemblance Minute.**

Not only was this resemblance minute as to stature, complexion, similarity of hair—soft, long, brown, and waving over the shoulders—and long, black, pointed beards; but each had lost the same joint from the same finger of the same hand; each had the peculiar little slit in his left ear; the same shaped scar over the left eyebrow; and when they stepped, there was the same remarkable peculiarity in their gaits.

The physiogomist could see the aquiline nose, the very black eye, and the habit of lifting the head to look around; but in Berdue's eyes, the disciple of Lavatar could not see the cold, wicked, cruel glitter noticeable in Stuart's eye, nor the devilish expression of his mouth and nostrils, as if he defied the world and its moral codes.

The differences in the appearance of the men were so minute, however, that even those of the shrewdest powers of observation hardly noticed them at the outset of their comparisons.

When Stuart was ordered to be brought out for his sentence, the guards led him forward from his cell in the corner of the Vigilance Committee-room to a spot not far from the judge's seat. It was readily noticed that the prisoner was taller than either of the guards, being a powerfully knitted man as well, so his arms were pinioned behind him.

His black, piercing eyes glanced on every side as he was led through the throng of anxious, indignant, and surprised men to the open space in front of the judgment seat.

The guards halted with their prisoner directly before that seat, whereupon the prisoner fastened his gaze on that calm, yet solemn, face, with an intensity that was almost painful. Breathless silence prevailed for a brief time. The judge's voice then broke the silence by pronouncing the prisoner's name and proceeding with the usual form. Stuart's crime was recited, and it was ordered that he be taken forth within two hours and hanged by the neck until dead. He was exhorted to make his peace with God, if possible, through the several priests who were in attendance.

When the judge's words broke the silence that had enveloped the multitude at that awful moment, as the murderer paused to hear his doom, Stuart started, lifted his head defiantly, then stood like a marble statue until the last word of the sentence was uttered; but the burning eye of the condemned man was never averted for a moment from the face of the man who was pronouncing his doom; yet, by an indescribable sort of flash, it seemed to be continually taking in everything else in the room, as if his sight and his attention were in some mysterious way divided—fascinated by some object from which he could divert neither his gaze nor his thought. He was looking at Berdue.

### **A Watchful Prisoner.**

While watchful and intensely conscious of every movement and sound around him, like some ferocious beast of prey, surprised and angry because he was in captivity, maddened in a sullen way because of his fetters, keenly alert with the forlorn hope of escape, intensified by the desire to destroy his captors, there was never the evidence of a single gleam of sorrow or repentance in that almost inhuman face.

At the close of the sentence, when the guard turned the prisoner back to the corner of the room, where the priests awaited his return, he strode forward with that peculiar step, characteristic of and so nearly fatal to his remarkable double—but his features could not assume indifference. His eyes seemed to look everywhere, as if taking in every detail of expression in the faces of those assembled. He noticed the slightest movements near him; and recoiled from them with an apparent mingling of fear, entreaty, and defiance—his manner being like that often seen in hardened characters who await death at the end of the rope or at the end of a volley fired by soldiers.

Within the time named by the judge, declining with scorn all spiritual consolation, Stuart was led down the stairs from the Vigilance Committee-rooms to the street, and escorted by hundreds of armed men to a little pier on Market Street, the spot where he was to expiate his crimes. The rude gallows had been improvised upon a derrick used for loading lighters.

### **Stuart is Hanged.**

The rope was placed around his neck by the stern executioners of the judgment of that rude court of justice, after somebody had removed his black, broad-rimmed hat and placed it on his head so as to cover his face and hide the contortions of the death struggle about to ensue. The man who had thus placed the hat then pressed the prisoner's hand and said, "Be firm, old boy. It will soon be over."

At an agreed and familiar signal the tall, silent figure of the man of crime and mystery was suddenly and violently pulled against the outstretched arm of the derrick by hundreds of willing hands that grasped the long rope that led from the gallows to the rear ranks of the brass band—a band that marched and played as the orderly mob led to his doom one of the vilest outlaws that ever came from the penal colonies of Great Britain to the shores of California.

### **Circumstantial Evidence Doubted.**

For a long time after the trial of this remarkable case it was difficult to induce juries, when these bodies were regularly constituted, to give proper weight to circumstantial evidence, evidence that, in its completeness, is always regarded as the strongest possible.

Lawyers who have studied the history of remarkable cases of circumstantial evidence, cases gathered from all parts of the world, unhesitatingly say that nothing in the annals of any other country has surpassed, if indeed any case has equaled, the remarkable resemblances, in the minutest details, that characterized the persons of Stuart and Berdue in the days of early California. It was surely a strange freak of nature that made two men so much alike that it required rare discernment to enable one to say that one was not the other, as if both had been cast in the same mold, then marred and scarred by similar accidents and misfortunes.



## THE COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZED.

SOME facts regarding the judicial and constitutional development of California between 1846 and 1850 may prove of deep interest, more particularly because the state is unique in the history of the states of the American Union in the method of its organization—a state *sui generis*, so to speak.

California stands alone, as an old writer on the subject has said, in the history of political governments and the growth of commonwealths in the United States. It is for one thing the only example wherein a people, far from similar in characteristics or homogeneous in origin and habits of life, living unrestrained lives in an unorganized territory, have, of their own free will, and in accordance with the light of their own wisdom and under the direction of their own impulses, organized and put into permanent, and for the most part successful, operation, without anarchy or disorder, a prosperous state. This was at the close of the year 1849, during the feverish gold excitement following Marshall's remarkable discovery of January 24, 1848.

### Not a Toy Affair.

It should be remembered that the experiment of self-government thus successfully launched was not a toy affair in a limited territory; for the boundaries of California consisted of more than seven hundred miles of frontage on the Pacific Ocean, containing a population estimated at between 175,000 and 200,000 persons. It is true that the population was largely of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon types, yet it should be remembered that this hurriedly assembled population also consisted of people from almost every quarter of the globe.

As has been aptly shown by Samuel Holladay, for many years an able and conscientious lawyer of San Francisco, it was a time of profound peace. Most of the population had arrived since the recent discovery of the rich gold mines that turned the world's eyes toward the west. Of course this discovery had electrified the commerce and stimulated the imaginations of the world. In the absence of rapid means of communication the imaginations of those abroad wrought wonderful pictures of the life on the Pacific Coast, a life of which they knew almost nothing.

Another odd circumstance, especially when considered in connection with the founding of a state, is that the great majority of the people had no abiding intention of making the far western

empire their permanent home. The fact that the country had recently passed from the possession of Mexico to that of the United States no doubt caused many to look upon it as a land more or less alien to their hopes, ambitions, and preferences as to the way of life.

Now that California is known as a wonderful agricultural state, it seems remarkable that the great versatility and productiveness of the soil were so long unknown. If her gold was long hidden, so were her natural resources, for many old letters and records indicate that the masses took California for a land of barren lands and wild animals rather than a region susceptible of great agricultural development.

Those who began the earnest investigation of agricultural possibilities finally realized that the grains of the fields and the fruits of the earth would thrive in the Golden State, if properly cultivated and given water. All this, however, was long before the dawn of the present rational method of developing agricultural possibilities in countries that at first blush do not seem fit for the plow of the husbandman.

#### **Resources not Known.**

The substantial agricultural and horticultural developments of which the later days have been very proud did not attract much attention until after the marked decline of the gold excitement became manifest.

The simple habits of the sparsely scattered population did not require much of that ministration given by courts, and the rough-and-ready way of dealing summary justice prevented the need of many trials in the regular courts. In a sense, the people were too busy with big out-of-door events to stop and pay much heed to such things as courts of law. Little time or money was lost in litigation, and whenever a judgment was reached, even in the regular courts, it was executed with a promptness worthy of emulation, to a certain extent, by the people of later times.

It may be said that the adoption of a constitution by a sparse population of this character, a population collected from many parts of the world—a population of all degrees of intelligence and customs—was one of the remarkable features of the days of gold, a feature that made the whole procedure unique in the history of American commonwealths, if not, indeed, in the history of world movements of similar character.

In the autumn of 1849, as heretofore said, the constitution was adopted by a vote of this heterogeneous population of male voters.

Among the electors were many who had only recently arrived, and there was almost no restriction on the franchise. It is remarkable, in one way, that the framing and adoption of the organic law came of the people's own motion, without the slightest dictation from federal sources as to what that document should contain. The idea of state organization, however, had long been uppermost in the minds of those dwelling on the soil—at least, it had been in their minds almost from the moment of their arrival—and they wanted direct government instead of territorial probation. In this ambition they had the tacit consent and encouragement of President Polk and President Taylor successively, also of their administrations. This idea was most naturally imparted, of course, by the executive to his immediate subordinates, though no sign of dictation or of leading in the movement could ever be found in the memory even of the oldest citizen or in any of the records deposited in early archives.

#### **Many Provisions Remain.**

It might be noted that the substantial features of the old constitution remain to this day, despite the many changes of 1879, which failed to carry away the framework, which was mainly the product of the American mind, this in spite of the fact that many of the prominent persons then living in California were from other parts of the world. It should be said that there were few attempts to inject foreign notions, as those from far-away countries naturally deferred to the American spirit, about which they had doubtless heard much before their immigration to this country.

The choice and master spirits in the governmental work were recently arrived from "the states," though there were a goodly number of native Californians in the convention, also in the early legislative sessions that followed.

The members of the convention were strongly imbued with the ideas of patriotism, for the love of liberty and law duly administered was a part of their mental fiber. Marked devotion to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence has been traced as a strong characteristic of the sentiments in the minds of the builders on the Pacific slope. Next to the fundamental ideas of religion, one might say, the leaders felt allegiance to the federal constitution.

Though a lately acquired territory, California was really as much a part of the Union, or at least of American soil, as were any of the original states that struck for liberty in the days of Washington. Californians yielded nothing on the score of patriotic ideals to any of the states east of the great Sierra range.

In the minds of the framers of the constitution there was not the slightest doubt that the state would finally, even speedily, become a member of the Union. The men who held these views and took steps to form a state were representative citizens in every good sense of the phrase. They who formed the original community were composed of lawyers, physicians, merchants, traders—in short, men from all ranks and conditions of life. That they were strong men may be judged by the fact that the weaklings remained at home in those sturdy days, while men of daring became the pioneers, therefore the builders. Though the surroundings were rude, the ideals were old—at least as old as Bunker Hill, if not harking back to Magna Charta.

#### **Founders were Experienced Men.**

Some of the early founders had already discharged political duties in their eastern homes. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the constitution they drew up was such as sensible men might be expected to draw up anywhere—anywhere so long as the vivid memory of strong ideals might remain to guide them. In short, the leaders of the convention had a comprehensive idea of the importance and plan of the great work committed to their hands.

There has now and then been some criticism and much comment of a favorable nature on the boldness of the framers of the organic law. There was nothing hesitating, experimental, or uncertain in their procedure. They did not prepare a simple sketch or tentative outline of what they wanted in the way of a state government, and send it to Washington to be either neglected and carped at, as in the case of New Mexico about the same time, but drew up the framework of their government and went to work as if they meant business from the start. They planned their fundamental law and went about their task fully equipped, full-panoplied to go into operation as such, and be admitted into the Union or not, as Congress might desire at its leisure. They organized their state and went to work, with much earnestness, at the problem of government as it presented itself to them.

#### **A State is Born.**

California became a state instantly, and upon the meeting of the governor, the senate, and the assembly, and being sworn into office, General Riley, the military governor, in December, 1849, resigned all claims as governor. Ever since that moment California



has exercised the complete functions of a state, though it was not formally admitted into the Union by act of Congress until the 9th of September, 1850, which has been celebrated for many years as Admission Day.

It has always been regarded as a fortunate circumstance for the people of California that three successive presidents of the early history of the territory—Tyler, Polk, and Taylor—and their cabinets, during the period when the change from Mexican rule took place, took the initiative, in a broad-minded way, and co-operated with the people in their ambition for self-government under the rules and regulations of modern statehood.

President Taylor's reply to resolutions of inquiry directed to him by Congress, in which he was asked as to the status of affairs in California, remains a clear, candid, fully responsive, frank, and characteristic document of American history.

### Early Day Courts.

No one can read of trials in these early days without coming upon circumstances and incidents that give rise to laughter. It is hard to realize that law, as we now know it, was nonexistent. It was the formative period in state history. The old had not fully died and the new had not come to light. The laws of a great area, applying to a large number of human beings, cannot be changed in a day.

One or two incidents sometimes tell a plainer story than pages of description. Some unique proceedings took place in the courts of these early days, especially in the transition period referred to. Mr. Holladay gives an example of a divorce case that probably breaks the record for oddity. It seems that a married couple had applied to an alcalde somewhere in the northern part of the state for a divorce. There was much confusion as to whether there was any way to handle the case. To get light on the subject, the alcalde consulted General Kearny, for military power still had sway. General Kearny was then in control at the presidio. The general advised the alcalde that the husband and the wife each should choose an arbitrator. The two arbitrators thus chosen were to select a third, and the three arbitrators, in the presence of the alcalde, were to hear what both parties to the suit had to say regarding their grievances, then decide whether the parties to the suit, naming them, should be separated for three, six, or twelve months, or separated at all. The wisdom of Solomon, as the narrator of the incident remarks, could not have excelled that judgment.

To resume the main narrative, it should be said that on May 28, 1847, General Kearny appointed George Hyde alcalde for the district of San Francisco, in place of Edwin Bryant, who had resigned. Mr. Hyde, soon after his appointment, was elected alcalde by a vote of the people. Municipal elections were ordered at sundry times and places thereafter for prefects, sub-prefects, and other officers. It was also soon ordered that some of the elections be set aside for irregularities.

On July 14, 1847, Governor Mason appointed John Foster alcalde for the district of San Juan, which embraced the ranches of San Juan, San Luis, and Pala, in Upper California.

#### **Governor Mason's Proclamation.**

On August 7, 1848, Governor Mason, colonel of the First Dragoons and governor of California, made a public proclamation ratifying the treaty of peace and reconciliation between the United States and Mexico, by which Upper California was formally ceded to the United States.

The proclamation says that until a regularly organized territorial government should be an accomplished fact, the civil officers should continue in the regular exercise of their functions, and that when vacancies might occur, they would be filled by regular elections held by the people. This shows that the spirit of self-government was predominant, even in the mind of a military man.

When California found herself a part of the territory of the United States, yet without any fixed legal system, the alcaldes, or judges of the first instance, prefects, and others in some of the larger settlements were of course confronted with perplexing problems.

These officers were almost compelled by necessity to exercise their previous functions as they had done before, and in conformity, as nearly as possible, to the Mexican laws and customs with which they and the people had long been familiar. Of course these laws were still unamended and unrepealed, and were therefore not changed by the transfer of title from Mexico to the United States.

Frequently the places of native officers were soon filled by settlers from the eastern states, while in the mines there was a large class of the population, after the mining rush was well on, and the miners naturally appointed their own alcaldes from among their friends of the community.

With the aid of a jury, the alcalde, when demanded by litigants, tried all sorts of mining suits, criminal cases, and other causes, in

conformity with proper court procedure as nearly as they understood it. For the most part the law was so administered that justice usually came rather quickly, in the spirit, for the most part, of fairness and apparently to the satisfaction of the community where it was administered.

The student of history will readily note that there were some exceptions to the jury practice of the calm, collected kind that often prevailed, these exceptions being noticeable in some of the mining camps, where capital punishment was summarily visited on certain criminals, as told, for example, in some of the paragraphs preceeding this immediate narrative. Scarcely less harsh penalties than judgments of death were sometimes visited on criminals without the formality of a deliberate trial.

It was to prevent acts of this character that alcaldes, at times, administered some severe means of correction.

### **People are Delighted.**

There was much rejoicing when the constitution of the United States, as a firm safeguard of civil rights, was extended over California. This event, reassuring to the timid and gratifying to all, took place by proclamation on the thirtieth day of May, 1848, being the date on which the treaty with Mexico was finally consummated.

From that moment the inhabitants of far-away California enjoyed all the blessings and benefits resulting from the best form of civil government that the ancestors of those now living in the United States were able to devise.

A large part of the population of California was composed of Mexican citizens, but the better class of them soon fell willingly under the mild sway of laws that were somewhat strange to them. It was not long before they understood that a spirit of fairness lay beneath the new forms of procedure, and that an honest purpose prevailed throughout the state. As a result most of the Mexicans became good and obedient citizens under the new regime. Of course they longed now and then for old times, as, indeed, did others; but the things they missed were not the old laws so much as the old customs, the ancient free and rather easy life.

### **Idyllic Life Popular.**

One of the most prominent of the older lawyers regretted to see the transcontinental railroad nearing completion, perhaps, for

a reason similar to the reasons that endeared the old residents to the past.

"We have a happy and peaceful empire here," he said, "but trouble, competition, new modes of life, and sterner ideals will break up the dreams and happiness of our idyllic, if somewhat isolated, life."

It should be noted that events of vital importance were transpiring in California about the time of the transition from the old to the new system of jurisprudence. To go back to February 12, 1849, for example, one will come upon some stirring events. On that date there was a great mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco for the avowed purpose of establishing a government, although of a temporary character, for the district of San Francisco. They said that circumstances prevailing rendered such action justifiable, logical, and proper in the light of patriotic motives.

What was known as the legislative assembly of San Francisco thus began. Among its fifteen members were several whose talents were of the very highest order, the best class of men ever known in California. These select men went at their task with earnest and just motives, which fact has never been questioned; nor has there ever been any ground of real complaint that they were in any way disloyal to the United States, or that the federal government had not intended to do all in its power for them. In default of the proper number of officers there were chosen three magistrates, a treasurer and a sheriff. The population of San Francisco at this time numbered about two thousand, at least early in the spring; but by July it had grown to at least five thousand.

In the midst of these turmoils and discussions for the purpose of organizing civil government there occurred an event of great importance to the jurisprudence of those early times. General Bennett Riley came to California on April 12, 1848, aboard the "Iowa," and on the following day he received Colonel Mason, the acting governor of California.

### **Clash Narrowly Averted.**

Both of these distinguished military men knew of the determination of the public to organize a government. They knew also of the preparations that were then under way, and General Riley awaited with much patience the arrival of news concerning congressional action.

On learning of the third failure to provide for the civil government of California, the general issued a proclamation, dated July



3rd, defining what he understood to be the legal condition of affairs in California and pointing out the course which he deemed advisable to pursue in order to procure a better political and civil organization, adapted to the character and condition of the country.

In this proclamation the following important provisions were contained: "In order to complete this organization with the least possible delay, the undersigned, in virtue of the power in him vested, does hereby appoint the first of August next as the day for holding a special election of delegates to a general convention and for filling the offices of judges of the superior courts, prefects, sub-prefects, and all vacancies in the offices of first alcalde, or judges in the first instance, alcaldes, justices of the peace, and town councils."

General Riley, meantime, had been informed of the existence and force of San Francisco's legislative assembly, which had by that time begun to assume more extended powers. The assembly, however, did not recognize any civil power as residing in the military office held by General Riley.

Accordingly, his proclamation appointing a day and place for the convention provoked considerable opposition. The San Francisco legislative assembly, which had become the leader of the settlers' movement, began a pretty vigorous assertion of what it deemed its undoubted rights.

"It is the duty of the government of the United States to give us laws," ran the proclamation, "and when that duty is not properly performed, one of the clearest rights we have is to govern ourselves."

The assembly even went so far as to recommend a general convention, regardless of the military proclamation, this to be held at San Jose on the first Monday of August, "with enlarged discretion to deliberate on the best measures to be taken, and to form, upon mature consideration, a state constitution and submit it to the people."

### **People are Denounced.**

About the time that this address was made public, Governor Riley issued a proclamation that might, under some circumstances, have led to a great amount of trouble, particularly as the attitude of the settlers did not differ very far from open defiance of the regularly constituted military powers of the federal government. Happily, however, the trouble was averted. This proclamation, dealing with the popular movement, declared that the people declaring themselves the legislative assembly of the district of San

Francisco, were an illegal body that had wantonly usurped powers vested wholly in the Congress of the United States. The proclamation warned all persons not to countenance the illegal and unauthorized body, either by paying taxes or supporting or abetting their officers and attempts at government.

For a time it appeared as if the legislative assembly had taken an attitude of rash defiance, but this was not true in fact so much as in appearance. At heart there was no intention of doing much more than "barking," as an old lawyer of the period said some years later.

It so fell that the people on the one hand and the acting governor on the other had now arranged for a constitutional convention, the dates and places, however, conflicting, to say nothing of the separate points of view. Opposing theories, which may for convenience be termed the settlers' theory and the administration's theory on the question of the legal status of California from the time of the ratification of the treaty with Mexico till the adoption of the state constitution, had been defined and defended in the territory itself. The vital question for a time was, "Which side shall give way without trouble?"

The people, it appeared in the last analysis, were not sticklers for their alleged rights—at least not to the extent of desiring any serious conflict. Their main desire was to see an organized government with as little delay as possible.

The end was the main consideration in the minds of the public; the means proved to be merely secondary propositions. When situations present such phases, compromises are always made easy. It was for such reasons that indications of satisfaction and the desire to acquiesce in General Riley's plans began to manifest themselves immediately and with much good will. Oddly enough, the first satisfaction was expressed at San Jose, where the indications at first pointed to defiance. Other districts followed rapidly, falling into line and accepting the San Jose view.

#### **San Francisco in Line.**

San Francisco soon fell into line without any further effort to interfere. The legislative assembly viewed with hopefulness the improvement of the situation and cheerfully recommended the propriety of the proceedings at the time and place mentioned by General Riley in his proclamation, "and acceded to by the people of some other districts," which were then referred to by name. It

seems that this was not deemed a surrender of principle, but rather a waiving of means for expediency.

The assembly still refused, in a sort of formal, technical way, to recognize any rightful authority to appoint times and places, as residing in General Riley.

But the downfall of the assembly, which had remained loyal to the last to its conceptions of duty, as well as active for what it had conceived to be policies for the welfare of California, was an event that took place on July 19th following. This ended one of the most interesting and remarkable controversies in the history of community development in the United States.

The election of delegates to the convention roused great interest in every district. This was the result, in a large measure, of the special efforts of Generals Riley and Smith, and Thomas Butler King, prominent in the history of those times.

Those Californians residing in the southern portion of the state showed great cordiality. Even the miners, busy as they were, found time to turn aside and nominate suitable candidates for the offices in their sections.

Matters of pre-eminent importance to the judicial history of California took place early in 1850. The start of a really important era in state history began at the first session of the legislature, which was convened on December 21, 1849. At the very outset of this session Governor Peter H. Burnett, a lawyer then lately arrived from Tennessee, after clearly declaring that he had given the subject much attention, recommended the adoption of a state code. He enumerated the causes that had led him to his decision, pointed out the beauties of the civil law, referred to the fact that some southern states had gone along smoothly under that system, and recommended as follows: First, the definition of crimes and misdemeanors, as known to the common law of England; second, the English law of evidence; third, English commercial law; fourth, the Civil Code of Louisiana; fifth, the Louisiana Code of Practice.

The governor took occasion to amplify his views in a somewhat exhaustive explanation. Among other things, he said:

"These codes will be found to combine the best features of both the civil and the common law, and at the same time they will be seen to omit many of the most objectionable portions of each."

Continuing his discussion, he said: "The Civil Code of Louisiana was compiled by the ablest of American jurists, and it contains the most extensive references to authorities. It has undergone ma-

terial changes for the last twenty years. For its simplicity, brevity, beauty, accuracy, and equity it is perhaps unequalled.

### Civil Law Advocated.

"Its provisions almost entirely relate to general subjects, rather than to local and would be quite applicable to the condition and circumstances of this state. The civil law, the basis of the Louisiana Civil Code, aside from its mere political maxims and so far only as it assumes to regulate the intercourse of men with each other is a system of the most refined, enlarged, and enlightened principles of equity and justice. So great a proportion of the cases that must arise in our courts for many years to come must be decided by the principles of the civil law, that the study of its main features will be forced upon our judges and members of the bar.

"The Civil Code of Louisiana, being a mere condensation of the most valuable portions of the civil law, would greatly lessen the labors of our jurists and practitioners; and from the simplicity and yet comprehensive nature of its provisions, a general knowledge of the leading principles of the law might the more readily be diffused among the people. A sufficient number of copies of both the Civil Code and the Code of Practice could be procured in New Orleans, at a much less cost than it could be published here."

Senator David S. Douglass, of Stockton, on the first day of February following, who was to be some years later the Know Nothing secretary of state, presented a petition to the senate, from certain members of the San Francisco bar, praying that the legislature retain, in its substantial elements, the system of the civil law, as proposed by the governor, in preference to the English common law.

John W. Dwinelle headed the petition. He was an unusually studious and able man, destined to win considerable reputation later in both law and literature. He was then only thirty-two years of age, and hailed from New York.

### Committee Gets Petition.

The petition was read, ordered to be printed, and promptly referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Another lawyer recently from New York—Horace Hawes, the author of San Francisco Consolidation Act—in his inaugural address as prefect of the district of San Francisco, delivered before the town council, in September, 1849, had remarked that the laws enforced in this country, when



well understood, might not be found more adequate to the purposes of good government than had generally been supposed. The civil law, already strongly established on the field of action, and thus powerfully recruited, had apparently a secure tenure in California, but a week before this petition came into the senate, the Honorable John C. Brackett, of Sonoma County, introduced in the assembly a resolution providing that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report to the house a brief and comprehensive act substantially enacting that the common law of England and all the statutes and acts of parliament, down to a certain reign, or to some designated year of a certain reign,—laws of a general nature, not local to that kingdom, excluding, if deemed advisable, any named statute or any certain portion of any named statute, which common law and statutes should be found not repugnant to or inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, or of this state, and statute laws that are now or that may be hereafter enacted—shall henceforth be the rule of action and decision in the state of California.

On motion of the author the resolution was laid on the table for consideration. To end the whole matter, it was not long before a petition, embracing the principles of the resolution and indorsing the common law, was adopted.

The members of the bar of San Francisco then numbered about one hundred, most of whom were earnestly in favor of the common law system and its methods of procedure.

There was much discussion of the proposition, and the merits of the two systems were strongly contrasted in a report drawn by the Honorable Elisha O. Crosby, of Sacramento, though Nathaniel Bennett, of San Francisco, and T. A. Vermeule, of Stockton, were also on the Committee. There was but one opinion developed, and that was favorable to the common law, so the decision was quickly made.

#### **Common Law Adopted.**

The report set forth that the question of the adoption of one or the other system was one of the most important questions that had confronted or ever would confront the members of the bar and the people of the state.

It was premised that nobody had any purpose of foisting the body of either the civil or the common law on the people of California, because both of the old systems present principles and doctrines, political, civil and criminal, wholly inconsistent with the American ideal.

It was shown that in every state in the Union the harsh provisions of both the civil and the common law had been swept away by legislative enactments.

The committee pointed to the fact that in the domestic relations the civil law was seriously at variance with the ideals of the people of the United States, regarding a husband and his wife no more seriously, in their domestic relations, than if they were in some commercial partnership. There was no idea of community property, and some of the obligations and duties enumerated were foreign to American notions and to modernity.

Coming to the age of majority in males, another odd circumstance was found. Twenty-five years, instead of twenty-one, was the age, and there were a number of odd parental and filial obligations following that age.

There were a number of singular provisions regarding the sale of property—the doctrine of lesion, for example—whereunder a purchaser might come into court several years after a transaction and lay a claim that the property was not as represented. Such “Indian trading” would not appeal to the people of a western state, where men made firm decisions and stood by their word and their judgments.

In conclusion, after enumerating many points wherein it would be almost impossible to harmonize the system advocated in the original resolution, it was recommended that the common law of England, as received and modified “in the United States; in other words, the American common law,” be adopted as the fundamental unwritten law of California. The measure thus recommended took full effect on April 12, 1850.

## VIOLENCE AND CRIME REBUKED.

**I**T has been said that the mills of "the gods grind slow, but wonderfully fine." Perhaps no country, no city, no event in American history more dramatically illustrates this saying than does the history of San Francisco during the reign of disorder that led to the activities of the community as Judge Lynch.

It may be well to digress here for the purpose of giving a pretty full account of the remarkable events and conditions that confronted the public soon after the adoption of the organic law of the state, and before the orderly processes had gained sufficient strength, celerity, and certainty to please the public and punish crime.

The people of San Francisco and other portions of the new commonwealth—but of San Francisco in a marked way—suddenly found themselves face to face with questions of disorder and problems of anarchy that led to the formation of the famous vigilance committees that have furnished the theme for much discussion by editors, historians, and students of social development for more than sixty years. Often these students go back to the example that gave San Francisco her unique fame because her early citizens administered a form of rude justice, regardless of the slow and uncertain processes of the courts.

Even the severest critics of the lynching methods that prevailed when Judge Lynch rode the circuit admit that much falsehood has gone abroad regarding the social life of California as a whole during the first decade after the discovery of gold. Few persons can get a true picture of the conditions that prevailed from about 1851 to 1857 in and around San Francisco—conditions caused to a large extent by the sudden influx of hard characters from all parts of the world, especially from England's Australian penal colony, descendants of the old Botany Bay fiends.

### **Lynch Law's Stronghold.**

It is known to all who have made a careful examination of the question that lynch law now and then ruled the mining camps without warrant, and often with a recklessness amounting to crime, as Charles Howard Shinn, the eminent Californian author, has pointed out in his work dealing with those days; that mobs dealt from suddenly improvised courts quick and summary judgment on the misdeeds and alleged misdeeds of men, but it is not so generally known that the provocation, in many instances, was so great as to move even the

most conservative citizens to indorse the irregular proceedings of those perilous times.

It must be remembered that the regular processes of the law in the administration of justice were so slow and unsatisfactory that self-defense seemed to the public to demand something of this character. Farther along in these pages it will be shown that the Vigilance Committee of 1856, like that of 1851, was severely and boldly criticised, even during its operations, by a prominent journalist, citizen, and defender of the courts—Mr. James O'Meara. He was a pioneer and an active spirit in public affairs during this era of turbulent deeds.

But the situation has now and then been so grossly misrepresented as to put the early settlers of the city and the founders of the state in the light of desperadoes, and it is to correct some of these impressions, as well as to hold the committees responsible in the judgment of history for such of their delinquencies as really existed, that the subject is introduced at this time. Aside from this, the interruption of legal processes and the unique situation resulting justly belong to the story of courts and lawyers.

It might be held a consolation to those members of the committee who still live, to their friends, descendants, and defenders that the calm and far removed judgments of some of the greatest students of history, as well as of many editors the world over, now incline, in a way, to justify much of what was then done off-hand, while the people as a whole were suffering to the point of keen exasperation from very gross evils.

Mr. Charles James King, who still lives in San Francisco, has written a clear and entertaining account of the famous Vigilance Committee of 1856, which was organized to avenge the death of his father, owner and editor of the "San Francisco Bulletin."

#### **Charles J. King's Story.**

Mr. King has kindly permitted "Bench and Bar" to use parts of his manuscripts interpreting the events of those turbulent days, deeds intertwined with history in such a way as to be of great value to the student of early times. Of course his view is that of a strong defender of the acts of the committee. He could not, of course, argue otherwise than that so great an outrage, so cruel a deed as one that left him an orphan, merited speedy punishment of that drastic nature that has usually overtaken the known perpetrators of known crimes of the character of murder.



Following our summary of Mr. King's graphic description of the stirring and unfortunate events that robbed him of his father and the community of a strong, loyal citizen, we shall present the other side of the shield, the case made by the late James O'Meara, heretofore mentioned.

The double statement will give the reader an impartial point of view in the sense that two writers of marked and contradictory opinions will have put their pictures on the canvas for inspection, just as prosecution and defense have each a day in court in the actual experiences of procedure. This method will give a fair portrayal of one of the most thrilling stories of the early days—the story of San Francisco's struggle to establish respect for the law and bring the violators of that law to justice.

It is really necessary to go back almost seven years, for the nucleus of later events found its origin just after the pioneers became acclimated, counting those of 1849 as pioneers, according to the limit set by the Society of California Pioneers.

#### **Uprising of "The Hounds."**

The first uprising of any importance was in July, 1849, when a band of strangely short-sighted ruffians called "The Hounds," who gave themselves this odd nomenclature, organized, as they pretended, for "self-protection" in the mining districts of the state. They announced that they were opposed to cheap foreign and native laborers.

To carry out their alleged plans they established headquarters in San Francisco, where they impudently, and with much system, assumed the task of "regulating society."

Now and then they committed deeds of great violence, such as tearing down the tents of the Chileans, beating inoffensive persons, and carrying away the goods and merchandise of others by force.

July 15, 1849, fell on Sunday, and on that day the Hounds became unusually bold in their crimes. Returning from a picnic in Contra Costa County, they boldly marched through the principal streets of San Francisco to the Chilean quarters, then at Clark's Point. There they tore down tents, beat the owners and occupants, plundered them, and even fired maliciously upon their unarmed and frightened victims.

The fair-minded public, already wrought up over past offenses, was at once fired to the greatest indignation. It was not long before the alcalde called a public meeting, invited to assemble at Portsmouth Square, afterward famous by reason of Robert Louis Steven-

son's association with it, and then a popular spot with San Franciscans.

### **Brannan a Leader.**

At that memorable meeting Samuel Brannan, a hot-tempered leader of the times, addressed the crowd. He urged that it was necessary to do something radical, and that out of the usual order, to suppress the Hounds. In truth, everybody knew that the purpose of the meeting was to take decisive measures against that organization. This sentiment was so well known that many of the members of the Hounds had already begun to take their flight, or to prepare to leave San Francisco on a moment's notice. The wise ones, alarmed at the state of public opinion, got out of the way.

As an evidence that feelings of humanity and generosity prevailed at the meeting where summary means were being arranged, a generous fund was subscribed for the relief of the plundered Chileans. Thirty brave men enrolled themselves as special constables to make a man-hunt for the band of Hounds.

The constables must have been pretty busy, for before night twenty of the miscreants had been arrested and locked up in the United States ship "Warren," there to await trial by the members of the committee. The defendants were in fact tried before a popular judge and ten of them were found guilty, but the judgment of the court was never put into execution. The result of the raid and conviction was effective, however, for it broke up the organization of the Hounds.

Just here one obtains a clear idea of the unsettled condition of society, particularly when it is remembered that the Hounds, during the period of their unbridled audacity and strength, were in the habit of visiting stores when they pleased and taking whatever they desired, this without any thought or pretense of intending to pay therefor.

Old citizens have often told the writer that these ruffians had the habit of walking away with merchandise, saying, in an impudent and even threatening tone, "Charge these goods to the Hounds."

It is not remarkable, in view of these facts, that there was a glad, even an enthusiastic, response to the call to suppress this organization as speedily as possible, even if violence might result from the suppression. The doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, yea, the mining-camp idea of ridding the community of "bad eggs," was popular over all the city at that moment, for many had felt and all had feared the violence of the cowardly organization.

### Desperadoes in Sand Dunes.

It is of more than passing interest to recall that these desperadoes were permitted to live in the sand-dune region, though they were known to be criminals from New York and sundry Australian ports. That they themselves feared the popular verdict, in spite of their lack of fear of the law itself, was shown by their precipitate flight toward San Jose when they finally realized that the public conscience had experienced an awakening and that retributive justice, aided by the great law of self-defense, regardless of constitutions and statutes—regardless, too, of whether the common law or the civil law prevailed—was likely to pursue them. It should be explained that disasters caused suspicion to rest on the Hounds, in the first instance. There had been a great fire in San Francisco in December, 1849. The burned district was soon rebuilt, however, and comparatively few persons were sorry that such a visitation had afflicted the city.

There was a second fire on March 4, 1850. Losses were great, for the disaster destroyed \$3,000,000 worth of stores and warehouses containing goods, wares, and merchandise that were sorely needed.

Strangely, a third fire occurred on June 14, and on September 17, 1850, there was yet another serious blaze. By this time the public were becoming suspicious that incendiaries were at work. It was at once believed that the Hounds or their allies were responsible for these multiplying disasters.

On June 22, 1851, there came another great fire that destroyed many residences. It is known in history as the poor man's fire, by reason of the great suffering it caused among people in straitened circumstances. Now, from the outset of these events many persons believed that the fires were the malicious work of desperate criminals who desired to plunder the public during the conflagrations.

Aside from the fires, there began to be many mutterings that criminal wretches, organized in defiant bands, were allowed to go unwhipped of justice. All of the pioneers with whom the writer has ever talked unqualifiedly said that conditions were very bad. In a history published by Mr. Anton Roman, founder of the "Overland" and friend of Mark Twain, although he was not the author of it, appear some remarkable statements as to the conditions then existing.

### Population Grows Fast.

The writer of that history says, in part, that the rapid influx of immigration, of which 36,000 were estimated to have entered San Francisco during the year, the loose state of public morals and of government, rendered San Francisco a perfect pandemonium.

The author gives the following picture of conditions that long harassed the public and finally led to the organization of the first Vigilance Committee, that of 1851:

“The sun rose upon vessels from every port, discharging their cargoes of miscellaneous wares and people. All day it beheld the masses of humanity crowding the long wharves, filling the streets, struggling, battling, drinking and gambling wildly; looking with un pitying eyes on a corpse covered with blood, joking with the murderer, or hurrying him with frantic execrations to the jail.

“And at night the scene was scarcely less strange. Men wandered up and down the sandhills, eagerly seeking shelter; or gathered in the brilliantly lighted saloons, or, perhaps, beggared and forlorn, lay thinking of home, or breathing out their last sighs unheeded.”

This is a remarkable picture of the forbidding conditions that existed in San Francisco at the time of the organization of the Vigilance Committee that first brought the city’s lynch-law methods to the attention of the world, even though the news was carried by the slow processes of ox-teams and ships that rounded the Horn. To resume the story in the language of the author:

“This was the daily and nightly life of San Francisco and of the distant mining camps. Still, withal, there was some good in California; her treasures were not all squandered in vice. Among so many it would have been strange indeed if no man of wisdom and worth could be found. There were a few, and these became the saviors of San Francisco.”

Of course it will be concluded that this writer was a vigorous defender of the methods and work of the Vigilance Committee. He concludes his graphic account as follows:

“Early in 1851 the glaring abuses of the city government of San Francisco again attracted attention; and not even the excitement caused by rumors of the discovery of great values of gold at Gold Bluffs and elsewhere could turn the public from their local duties.

### **Crime was Rampant.**

“Robberies and murders were far too frequent and too openly winked at by those in authority to admit of longer delay. More than five thousand people collected around the City Hall, declaring that murder should no longer go unpunished. For thirty-six hours the excitement continued and the mob constantly increased in numbers. A jury was impanelled, several men were arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hanged. They were, however, suffered to escape.”



This presentation makes a pretty strong case in favor of the deeds of the people, who thus defied the regular processes of the law because those processes for some reason failed to mend conditions. But hear what this historian still further says: "Two or three months later the Vigilance Committee again took the power into their own hands. Daily murders, robberies, and incendiarism they considered demanded their interference with the slow and lenient processes of the law."

During the period of the failure of the courts to cope with conditions, crime in its wildest and most brutal forms held its own, and more than its own, in the city of the argonauts. On February 19, 1851, a merchant of the name Jansen, heretofore described in the chapter dealing with the remarkable case of Berdue and Stuart, was assaulted, wounded, and robbed. It was believed that two men had perpetrated the crime. The public and the press were indignant, for the crime was the culmination of a long chain of like iniquities that had gone unpunished.

The reader will recall, however, that the account of the Berdue-Stuart affair gives more details of the procedure than necessary here to present. The "Alta," then a leading newspaper, speaking of these events, said in a strong and defiant editorial: "How many murders have been committed in this city within a year? And who has been hung or punished for these crimes? Nobody. How many men have been shot and stabbed, knocked down and bruised, and who has been punished for it? How many thefts and arsons, robberies, and crimes of less note, and where are the perpetrators? Gentlemen at large, citizens, free to re-enact their outrages."

When it is said that the "Alta" was cautious and generally regarded as the most conservative publication in California, one may understand somewhat the temper of the times and the provocations that had been so patiently endured by the people. But this agitation bore fruit. The arrest of the two men suspected of the Jansen outrage was the occasion of the organization of a mob that tried to seize the prisoners in the courtroom, take them to a post, and hang them forthwith. In view of the strong circumstantial evidence, and of Jansen's identification of Berdue as the man who assailed him (though Berdue was not the man), it is remarkable that the accused man escaped.

#### **A Miraculous Escape.**

The fact that he did escape was due less to the temper of the crowd outside than to the indecision of the jury and the timely interference of the military arm of government. The sober mental atti-

tude and the calm reflection did not come to the high-tempered multitude until the remarkable denouement that showed them what a regrettable crime would have been theirs if they had hanged Berdue.

Looking back to those days, it is remarkable that the crowd was restrained until the military forces arrived, for there was a stubborn fight by the mob, which tried to overpower the prisoners' guards, who were firm in the protection of the men given into their care.

But the desire for popular justice grew very fast, and by the next day the Vigilance Committee was formed. The episodes of the Hounds were remembered, and it was believed that a citizens' organization, headed by determined men, would be able to banish criminals and that peace would prevail.

The weakness of the committee's cause at that moment lay chiefly in the fact that the supposedly guilty Berdue was really an innocent man. The work of the committee went on, notwithstanding this one remarkable case, for there were many cases where no such question could arise.

On June 8, 1851, a call for a committee of safety was published in the "*Alta*." It is now well known that the author, then not known to the public, was Mr. R. S. Watson, who admitted the authorship sometime afterward.

On June 11th the movement for this organization had become so popular as to have the quasi-indorsement of the "*Alta*" and of many of the best citizens of San Francisco, those who were known to have a great respect for law and order and an abiding antipathy to crime. Let this fact be remembered whenever there is an inclination to criticise their unusual procedure. They were working under unusual circumstances.

The "*Alta*" remarked at that time: "We understand that quite a large party banded themselves together at the California engine-house for the purpose of punishing incendiaries and other criminals."

There was no direct indorsement, but the editor took pains to explain that the meeting was not a mere mob.

#### **Self-defense Methods.**

As indicating the way that law was administered at that time—the great law of community self-defense, rather than formal law of procedure—it might be said that a common thief of the name Jenkins was tried and convicted by the committee, which consisted of more than 184 prominent men.

The trial took place between 10 o'clock and midnight. The prisoner had been discovered in the act of stealing a safe on Long Wharf, on June 10th, and the verdict to hang him—eighty or more men being on the jury—was unanimous.

Two hours after the finding of the verdict Jenkins was hanged. Here comes a remarkable fact. On June 12th the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that blamed two or three men of the committee for causing the death of the prisoner by irregular processes.

As showing the kind of material of the committee, it should be said that a public and openly printed statement was promulgated, bearing the signatures of the one hundred and eighty-nine prominent citizens, and in this remarkable statement every signer freely confessed, without any equivocal expression or phrase, that all whose names were signed were equally implicated in the hanging of Jenkins.

With public opinion in such a state, nothing ever came of the confession, which was regarded as one to be proud of rather than one to make apologies for. There was no sentiment worth reckoning with that would either have strongly blamed or tried to prosecute the committee. In fact, any kind of attempt to prosecute would have been a farce. The example is one of the most striking in history of the impossibility of enforcing a law that runs against public sentiment.

It should be borne in mind that during June, July, and August this large committee was busy with similar work. It was this committee that caught and hanged the true Stuart, as heretofore narrated, and drove many ruffians and "Sydney coves" from the state.

In August, however, the committee barely missed an open collision with the authorities, but diplomacy averted the trouble, and the object lesson of the committee's great work is said to have been a wonderful deterrent influence to criminals. It certainly made a deep impression on the minds of the public at large and unified the sentiment for self-protection.

A study of the social evolution of San Francisco compels the conclusion that the work of the first Vigilance Committee made possible the organization and labors of the second, the famous committee of 1856. It is remarkable that the lessons of '51 were forgotten by criminals within five years.

### **A Second Committee.**

Many of the members of the first organization became leading spirits in the second—men like William T. Coleman, a master spirit in both organizations.

By the autumn of 1855 San Francisco began to realize that much of her social life was still crude, if not positively wicked and criminal. During 1855 there had been, it is said, more than five hundred homicides in the city, and it has been maintained that the law proved itself absolutely powerless to punish those who had committed gross crimes against life and society.

Everywhere upright citizens denounced these deeds, though few were found with courage enough to cause them to denounce the criminals by name.

Though it may be true, as William H. Mills, a former brilliant editor, has somewhere said, that any community that is obliged to establish a vigilance committee thereby indicts itself for many sins of omission, the other and more startling truth remains that in the case under discussion ballot-box stuffing and other forms of corruption were exasperating to a degree difficult of appreciation at this late day.

One should understand that the best business men were not in a mood to blame themselves for the existence of grave wrongs. They forgot that if juries were bad it was often because the eager desire to make money absorbed the time and activities of men who dodged jury duty and by so doing paved the way for bribery.

### **Iniquity in High Places.**

That there was much iniquity in high places was doubtless true—and some of this the honest citizen was put to his wit's ends to remedy, yet it cannot be gainsaid that honest and able men like Judge Hager and District Attorney Byrne were in office—and one of the offenders who paid the penalty in 1856, under popular justice, was at the time awaiting trial in Judge Hager's court, when the committee seized him and assumed superior jurisdiction. This is probably the boldest instance on record concerning *ultra vires*, so to speak, in behalf of the committee.

A clear-voiced call to rectify existing evils came through the "San Francisco Bulletin," then edited by a former banker of the name James King, or James King of William, as he signed his name and was generally known.

Mr. King established his paper in October, 1855, and so vigorous and popular was his policy that several enlargements were required within a few months. The paper was circulated over all of the state, and King was generally looked upon as a brave deliverer of the people who boldly spoke words long overdue. Though his



utterances made him popular with the best people, he was plotted against by the wicked.

The crisis that finally cost him his life and plunged the community into the perplexities of the Vigilance Committee days came in May, 1856, when King was shot down in the street by James Casey, then an editor, a supervisor, and a man of much political power.

Six days later King died of his wounds, whereupon the great Vigilance Committee of 1856 was organized for much important business. The story of its remarkable career, as told by Mr. Charles James King, a surviving son of the martyred editor, is given in the following pages. Mr. King has made a life study of the events that culminated in the killing of his father when he was a mere child. His account is unique and interesting.

Though somewhat long, it is reproduced in the essential portions, because it gives a view somewhat out of the usual owing to the fact that the author's father was murdered by the popular Casey, who was later hanged by the committee.

## A PICTURE OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WORK.

THE son of the martyred editor of the old "San Francisco Bulletin" begins his account by saying that the history of the two famous vigilance committees—1851 and 1856—have no parallel in American history, particularly since the leaders were men who loved liberty, justice, and the square deal.

He cites the fact that both committees were composed of American citizens, imbued with the love of country, accustomed to forms of law, and with that crystallized idea of the centuries that all men are created equal, as expressed in the fundamental declaration of American liberty.

Properly to understand the conditions that demanded such action as the organization of a vigilance committee in an American city, by Americans, he maintains that the impartial student must look closely to the causes that brought about the uprising of those who had always been loyal to the traditions of their country. These conditions are recited in detail, substantially as in the preceding pages of this work.

Mr. King then shows the conditions that existed, as he saw them in his boyhood, for he was only a youth in 1856. He lived through those exciting times, his memory and attention having been so keen in the days of his youth that he still carries vivid impressions of those stirring scenes that cost the murderer of his father his life. Mr. King was only seven years old when he arrived in San Francisco in May, 1851. By 1856 he was old enough to comprehend quite clearly the meaning of all he saw, especially as he had heard the older committee discussed until he knew much about its workings.

All that Mr. King remembers of his father is confined to the five years between the work of the two committees. To quote Mr. King:

"I could not have been with him more than I was, even had I known how few the years were to be in which I was to see him. Every moment I could spare from my school duties I chose rather to be with him than elsewhere. When he was a banker I rode on my pony after school each afternoon to be with him at his bank on the corner of Commercial and Montgomery Streets, and was beside his buggy on each afternoon on his way to his home, then on Jones Street, between Lombard and Chestnut."

Mr. King says his father used to tell his friends that the young son was the most thorough reader of the "Bulletin." "I used to read all the advertisements, news, and editorials," he continues, "and often discussed the situation with my father."

### Hounds Described.

After describing the misdeeds of the Hounds and the conditions that led to their undoing, he gives an extract from the constitution of the earlier Vigilance Committee, as follows:

"Whereas, it has become apparent to the citizens of San Francisco that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the laws as now administered; therefore the citizens whose names are hereunto attached do unite themselves into an association for the maintenance of the peace and the good order of society, and the preservation of the lives and the property of the citizens of San Francisco, and to bind ourselves, each unto the other, to do and perform every lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when faithfully and properly administered; but we are determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary, or assassin shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law, the insecurity of prisons, the carelessness or corruption of police, or the laxity of those who pretend to administer justice."

Mr. King says that the signal for the assembling of the committee, when necessary, was to give three taps on the bell of the old California Fire Company. The first alarm rang out in the night of June 10, 1851, in the case of the man Jenkins, who was caught stealing a safe at Long Wharf. The safe contained a large amount of money, but the amount would have cut no figure. For a time after his capture he looked for rescue at the hands of his confederates, but he was duly arrested and found guilty of the various charges. He was hanged at half-past 1 the next morning, as set forth in a previous part of this narrative.

A remarkable circumstance is the fact that the Reverend T. Dwight Hunt, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in a sermon that was suggested by the execution, used the following remarkable language:

"I cannot censure a people if, having been long and needlessly outraged by a gang of villains, they rise in their sovereign majesty and quietly seize upon, try, condemn, and execute one, even though they have to set aside the authority they dare not trust with the

culprit. It is sometimes necessary to the existence of society thus to be its own lawyer, judge, and executioner."

This remarkable statement is probably the best possible barometer of the better public opinion. It should be remembered that this was a man of the cloth, a man familiar with all the conditions surrounding his pulpit, and he must have been a man of much courage to make so strong a statement in public.

### **Stuart is Hanged.**

James Stuart was hanged on July 11, 1851, for the murder of a sheriff, as told in the story of the remarkable Berdue case. Other hangings followed in quick order. Whittaker and McKenzie, two other murderers, were hanged on August 24th of the same year. The committee then disbanded, after issuing sentences of banishment against thirty known desperadoes.

The second Vigilance Committee, that of 1856, was composed almost wholly of those who had served in 1851. It was a much larger body of citizens than its predecessor, wielding a greater influence in the years that followed, as the cause leading to its formation had to do with the foundation of society itself. In fact, the very existence of the city as a place in which to remain with safety, to live and rear families, was at stake in these perilous days.

Mr. King says: "The uprising of the people in this committee could not have been a revolution in the usual sense of that word, as it was unlike any that ever took place before. All other revolutions were a separation from the government, and because of oppression and wrongs inflicted on the suffering people that caused them to absolve themselves completely from the yoke that oppressed and form a new state or nation.

"This was a movement of the citizens to enforce the law which those to whom this power was delegated had failed to carry out. It was, therefore, a transcendancy of the law rather than a violation of it. To comprehend the situation it may be said that the judiciary of the state was held in too many instances by men from the criminal element, or men in complete sympathy with them, as shown by their own unlawful acts.

"A few illustrations will suffice: Ned McGowan, who had served a term in the Pennsylvania state prison, upon arrival here proceeded to have himself made one of the judges of this city.

"Hugh Murray, a corrupt and immoral man, was another; William B. Almond, through his friends, the Hounds, as the roughs were called, obtained a similar appointment. One J. Hardy, judge



of the sixteenth judicial district, was indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Samuel T. Newell."

### **Terry's Career.**

It must be admitted that this indictment looks pretty strong, but Mr. King follows it with the following remarkable statement:

"David S. Terry was another striking instance of how the judiciary of California was disgraced by the conduct of some of its leading members. Terry stabbed Stephen Hopkins, of the Vigilance Committee, and afterward killed David C. Broderick in a duel. In later years he followed Chief Justice Stephen J. Field around the state in the determined attempt to kill him, but this was frustrated by a deputy United States marshal, who had long been detailed to shoot Terry if it became necessary to protect the person of the chief justice. Nagel was too quick for Terry.

"In the old days the most gigantic frauds imaginable were boldly perpetrated on the people at the polls.

"The citizens voted, but their votes were not counted. The Vigilance Committee afterward discovered that the ballot-boxes had secret drawers in them in which the votes that were counted were deposited, but it usually required several days to have all the returns in. It was always noticed that those from the twelfth ward were several days late in being handed in, and the ward could always be depended on to deposit sufficient votes to elect the party in power; although to do this it was necessary to record more votes cast than the resident population of that ward numbered, including men, women, and children.

"The leader in the manipulation of the polls was James T. Casey, supervisor and editor of the 'Sunday Times.' He had been elected supervisor without even going through the form of a nomination, all through the methods shown above. All officers, therefore, in the city and county of San Francisco and all the appointees under them owed their election to Casey.

"So long and shamelessly had this state of affairs continued that he felt that he owned the city, and had no fear that, in an emergency, he could count on the support of all those who were indebted to him for their places, together with their friends, who were numerous.

"Crime, in the intervening years between the first and the second Vigilance Committees held high carnival, and the wrongdoer easily secured immunity from his acts; so that the citizens soon learned that there was no protection for either life or property.

"In walking the streets of the city peaceful men usually took the middle of the road instead of the sidewalks, in order to protect themselves so far as possible from the unexpected attack of the assassin. And so year after year this state of affairs occurred, until it is said that in the year 1855 the number of murders committed in this state was 535, and that only seven of the perpetrators were executed by the officers of the law. Arson, robbery, and other crimes were of constant occurrence, and so seldom was punishment inflicted that the law was held in contempt. Men felt, as they looked upon one another, as they learned of some fresh outrage, that the courts could offer them no protection at all, because they would not.

#### King Edits 'Bulletin.'

"On October 8, 1855, the 'Evening Bulletin' appeared with James King of William, my father, as its editor. He boldly attacked corruption in high places, and was in a short time, through the city and in the mountains and valleys of California, recognized as the champion of the people's rights. The 'Bulletin' became eagerly sought for each day for tidings of the warfare it was waging in their behalf. On the other hand, the paper had not been three months in existence before it became universally understood that it was war to the knife between it and the shoulder-strikers. One side or the other was now bound to go down. It was a struggle for the rights of the people that has never had a counterpart in the history of our land.

"On November 17, 1855, General William H. Richardson, the United States marshal, was murdered by a notorious gambler of the name Charles Cora, who was instigated by Belle Cora, a prostitute whom he had taken to a place of amusement, and whom the virtuous Mrs. Richardson had offended by simply conducting herself as a lady.

"Cora, after mutual friends had persuaded the general to let the matter pass and take a drink with Cora as an evidence of settling the dispute, turned in a brutal manner and killed Richardson as he unsuspectingly followed in the act which he thought would close the affair.

"The gifted Colonel Baker, who afterward lost his life at Ball's Bluff, was severely censured in those days for using his forensic eloquence in defense of Cora and succeeding in getting a disagreement of the jury at the first trial. Forty thousand dollars had been raised by Belle Cora and her associates to defend Charles Cora,

and no hope was entertained by the people that his dastardly crime would be punished.

“The party in power, flushed by long-continued success in cheating the people at the polls and running the courts to suit themselves, felt no uneasiness about the final acquittal of Charles Cora. And now they determined to reach out for one more victim. That victim was the editor of the ‘Bulletin,’ James King of William. In council of these plotters it was agreed to cast lots to see who would do the shooting, and the lot fell to James P. Casey. He thought he had an easy job. To the many who were indebted to him for office or place he felt he could confidently turn for support, and the courts gave him no concern.

“He never dreamed of the uprising of the citizens, and felt that with the people’s champion under the sod he would be free to continue his course with none to say him nay. The patience of the people, however, had now reached its limit, as the events following the plot to assassinate James King of William soon showed.

### **Casey’s Enemy Busy.**

“A man of the name Bagley, who had had a falling out with Casey, sent on and secured the documentary evidence which showed that James P. Casey had served out a term in Sing Sing prison. Armed with these, he carried them to the editorial rooms of the ‘Bulletin.’

“James King of William, commenting on these papers, said in the ‘Bulletin’ of May 15, 1856, ‘that the fact that Casey had been an inmate of Sing Sing prison, in New York, is no offense against the laws of this state, nor is the fact of his having stuffed himself through the ballot-box as elected to the board of supervisors from a district where it is said that he was not even a candidate any justification for Mr. Bagley to shoot Casey, however richly he may deserve to have his neck stretched for such frauds on the people. These are acts against the public good, not against Mr. Bagley in particular; and however much we may detest Casey’s former character, or be convinced of the shallowness of his promised reformation, we cannot justify the assumption by Mr. Bagley to take upon himself the redressing of these wrongs.’

“That was sufficient for Casey. He determined now upon the assassination of James King of William, and it was an open secret among his friends that the shooting would come off that afternoon.

“Thomas S. King, James King of William’s brother, who usually walked home with him, happened to be in Natchez Gallery, on

Clay Street, having his pistol cleaned, when he heard of it, and immediately started to prevent it, but arrived too late. The shot had been fired. Casey had called at the editorial rooms of the 'Bulletin' to see James King of William. Instead of attacking him then and giving him a fighting chance for his life, he simply found fault with what had been said in the 'Bulletin,' and upon being asked if it were true, and retorting that he did not want such things printed about him, he was shown the door and left muttering revenge.

"Then, in a cowardly manner, he made all the arrangements for his attack and escape, and, hiding himself behind one of the wagons of the Pacific Express Company, standing at the corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets, he waited for his victim to appear on the usual route he took on going home.

#### **Casey Fires Shot.**

"As he stepped upon the sidewalk Casey quickly approached him from the wagon and fired the fatal shot without giving any warning. Seeing he had inflicted a mortal wound, he retreated to a convenient hack in attendance with three of his favorite friends awaiting him, each of whom had his own revolver drawn to defend the murderer from any attack that might be made by the crowd that soon gathered, and was driven to the jail, where his friend, David Scannell, the sheriff, was ready to protect him with all the power that the city government could muster in his defense."

Mr. King then tells of the experiences of Dr. W. O. Ayres, who chanced to be near at the time of these stirring events. He says that the doctor had an active part in trying to apprehend the murderer, and in some personal memoirs, written some little time after the event, the medical man says:

"A carriage was standing at the entrance to Dunbar Alley, at the rear of the police office. It was undoubtedly about to start. I sprang on the steps and just as I did so Dave Scannell's pistol was stuck directly in my face. I looked in and saw Casey on the seat with Scannell, with his pistol pointed out of the opposite window. The driver started his horses and I was thrown to the ground, but was on my feet in an instant and away with the crowd who were pursuing the carriage at full speed, yelling, with every breath, 'Hang him! Kill him!' The horses, of course, were too swift-footed for us, but we all, however, knew their destination—the county jail. The building, on Broadway near Kearny, was then at an elevation of about eight feet above the level of the street, which had



been graded down to that extent. On the bank above stood every one of the most noted gamblers and shoulder-strikers in the city. Their faces were well known to me—Charley Duance, Dan Aldrich, and a host of others. There they stood; a dangerous looking company quietly looking down on the crowd that filled the street and surged back and forth with intense excitement. How came those men to be there? I have no doubt that they were there in position when the shot was fired and James King of William bowed. I was waiting for the first pistol shot, which I well knew would be the prelude to a fearful scene of bloodshed, when a man rushed past me and began scrambling up one of the posts of the balcony directly at my back. I saw it was Thomas S. King, brother of James King of William.

### **Frenzied Man Talks.**

“He at once began a harangue of almost delirious frenzy, and after only a few words, he shouted out, ‘Who will go with me and drag the murderer of my brother from the jail?’ He could not utter another word. The fierce and savage yell, ‘I,’ ‘I,’ ‘I,’ from hundreds of throats was perfectly deafening, and the revolvers came out like magic, ready for sharp service.

“Thomas S. King leaped to the ground, and started with a rush, but he had not crossed half the breadth of Broadway before he stopped, and at the same moment the crowd began to grow quiet. Someone had touched his back and whispered, ‘The Vigilance Committee has organized.’ ”

Mr. King tells of his own experiences, following this event. He says he had gone out to the Presidio on that afternoon to get some shrubs for his garden, at Mason and Pacific Streets. While engaged in planting the shrubs he noticed a number of persons entering the King home. They came in such unusual numbers that he hastened to see what could be the matter. He was told that his father had been shot.

Those who were trying to break the news to his mother did it so gently that she did not at first realize how serious the situation was. Griffin Dobson, a colored man who had been a porter at the office of the stricken editor, told Mrs. King that her husband had been shot in the arm, but the young son immediately reasoned that if his father had been shot in the arm only he would then be home, so he called Dobson aside and asked him for more details. He learned that the wounded man was then at the office of the Pacific Express Company.

Without saying anything as to his purpose, he left the room and hurried down to the express office. When he had reached the corner of Kearny and Washington Streets he saw large crowds gathered on Montgomery Street. He continues thus:

"A policeman who recognized me asked if I wanted to see my father, and I answered that I did. He then piloted me through the crowd and I finally reached my father, who was unconscious on a mattress on the floor of the express company's office.

"Here among strangers I awaited anxiously by his side for the arrival of my mother, who in the meantime had been apprised of the true condition of affairs. After good counsel as to what to say to my brothers and sisters, and after some directions as to what to do in arranging some of the household affairs in my mother's absence, she bade me go home. I did so, returning early the next morning, and was present when they removed my father to Montgomery Block.

"During the days that intervened I was in attendance to go upon any errand and attend to such things as my mother needed.

### **Vigilance Men Meet.**

"The Vigilance Committee formed on the night of May 14, 1856, temporarily in the rooms of the Society of California Pioneers on Washington Street, opposite the Old Plaza. Some two thousand signed the roll that night. The next morning larger rooms and accommodations were obtained on Sacramento Street, near Front, and the following notice appeared in the morning papers: 'The Vigilance Committee' was the heading, and the notice ran: 'The members of the Vigilance Committee in good standing will please meet at 105½ Sacramento Street this day. By order of the committee of 13.'

"New fortifications were at once erected by filling gunnybags with sand and planting cannon to defend the place. It was called Fort Gunnybags. In less than three days five thousand names had been enrolled as members.

"These were men drawn from the business community and those who had the interests of the city at heart, and were as loyal a band of patriots as the world has ever known. The 'London Times' said of them upon their disbanding that they had shown sufficient ability to found a state organization—a nation—if circumstances had demanded its exercise.

"On the enrollment of members each man took a number and was known by it instead of his name. William T. Coleman was

number 1 and was elected its president. Number 33 was Isaac Bluxome, the secretary.

“Turn Verein Hall, on Bush and Stockton Streets, served as an armory, and the members, being divided into companies of one hundred men each, were thoroughly drilled by competent officers.

“A lot of 5,000 flint muskets, in good order, belonging to Mr. George Law, stored in a warehouse, were at once hired by the committee. The committee, for convenience, was divided into four departments, as follows: grand marshal, commissary, medical, and police; and was organized into four regiments of infantry numbering ten companies each and two battalions of cavalry, three batteries of flying artillery, one marine battery, one pistol company. No one received any pay except fifteen of the police force of three hundred.

### **Organization is Expensive.**

“Notwithstanding this, the expenses necessarily incurred in maintaining this organization were very large, amounting to \$250,000, which sum was raised by voluntary subscriptions among the members and those who sympathized with them in the noble work in which they were engaged.

“When the news of the assassination of James King of William was flashed over all the state, the strongest expressions against the outrage came from the mountains and valleys of California, with the offer of any help that might be needed by the committee in the way of more men and more means.

“James King of William was shot on Wednesday, May 14, 1856. He lingered until Tuesday, the 20th, when he died.

“In the days that followed the organization of the committee and during the months that it was in existence, the most exciting events followed in rapid succession. Before the committee had taken any action the scouts brought word that the Hounds and their friends and sympathizers, calling themselves the Law and Order party, who might well have been dubbed the Law and Murder party, were determined to do all in their power to prevent Casey and Cora from being taken by the Vigilance Committee. They went so far as to threaten to burn down the city if such a thing were attempted.

“Fearing that they might be called upon for an accounting in case the committee should be able to control the affairs of the city, and flushed by the success with which their party had managed so long to defy the administration of justice, these men were de-

terminated to do all they could to ruin San Francisco and keep it subject to their power.

"On the next day, the 16th of May, it was discovered that a plot had been formed to call out the state militia.

"Governor J. Neeley Johnson was in town, staying at the Occidental Hotel. Word was sent to William T. Coleman that the governor wanted to see him.

"An interview took place which seemed to settle matters, the governor at its close slapping Coleman on the back and saying, 'Go ahead, but get through as soon as you can.'

### **Sherman on Scene.**

"Later in the evening the governor called at the rooms of the committee with William T. Sherman, afterward famous in the Civil War as General Sherman. Coleman noticed from the governor's actions that he ignored his previous interview and started in anew on the subject. The governor said that they had come to see whether matters could be amicably settled. Coleman replied that outrages were of common occurrence, the people having been defrauded of their rights at the ballot-box, and citizens often having been shot down in the streets; and he declared that no redress was afforded by the courts. He said the public would endure it no longer. The governor urged that the law be permitted to take its course, saying that there was no need for the people to turn into a mob.

"Mr. Coleman emphatically stated that the governor himself knew that the organization was not a mob; that it was a government within a government, pulsating under the poisonous effects of unrebuked villainy.

"After a long discussion it was finally agreed that the Vigilance Committee should have a special guard stationed at the county jail, which was to be withdrawn and due notice given to the governor before any overt act should be undertaken by the committee.

"W. T. Sherman was appointed major-general of militia, and the governor issued a proclamation declaring San Francisco in a state of insurrection. Sherman soon resigned his commission in disgust, and in his memoirs he distorts the truth so much as to make his work, so far as history is concerned, thoroughly unreliable and valueless.

"Besides endeavoring to enlist the state militia against the Vigilance Committee, the effort to get the United States troops at the Presidio and Fort Point, under General Wood, and the United



States Navy, under Captain Farragut, to interfere, proved equally futile, as did the appeal of Governor Johnson to President Pierce.

“On Saturday, May 17th, the Vigilance Committee in force moved to their headquarters at Fort Gunnybags, and had a large bell placed at the top of their building to call the members together when wanted for an instant emergency.

“They had hardly reached their quarters before the governor’s party circulated the statement that the committee had determined on no overt act. This incensed the committee to that extent that it determined to have no further communication with the governor. The time for action had now come. The guard at the county jail was removed and the governor was notified of the action taken.

“Marshal Doane was notified to call out the entire membership and have them in attendance at 8 o’clock the next morning, which was Sunday, May 18th. Colonel Olney, in command of sixty men who had seen service, was delegated to watch the jail.

“They came in at half-past 10, in citizens’ dress, armed with pistols, and so scattered as not to attract attention.

#### **Committee’s Maneuvers.**

“The main body of the committee was maneuvered so as to march in different ways, and upon reaching the block that surrounded the jail make the juncture so complete that at exactly ten minutes past 12, when the order to ground arms was given, they should all come down at the same time. The plan was carried out exactly, and a cannon loaded to the muzzle was aimed at the door of the jail, and a man with a lighted fuse stood ready, should the command be given to fire.

“The marshal then approached the jail and demanded first that James P. Casey be delivered up. Upon this being reported to Casey, with the added statement that if he were not delivered up they proposed to fire upon the jail, he turned to Scannell and asked him if he could not defend it. Scannell replied that there were thousands of men in front of the jail and that it would be useless to oppose them.

“Coleman and Truett, from the War Committee, then demanded the surrender of Casey.

“Casey, fearing that he would be immediately executed, asked leave to speak ten minutes. Upon being assured that he would be protected, he was taken out and placed in a carriage with Coleman and Truett. Upon his appearance a murmur ran through the crowd, but the hand of Coleman, raised, produced a silence through-

out the ranks, unbroken in the march to the headquarters of the committee.

"A force had been left at the jail and notice was given the sheriff that the committee would soon return for Cora. This was done, and after some delay at the jail Cora was also surrendered and taken to Fort Gunnybags.

"The 'New York Herald,' commenting on this event, said: 'We cannot read the account of the taking of Casey and Cora from the scoundrels' sanctuary—the county jail—without a thrill of admiration for the nerve and coolness of the armed citizens.' "

Some of the incidents of the days of execution are worth noting. It was known that most of the Vigilance Committee members were opposed to violence in civic life, detesting reckless gambling, drinking, and the reign of crime, so they were often called ultra-sanctimonious.

It is related that a friend, seeing the committee march with a victim, remarked to his friend on the sidewalk: "When you see these psalm-singing Yankees turning out Sunday you can just reckon there's h—ll to pay."

#### **Excitement Intense.**

Mr. King says: "The excitement, which became intenser each day, reached its climax on Wednesday, May 20th, when it was announced that James King of William had died. Thousands viewed his remains, which lay in Montgomery Block, and the city was draped in mourning.

"In these times Casey and Cora were given what was considered a fair trial, having counsel of their own selection. They were promptly found guilty and hanged.

"Cora was somewhat of a fatalist, and from the moment that Casey assassinated James King of William he began to feel that he had no chance of escape. He felt that his doom was sealed.

"He said, however, that if he had been as ably defended on his first trial as he was (by Smiley) before the committee, he believed he would have been acquitted by the jury that then tried him.

"The funeral services over James King of William were held on Thursday, May 22d. He was buried at Lone Mountain Cemetery, now known as Laurel Hill Cemetery. As the funeral procession left the Unitarian church, which was then on Stockton Street, between Clay and Sacramento, Casey and Cora were hanged from the rooms of the committee on Sacramento Street, between Front and Davis.

“Cora made no remarks whatever, but Casey was greatly agitated and made a talk. He exclaimed several times, ‘I am no murderer. I did not intend to commit murder. Oh, my mother! My mother!’

“There were many hard characters which the Vigilance Committee soon banished from the city. The execution of these men had a deterrent influence for a long time and caused a great flight among the Hounds and their friends. The committee arrested some men and took them to Fort Gunnybags until they could have a convenient method of sending them away. Among these was a man who was known as Yankee Sullivan, who, having been deprived of his usual allowance of liquor, committed suicide on May 31st, the cessation of his customary indulgence having unseated his reason. With a knife wound inflicted on his arm he accomplished his exit from life. Many persons were thereafter banished by order of the Vigilance Committee, upon penalty of being hanged if they should ever return. The committee afterward, when good government was restored under the People’s party, revoked their orders of banishment.

#### **Trouble Made Later.**

“Of these, Billy Mulligan and Charles P. Duane created considerable trouble some years afterward. Bill Mulligan was shot by policemen sent to arrest him on Dupont Street. He proved so dangerous a character that they were compelled to shoot him. Charles P. Duane proved to be even a more desperate man. He killed one or two men more and made the boast, which history proved, that he would never be hanged.

“The so-called Law and Order party were continually endeavoring to do all they could against the committee. They succeeded in obtaining at Sacramento some six cases of arms which were shipped on the schooner ‘Julia’ to San Francisco.

“Two notorious scoundrels, members of the Law and Order party, were deputized by that body to take charge of them on the passage. On the night of June 20, 1856, John L. Durkee, of the Vigilance Committee, with twelve chosen men, succeeded in capturing the schooner from her custodians—Maloney and Phelps—and transferring her cargo to the headquarters of the Vigilance Committee.”

Mr. King then continues his interesting narrative of particulars as follows:

“In the meantime Maloney and Phelps having visited all the saloons, making threats against certain members of the Vigilance

Committee, whom they swore they would shoot on sight. Sterling A. Hopkins, with four men, was sent to arrest them, and meeting with more resistance than was expected, he sent for reinforcements.

“When again approaching the headquarters of the Law and Order party a pistol was accidentally discharged and Judge David S. Terry, of the supreme court of the state, who had aided and abetted the Hounds and their followers, the Law and Order party, all he could, turned suddenly upon Hopkins and stabbed him with a large bowie-knife. He then escaped with his friends to the rooms above the place.

“The bell of the Vigilance Committee was sounded and quickly the headquarters of the scoundrels was surrounded, and Terry was captured and taken to the rooms of the committee.

“If Hopkins had died the murder of Broderick some time thereafter would not have taken place, and California would not have been further disgraced by the high-handed conduct of a judge who ought to have been a good citizen instead of the character he proved himself to be, as shown by the following sentence of the Vigilance Committee, after Hopkins’ final recovery and Terry’s trial, pronounced:

#### **Terry Discharged.**

“ ‘That David S. Terry, having been convicted after a full, fair, and impartial trial on certain charges before the Vigilance Committee, and the usual penalty in their power to afflict not being applicable in the present instance.

“ ‘Therefore, be it declared the decision of the Committee of Vigilance that the said David S. Terry be discharged from custody; and also resolved that in the opinion of the Committee of Vigilance the interests of the state imperatively demand that the said David S. Terry should resign his position as judge of the supreme court.

“ ‘Resolved, that this resolution be read to David S. Terry, and that he be forthwith discharged from the custody of the Committee of Vigilance on this being ratified by the board of delegates.’

“The release of Terry created such intense excitement that, for his safety, the Executive Committee sent him to Sacramento on the steamer ‘Adams,’ and thus closed the Terry incident.

“One would have supposed that the most daring murderer would have hesitated to have committed any other like crime during the existence of the Vigilance Committee.

“It was reserved for Joseph Hetherington, who had killed other men, to deliberately kill Doctor Randall at this time. He was im-



mediately arrested, as was also Philander Brace, a cold-blooded assassin, who had made away with quite a number of men in years preceding, and had never been punished for any of his murders.

"After a fair trial, in which these men were both convicted and found guilty, they were on July 29, 1856, hanged by the Vigilance Committee.

"On August 14, 1856, just three months after their organizing, the committee disbanded and Fort Gunnybags disappeared from view. A public procession through the streets of the city was made by the members of the committee, in which there were nearly six thousand men in the ranks.

"The 'New York Times,' on learning of the disbanding, spoke as follows: 'It is due to these Vigilance Committees, both the first and the second, to say that in no one instance have we discovered any abuse of their authority. We cannot learn that either of them hanged any person who did not richly deserve hanging.'

### **Committee is Unique.**

"The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco is not to be compared with any of those sudden outbursts of frontier towns that have sometimes taken place in the history of our country. They are deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which they performed their work.

"Nearly fifty years ago this noble band of men risked their lives and pledged their honor, one to the other, to transmit to those who should follow them, a pure government, and for several years succeeding, under the rule of the People's party, no city in the Union was better governed than San Francisco.

"Later, beginning with the Civil War and other events that followed, the two great national parties again managed to divide the attention of the voters; and the good work done by the committee was soon effaced by the success of one or the other of the two political parties that held sway over elections throughout the land."

Continuing his interesting narrative, he says: "A people who had to contend against the obstacles of nature, the wild beasts of the forest, and the wilder denizens of the howling wilderness, having wrenched liberty from their oppressors, pushed out as pioneers to people and settle the great heritage their prowess had secured to them.

"In their struggle with wild beasts and the Indians, they had learned to be expert marksmen, for it was often if not always their

life or that of the beast or the Indian who came suddenly upon them.

"It was this that led them to be sure of their aim, and that told so fearfully under Jackson when the flower of the British Army were almost annihilated in their onset against these yeoman.

"All honor, then, to these heroes who showed, only as an American population could show, how to pioneer a city out of the conditions into which San Francisco had fallen, into that which to the student of history shall encircle them with imperishable glory for the success that crowned their efforts.

### **The Case of Immigrants.**

"As we realize that in 1903 almost a million immigrants came to New York harbor, and that in the last month of that year 35,000 came to San Francisco, let us echo the universal California sentiment relative to the class of men we desire to welcome to our golden state, as expressed so eloquently in the halls of national legislation by one who lies buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, as follows: 'I would see its fertile plains, its sequestered vales, its deep blue canyons, its furrowed mountains dotted all over with American homes; the abode of a free and happy people, with the sweet voices of flaxen-haired children, and ringing with the joyful voices of the maiden fair, soft as our clime and sunny as our skies. Like the homes of New England, yea, better and brighter far, shall be the homes to be builded in the wonderland by the sunset sea. The homes of a race from which shall spring the flower of men, to serve as models for the mighty world, and be the fair beginning of a better time.' "

It should be said that the view in favor of the Vigilance Committee and its methods has not always fully obtained.

The late James O'Meara, a pioneer journalist, was always a defender of the Law and Order party, which opposed the Vigilance Committee, although he never belonged to either organization.

Despite Mr. King's strong opinion, it should not be forgotten that there have been two views of the work of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, almost from the very first days of its organization. Though Mr. King has presented the popular side quite fully, it might be said in justice to the memory of Cora that a jury, composed in large part of highly reputable citizens and merchants, failed to find him guilty, and a second trial was hanging over his head at the very moment he was tried and convicted by the Vigilance Committee.

The late "Deacon" George K. Fitch, a journalist for many years, and one of the owners of the "Call" and the "Bulletin" of San Francisco from the old days, said to the writer of this sketch, in January, 1904: "The killing of United States Marshal Richardson was never clearly accounted for as to details. Of course Cora killed him, but whether the men quarreled has always been unaccounted for, and was much of a mystery during the trial."

### **A Coin is Flopped.**

Mr. William M. Hinton, for many years one of the prominent publishers and printers of San Francisco, also a supervisor during his last years, and the patron and publisher of the first edition of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," said to the writer, in December, 1903:

"The facts concerning Cora's conviction by the Vigilance Committee, interesting as they are, have never been published. The late auditor, Thomas Smiley, of San Francisco, defended Cora before the Vigilance Committee, he being a member thereof in good standing. Mr. Smiley once told me that there was a tie vote as to the guilt of the accused man. A member of the committee said, 'Suppose we settle it by the flopping of a half dollar,' and Smiley is my authority for the statement that the committee then flopped the coin. The throw was against the accused man, and Cora was hanged on the chance verdict of the coin!"

Mr. George K. Fitch, who knew of this version, said he did not doubt the word of either Smiley or Hinton, but it was hard for him to understand such procedure, which he deemed too trifling for a serious case. He maintained that the members of the Vigilance Committee were honest and conservative men.

Perhaps no higher tribute has ever been paid to the Vigilance Committee than these calm words of the famous old editor, uttered many years after the stirring scenes of those times.

Coming to Mr. O'Meara's criticism, and preliminary to quotations from his interesting manuscripts, it might be said here that he stoutly maintained that all published accounts of the committee's work were by friends or members of that organization, and did not show a correct appreciation of the conditions of law and order that prevailed in the courts of the time, which he alleges administered justice under honest judges. As for himself, he maintains that he was never either a member of the committee or of any opposing organization, being free to make such criticism as facts might lead him to indulge in. For the Law and Order Society,

of which William T. Sherman was afterward president, he had, however, high respect, indorsing and favoring its work. Of the main subject he speaks as follows:

#### **O'Meara's Plain Words.**

"First, as to the cause or pretense for the organization of the Vigilance Committee: It is declared by its ex-members and supporters or apologists, that it was absolutely necessary, for the reason that the law was not duly administered, that the courts, the fountains of justice, were either corrupted or neglectful of their duties; that juries were packed with unworthy men in important criminal cases; that there were gross frauds in elections, by which the will of the people was defied and defeated, and improper and dishonest men, some of them notorious rogues, were counted in and installed in public office; and that there was a class of turbulent offenders who had the countenance, if not the support, of judges and officials in high places, and who felt themselves to be above or exempt from the law.

"Tennyson has well remarked that there is no lie so baneful as one that is half truth. So it is in respect to these alleged reasons for the organization of that Vigilance Committee. It is not true that the courts were corrupt, neglectful or remiss. Judge Hager presided in the fourth district court, and his integrity and judicial qualifications or judgments have never been questioned or impeached.

"Judge Freelon presided as county judge; the same can be remarked of him. There was no material fault alleged against the police court. It is true, however, that in important criminal cases, and sometimes in civil suits, the juries were packed. But why? I will state: merchants and business men generally had a great aversion to serving on juries, particularly in important criminal cases, which are usually protracted, and the juries were kept in comparatively close condition, because their time was too valuable and their business required their constant attention. They preferred, therefore, to pay the fine imposed, in case they were unable to prevail upon the judge to excuse them.

"Jury fees were inconsiderable in comparison with their daily profits; but it was the loss of time from their business which mainly actuated them.

#### **Fees Would Pay Board.**

"Yet these fees were sufficient to pay a day's board and lodging, and to the many who were out of employment, serving on a



jury was the means to both. There is in every large community a class known as professional jurymen—hangers about the courts, eagerly waiting to be called.

“There were men of this kind then; there are more than enough of them still loitering about the courts, civil and criminal. San Francisco is not the only city in the United States in which defendants in grave criminal cases have recourse to every conceivable and possible means, without scruples, to procure their own acquittal, or the utmost modification of the penalty, by proving extenuating circumstances, or that the indictment magnifies the crime.

“This was true of 1856, here, as elsewhere in the land; it is equally true now. Had the merchants and solid citizens drawn as jurors fulfilled their duties to the cause of justice, to the conservation and maintenance of law and order, they would have had no cause or pretense for the organization which they formed.”

This criticism reminds us of the one heretofore quoted from the late William H. Mills’ letter on the subject. He was for many years famous as land agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and editor, for many years, of the old “Sacramento Record-Union.” He always held that the existence of the Vigilance Committee was an indictment against the community itself. But to recur to the words of Mr. O’Meara, he says:

“The initial fault was attributable to themselves; the jury-packing they complained of was the direct consequence of their own neglect of that essential duty to the state, in the preservation of law and order; and they cannot reasonably or justly shift the onus from themselves upon the courts.”

Probably there is not extant an abler defense of the courts and constituted authorities as they then existed than in the words just quoted and those which follow, from Mr. O’Meara, who continues as follows:

“Concerning the frauds in elections; yes, there were gross, outrageous frauds at every election; repeaters, bullies, ballot-box stuffing, and false counts of the ballots to count out this candidate and count in the one favored of the ‘boys.’

#### **Committee Had Knowledge.**

“More than one member of the Vigilance Executive Committee had thorough knowledge of all this, for the very conclusive reason that more than one of them had engaged in these frauds, had not only participated in them directly or indirectly, but had actually

proposed them; employed the persons who had committed the frauds, and paid these tools round sums for the infamous service."

These words are probably the strongest indictment that has ever been drawn against certain members of the Vigilance Committee by any conservative critic who was within close range of the circumstances and in possession of supposed first-hand knowledge of the facts and conditions of the times. If this criticism be correct, it simply shows the extent to which human nature may be perverted when self-interest overthrows the higher faculties of the mind.

Mr. O'Meara continues as follows: "The reward of these employers and accessories both during and after the frauds was the office coveted; and the 'Honorable' prefixed to their names was as the gilt which the watch-stuffer applies to the brass thing he imposes on the greenhorn as a solid gold watch.

"Out of the committee, of the Executive Committee, the detectives of that body might have unearthed these honorable and virtuous purifiers and reformers; with them, perhaps, others whose frauds were no less wicked and criminal; but in business transactions, and not in political affairs.

"One of the Executive Committee had served his term of two years in the Ohio state prison for forgery; here in San Francisco he had, during two city elections, been the trusted agent and disburser of a very heavy sack in the honest endeavor to secure the nomination and promote the election of his principal to high office; yet this pure man was one of the advisers and associates of the committee, and became singularly active in pressing the expatriation of the very 'ruffians and ballot-box stuffers' he had patronized and paid. He had learned that 'dead men tell no tales.'

"This pure character did not stand alone in his experience of penal servitude, as 'birds of a feather,' and he was under a necessity of exemplifying Lord Dundreary's bird, to go into a corner and flock by himself.

"That some turbulent offenders, and largely too many of them, defied the law, is likewise true. But that they were countenanced or favored by the judges is utterly without truthful foundation.

"And it is remarkable that, of all the men hanged or expatriated by the committee, only two had ever been complained of or arraigned before the courts for any crime of violence; not one of them all had been either acquitted or convicted, accused or suspected of theft, robbery, or other felony.

### Some Other Strictures.

“This is more, as I have stated, than can be said of some of the forty-one members of the Executive Committee. And among the members of the rank and file of the 5,000 or 6,000 men enrolled upon the lists of the committee—of native or English-speaking citizens or residents—there were scores of scoundrels of every degree, bogus gold-dust operators, swindlers and fugitives from justice.

“Of the members of other nationalities—some of whom had not been in the country long enough to acquire a knowledge of English—I have no occasion to pass remark; but the fear of communism and disturbance, from the increase of its incendiary votaries in our country, east and here, cannot be lessened or composed by the recollection of the conduct of many of the same nationality who then swelled the ranks of the committee’s troops.

“Saturday, November 19, 1855, the community was startled by the report that General Richardson, United States marshal, had been shot dead by a gambler.

“The shooting occurred on the south side of Clay Street, about midway between Montgomery and Leidesdorff Streets. The fatal shot was fired by Charles Cora. Cora was a gambler, yet he did not look the character. He was a low-sized, well-formed man; dressed in a genteel manner, with no display of jewelry or loudness; was reserved and quiet in his demeanor; and his manners and conversation were those of a refined gentleman. I first saw him at the Blue Wing, a popular rendezvous for politicians, on Montgomery Street, east side, between Clay and Commercial Streets, and my impression then was that he was a lawyer or a well-to-do merchant.

“General Richardson was a morose and at times a disagreeable man. He was of low stature, thick-set, dark complexion, black hair, and usually wore a bull-dog look. He was known by his intimate friends to be a dangerous man as a foe, and he always went armed with a pair of derringers. The Thursday night prior to the shooting General Richardson and Colonel Joe C. McKibben, afterward a member of Congress, were at the Blue Wing in company.

“After midnight Richardson went out for a moment on the sidewalk. A man passed him, made a jocular remark, and entered the saloon. Richardson followed him into the saloon and asked of Perkins his name. Richardson had been drinking heavily. McKibben prevailed on him to start for his home. It was on Minna Street, not far from Fred Woodworth’s, just above Jessie Street.

### Angry Over Insult.

“Joe accompanied him most of the way. Richardson spoke to him of an insult he had received from ‘that fellow Carter’—as he seemed to think the name to be—and declared his purpose to make him answer for it.

“McKibben knew Cora, and that Cora was the man to whom Richardson referred; but he likewise knew enough of Richardson not to correct him, and let him believe that Carter was the name, in the hope that in his condition he would either not think of the occurrence the next day or would not be able to recognize Cora if he did.

“The following Saturday afternoon a party of us—Joe McKibben, John Monroe, clerk of Judge Hoffman’s court, E. V. Joice, Pen Johnston, Josh Haven, and myself—were in the Court Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington Streets.

“Richardson came in while we were there and was in drinking humor. He became sullen, and as we all knew his nature, it was quietly agreed among us that we would leave and try to get him away. He was devoted to his wife, whom he married in San Francisco. McKibben and I accompanied him on his way home, going as far as the old Oriental Hotel, within a few blocks of his residence. There he insisted on a ‘last drink,’ when we left him—he to go straight home.

“It turned out that he did not. He brooded over the insult of Carter, as he still called Cora, and made his way to the Blue Wing to find him. Unfortunately he found Cora there. He called him out, and, as one man will lead another by his side, walked with him around the corner into Clay Street, halting just in front of the store of a French firm—I do not recall the name—and so managed as to put Cora on the iron grating of the sidewalk, inside, with his back to the brick wall of the store.

“Cora had not the slightest idea that Richardson had taken offense at his remark on Thursday night, for it was in no wise offensive or insulting, but simply a bit of ordinary pleasantry, and, therefore, he was not aware of Richardson’s object in asking him to come out from the saloon.

### Demanded Cora’s Life.

“But many of Richardson’s intimate friends, who felt his death keenly, were at that time disposed to the extreme penalty of the law upon the man who shot him, after due reflection and deliberation, came to the conclusion, that, under the circumstances; stand-



ing as he was placed before Richardson, who stood with his hands in his pockets, and a derringer in each pocket, forcing his demand upon Cora, the latter had one of two things to do—either to kill Richardson or allow Richardson to kill him.

“There were not many on Clay Street near the fatal scene, but the discharge of Cora’s pistol soon brought several to the spot. Richardson’s body was carried to the side-door entrance on Clay Street, into the drug-store then on that corner of Montgomery Street, and there hundreds viewed it.

“Cora was taken in charge by Dave Scannell, the sheriff. After that episode the excitement increased every hour and many urged the summary hanging of Cora. Scannell had duly prepared for all this, and order was preserved, although several hundred men formed in line and proceeded to the county jail to force their way in, seize Cora, and hang him forthwith.

“Sunday morning the excitement had diminished in spirit of violence, but had increased in volume and disposition to bring Cora to justice. Several prominent lawyers, the personal friends of Richardson, had already volunteered to assist in the prosecution of the man who shot him.”

Subsequent events show that it was difficult indeed during that turbulent period to obtain a lawyer to defend Cora, and when one was obtained he tried hard to get out of the contract, owing to the pressure of public sentiment. Mr. O’Meara continues his account as follows:

“The application of some of Cora’s friends to several of the most noted criminal lawyers in the city, with a heavy fee for defense as the consideration, was in many instances declined. Cora had one to his support, however, who proved more successful in engaging counsel than his other friends. This was the woman known as Belle Cora, keeper of a notorious resort, with whom Cora lived.

“She was rich and possessed of indomitable spirit. She was devoted to Cora. In this connection I will relate that which Governor Foote imparted to me and J. Ross Browne, during a trip to Oregon late in the summer of 1857.

### **Belle Cora Pleads.**

“It was substantially this: Belle Cora herself had gone to the law office of Colonel E. D. Baker to engage him as counsel for Cora, and had succeeded. The fee was to be \$5,000; one-half this sum was immediately paid to him. She then applied to Governor

Foote to engage him to assist in the case. He declined, but assured her that he should not appear for the prosecution. In a few days, on account of the intense popular feeling toward Cora, and also because the law partner of Colonel Baker had strenuously objected to his acting as counsel for Cora, as it would greatly damage their professional business and their personal standing in the community, Baker called upon Governor Foote and requested him to see Belle Cora and apprise her that she must employ some other counsel; that he felt that he must withdraw from the case—the \$2,500 already paid would be returned to her.

“To extricate his professional brother from his unpleasant situation, Governor Foote consented to undertake the disagreeable mission. The woman was immovable in her determination to hold Colonel Baker to his engagement, and she intimated in terms not to be misunderstood that she was determined that he should fulfill his obligations.

“Colonel Baker was a man of dauntless courage in meeting and coping with dangers of human quality; but he was in constant fear at sea, and it seems that there was another quality of peril which overmastered his intrepid spirit.

“When Governor Foote related to him the result of his mission, he advised the Colonel to see the woman himself. Colonel Baker did go, Governor Foote accompanying him.

“The governor said he had never witnessed such a manifestation of a woman’s power and irresistible influence. Belle Cora was inspired to the height of heroism in her devotion to Cora, her purpose to secure his acquittal and prevent his sacrifice.

“She appealed, implored, begged Colonel Baker to stand by his engagement. When he made no response and seemed not to yield, she commanded that he must, he should. She would double his fee. She would have him appear as Cora’s counsel, even if he did no more than sit in court with Cora near him, and speak no word at all. But go on in court and have it known that he was Cora’s counsel, he must. She was inflexible in this; and when the day of trial came, Colonel Baker did appear with Colonel James A. McDougell, Colonel James Frank Tilford, as counsel for Charles Cora, and it was at that trial that Colonel Baker made the most eloquent and extraordinary argument of his life, in a criminal case. “It was not a packed jury in Cora’s case. Care had been taken to impanel only good, respectable citizens, some of whom a short time afterward became members of the Vigilance Committee, and in a greater or less degree participated in the seizure of Cora from the county jail, and in his condemnation and execution.

**Merchants on Jury.**

“Three of the jury were prominent Front Street merchants. Notwithstanding all the feeling against Cora, the popular, unrelenting prejudice, and the great preponderance of the foremost legal minds of the San Francisco bar in his prosecution—Alex Campbell, General Williams, and Colonel Sam Inge, the United States district attorney to assist in the prosecution, the jury disagreed, and among the jurors who held out against a verdict of murder were three Front Street merchants and others of equal high standing in the community. Cora was held for another trial, and it was while awaiting this that he was seized by the Vigilance Committee, taken to their rooms, and hanged.

“The excitement consequent upon the killing of Richardson did not culminate in the formation of a Vigilance Committee similar to that of 1851, but it influenced the public mind in that direction. It was the piling of combustibles which required only the electric spark to fire and heat to consuming flame.

“There were still in the city a round number of the early Vigilance Committee which had ridden San Francisco of the Sydney thieves, some who had also suppressed the Hounds—and they were prepared again to meet violence and lawlessness with the strong arm of organized public force, and the quick, sharp vengeance of the *lex talionis*.

“The occasion soon came. On May 14, 1856, between 4 and 5 o’clock in the afternoon, James T. Casey shot James King of William on Montgomery Street, at the corner of Washington. He fired only one shot. King was facing Casey when he fired; he immediately staggered and fell.

“The crowd gathered in a very few moments. Casey was taken into custody and Sheriff Scannell hastened him to the county jail in a hack. The crowd followed and clamored for his life; they wanted to hang him at once. Then followed the organization of the Vigilance Committee, made up in part and mainly directed by members of the Committee of 1851.

**Profit by Fraud.**

“And the burning fact remains incredible that among the members of the Executive Committee were some who had themselves obtained office by bribery and corruption, by calling into play the stuffing of ballot-boxes and by all the infamous and wicked means which were at that time practiced.

“Among the members was a felon who had served his time in the Ohio state prison; another still living at this writing, and a highly respectable church member, who professes holy horror of fraud, had in early years colluded with his brother to get possession of valuable wharf property, of which the brother was agent and care-taker by appointment of the owner, who had returned to his home in the east to be gone a year.

“The scheme of these brothers was a fraud of villainous conception, but it was clumsy and therefore failed. On his return the courts restored the property to the rightful owner. I might go on and point out other members of the Executive Committee who had committed deeds which, had they been duly brought to answer in the courts, would have put upon them the felon’s brand and the convict’s stripes, in some instances; in others, pilloried them as rogues and swindlers unworthy of trust and not fit for respectable association.

“But were one to trace the career of several others of that body, the tracks would be through the sloughs and avenues of turpitude and crime and finally to self-murder. It was as bad—it could hardly have been worse, except in numbers, proportioned to the greater numerical force—as the vigilance rank and file.

“It is against reason and sense to expect that in a body of 5,000 men there will be none who are not good and honorable; that there will be no base and disreputable characters, rogues and scoundrels. Therefore it is not strange that of the committee’s entire force so many were of the vile stamp, notorious gold-dust operators who robbed the honest miner of his pile by bare-faced frauds; mock-auction sharpers, high-toned frauds and swindlers of low degree; and others who neither toiled nor spun, but feasted and fattened.

“All these found in the ranks of the committee their own security from the judgment of incarceration or banishment, enforced in the case of others less culpable than themselves. But the onus rests upon the Executive Committee—who constituted the head and the front of the grave offending of the very laws they usurped; they were the counselors and administrators, the accusers and arbiters of the fate of their powerless victims.

“Theirs was a tribunal organized to convict—they were the prosecutors, the jurors, the judges from whose fiat of condemnation there was no appeal.

“Arrest meant death or banishment. The accused were prosecuted by the promoter or participant with them in the charged offense or crime, and convicted by the verdict of some who had



been accessories, and these were often the most strenuous for conviction. It is a rule of law that the accuser shall come into court with clean hands.

"Ignoring this just rule, and in defiance of law, in usurping the seat of justice, the Executive Committee gave opportunity to several members to compound for sins they were inclined to; they sat in judgment on those whose testimony in any court of justice would have turned the tables and wrought the conviction of their accusers, prosecutors, and judges.

### Only a Few Guilty.

"Of course these strictures do not apply to the greater number of the Executive Committee—to only about half a dozen of its members. The committee was composed mainly of honorable men, deservedly high in the community, in every walk and relation of life. They doubtless acted from a conscientious sense of duty, and neither intended usurpation of the law, violence to justice, nor any wrong whatever.

"They believed it incumbent upon them to reform what they regarded as the maladministration of public affairs, and to cleanse the city of the corruption which existed—as it has existed and always will exist in popular communities, agreeably to the sentiment of Jefferson that cities 'are scabs upon the body politic.'

"And with the best of motives they believed that the organization of the Vigilance Committee was the better and surer remedial agent to these wholesome and commendable purposes. But their action was akin to that of the thousands of citizens who refrain from voting at primary elections, where the seed is planted that will produce its kind in the fruiting of the day of the final and determining election, and subsequently complain of the incompetency or dishonesty of the incumbent whose election is largely attributable to the neglect of these very citizens to make it their special care that only good and qualified men shall be elected at the primaries."

Mr. O'Meara has uttered some strong words in defense of Casey. He says Casey has always been wrongly described as a ruffian and villain of irredeemable depravity—desperate to the last degree. He maintains that Casey was a young man of intelligent and rather prepossessing face, being in his habits inclined to fine clothes, but neither flashy nor gaudy in attire. His eyes were blue and large, and his record in the office of assistant county treasurer, where he handled a large amount of money, is said to have been

clear, and his administration compares favorably with that of any who have succeeded him.

### **Casey not Vicious.**

During his career in San Francisco, says O'Meara, Casey had never been accused of any crime and had never been suspected of any offense involving moral turpitude. Ballot-box stuffing was charged to his account, also fraudulent counting in the election, and there may have been some foundation for each charge, but there were members of the Executive Committee who had been associated with him in these very wrongs, and at least one of them, says O'Meara, had gained a place of much profit therefrom. He says it will serve to state the offense for which Casey was sentenced before he left New York. He had, the same as many other young men, taken up with a girl whose chastity had been ruined by another, and hired and furnished an apartment for her. The two lived together as husband and wife, but finally quarreled and separated.

"In his hot temper one day," says the narrator, "he saw her upon the street, and instantly the thought flashed upon his mind that he would go to her apartment and have the furniture taken from it. He still kept the key to the door, hired a wagon, and carried out his determination. The landlady supposed it to be all right, as he had paid the rent in advance, and she was that much the gainer.

"Casey took the furniture to a second-hand dealer, sold it, and kept the money. As he bought it, he held that it was his to sell. An hour or two later the girl arrived and the landlady told her what had happened. It appeared that in taking the furniture Casey had also taken a few articles that belonged to the girl, probably by mistake, but she hastened to the police court, made a charge against him. He was arrested, and in spite of his defense was convicted. The sentence was eighteen months in Sing Sing prison. He served his time and came to California.

"This was the damning record that James King of William had threatened to publish in the 'Bulletin.'"

### **Facts not Published.**

The facts in the case were not published, says Mr. O'Meara, but only the fact of the indictment, the conviction, the sentence, and the sentence to prison. Mr. King had been told all this by a man who was clerk of the court and was cognizant of all the

facts. He was a prominent Broderick man and hated Casey, who had left that wing of the party and joined the other wing, and sought by this means to blast Casey's reputation.

Casey was morbidly sensitive on the subject. He had been told that Mr. King intended to publish the matter, and early in the afternoon of the shooting he called on the editor at his office and warned him to desist from the publication. King gave no heed to the warning, and the matter appeared in the "Bulletin" that day. Casey was thereupon exasperated to madness.

He armed himself, watched for King on Montgomery Street, but did not conceal himself. It was King's invariable custom to leave his office, a small, one-story brick building, which long occupied Merchant Street, at the foot of Montgomery, soon after the paper was issued. Casey saw and hailed him. The distance between him and the angry man was probably about forty feet. Some witnesses swore that Casey shouted, "Prepare yourself!" and fired. King reeled and fell on the sidewalk. He had frequently made notice in his paper that any whom he denounced in his columns had the choice of adopting their own mode of recourse, named the route he usually took to and from his office, with the significant hint, "God help anyone who attacks me," defying that method of redress. Casey took him at his word.

King was borne to the Montgomery Block, as heretofore stated, where he soon died.

Mr. O'Meara maintains that there is ample evidence that the work of the famous committee of 1856 was not free from bias, "pulls," and like weaknesses of mankind. He cites the fact that in the county jail at that very time was Rod Backus, a young man of good family, a cousin of Phil Backus, a man of considerable prominence in mercantile and social life.

Rod Backus had shot and killed a man whom he had never seen until a moment before he shot him, a dozen paces distant. It was a cold-blooded murder, without excuse, extenuation, or palliating circumstances.

Rod Backus was a frequent visitor at the house of one Jennie French. As he came to visit her one evening at dusk she was standing at the doorway, at the head of the iron stairway, which led to the entrance of the second floor. On the opposite side of Jackson Street was a man. As Rod met her she said, "Rod, that fellow has insulted me; shoot him." At the word, Backus drew his pistol and fired, after which the man fell dead. Backus had influential friends among business men and politicians, so the coroner

held an inquest. A jury to hold Backus blameless had been obtained, but they overshot their mark, and the thing was too bare-faced.

### **Murdered Man Respected.**

The murdered man was a German, much respected among his people; but at last Backus had his crime reduced to a small degree and to a short term—three to five years in San Quentin prison. This easy let-off did not satisfy him, for he wanted a verdict of acquittal, and expected still to get it. Accordingly he appealed his case, and while in the county jail waiting the decision of the supreme court on his appeal, they had seized and taken Casey and Cora.

Backus was not molested. Nevertheless his fear of consequences impelled him to withdraw his appeal, submit to his sentence, and serve his term at San Quentin. He even begged to be taken there at once, and he was taken there.

The explanation made by the committee leaders for not taking him was that the law had already passed judgment in his case, and it was not the purpose of the committee to interfere with the judgment of the courts.

The explanation was puerile and inconsistent with the decision in the case of Cora, who was also in the hands of the court and awaiting another trial.

In conclusion, Mr. O'Meara thus pays his respects to the committee: "Colonel E. D. Baker had defended Charles Cora at the first trial, as I have heretofore related. He was positive and unreserved in his denunciation of the committee. Whether he was ever threatened with arrest, I do not know; but he afterward went into one of the northern interior counties and practiced his profession until September, when he entered into the Presidential campaign as chief orator for the Fremont party, and in November returned to his practice in San Francisco."

The Vigilance Committee disbanded their military force late in August. The Executive Committee held to them for future emergencies, but ceased their meetings. Fort Gunnybags was dismantled.

In concluding this sketch it may be well to say that during the trial of Cora there was no definite reference as to the nature of the dispute between him and General Richardson at the time of the fatal shot. On the authority of the late Oscar T. Shuck, a prominent legal writer, Cora was a sober man, while General Richardson was drinking and in a quarrelsome mood the night before the killing.



**Baker's Fame Grows.**

The fame of Colonel E. D. Baker grew rapidly after his able defense of Cora. His speech in that defense is one of the great forensic efforts in the history of the California bar. Here are submitted two extracts from that effort:

“The profession to which we belong is, of all others, fearless of public opinion. It has ever stood up against the tyranny of monarch, on the one hand, and the tyranny of public opinion, on the other; and if, as the humblest among them, it becomes me to instance myself, I may say with a bold heart, and I do say it with a bold heart, that there is not in all this world a wretch so humble, so guilty, so despairing, so torn with avenging furies, so pursued by the arm of the law, so afraid of death—there is no wretch so steeped in all the agonies of vice and crime that I would not have a heart to listen to his cry, and a tongue to speak in his defense; though around his head all the wrath of public opinion should gather and rage and roar and roll, as the ocean rolls around the rock. And if ever I forget, if I ever deny that highest duty of my profession, may God palsy this arm and hush my voice forever.”

The Colonel here went into an exhaustive analysis of all the evidence. Among other things, he said: “Mrs. Knight swears that Richardson had an arm raised. Two others, for the prosecution, say he had not. Remember that the raising of his arm is life or death to us. If Cora killed him when his hands were down, it is murder; if there was a struggle it was different. I believe Richardson was brave. I don't believe the man lives who, twice in one day, could back Richardson against the door, put a pistol to his bosom and hold it there while he, Richardson, cowered like a slave. Is there no moral law to be observed? Is there no correspondence in the nature of things? Did Richardson, as Mrs. Knight says, raise his arm? Did he, as Cotting says, have his arms pinioned?

“Now, before you go one step further toward a conclusion you must be satisfied on this point, and you must all agree upon it. Again, a pistol, cocked, was found near his hand. Now, I want to utter a word on which eternal things may depend. I ask you, was that pistol drawn before Richardson was shot? Can you believe he stood up in that doorway for four minutes, with a pistol cocked, and say he was unarmed? Mr. Cook may have been mistaken, but whether he was or not, the pistol was there, the knife was there. They were drawn; he drew them; they were drawn

in combat; and, being drawn, it justified the utmost extremity of arms before men or angels."

### **An Eloquent Close.**

After a still further analysis of the evidence Colonel Baker reached his peroration, and said: "That a woman should, in adversity and bitterness, in sorrow and crime, stand by her friend in the dungeon, on the scaffold, with her money and tears and defiance and vengeance all combined, is human and natural. This woman is bad; she has forgotten her chastity—fallen by early temptation from her high estate; and among the matronage of the land her name shall never be heard. She has but one tie, she acknowledges but one obligation, and that she performs in the gloom of the cell and the dread of death; nor public opinion, nor the passions of the multitude, nor the taunts of angry counsel, nor the vengeance of the judge can sway her for a moment from her course. If any of you have it in your hearts to condemn and say 'Stand back! I am holier than thou,' remember Mary Magdalene's name written in the book of life.

"I feel prouder of human nature. I have learned a new lesson. Hide him in the felon's grave, with no inscription consecrated to the spot; and when you have forgotten it and the memories of the day have passed, there will be one bosom to heave a sigh in penitence and prayer, there will be one eye to weep a refreshing tear over the sod, one trembling hand to plant flowers above his head. Let them make the most of it. I scorn the imputation that infamy should rest on him for her folly and her sins. Let them make the most of it, and when the Great Judge of all shall condemn—when, in that dread hour, you and I and she shall stand at the common tribunal for the deeds done or aimed to be done at this day,—if this be remembered against her at all, it will be lost in the record of a thousand crimes perpetrated by high and noble souls. Let a man who feels in his heart no type of such traits of goodness, of truest courage in darkest destiny, let that man be the first to put his hand to the bloody verdict.

### **As to Public Opinion.**

"There is public opinion now; there was no such thing as genuine public opinion at the time of the homicide—it was bastard. It is now calm, intelligent, relenting, determined, and just. If you mean to be the oracles of this public opinion, in God's name speak! If you mean to be priests of the divinity which honest

men may worship, answer! If you are the votaries of the other, you are but the inflamed Cassandra of a diseased imagination and of a prurient public mind. If of the former, I bow at your feet, in honor of the mysteries of your worship. Against this man the public press, so potent for good, so mighty for evil, inflames and convulses the public mind and judgment. There is not one thing they have said that is in accordance with truth and justice; there is not one version they have given that is based on testimony and facts."

Now that the reader has had a pretty full account of the positions held by the friends of both sides of the famous controversy as to the powers and prerogatives of the two famous vigilance committees of San Francisco, especially of that of 1856, he may judge whether the men of the olden day were right or wrong, whether they were justified wholly or partly in their struggle for social order in the wonderful era that followed in less than a decade after the discovery of gold.

The most noted event following the abandonment of the Vigilance Committee was the organization of an independent political party by a number of those who had been members of that committee. The late Deacon Fitch, long owner of the "Bulletin," once said to the writer that the purpose of that political party, as stated by its founders, was to "rescue the city of San Francisco from the clutch of irresponsible men."

The conclusion of their deliberations was the organization of what was known as the People's Reform party. It has been maintained by some of the more bitter opponents and critics of the Vigilance Committee that the new Reform party was really organized for the purpose of protecting those who had been members of the Vigilance Committee; but Mr. Fitch, who was probably a fair-minded observer of the events of those times, did not credit this view. He maintained that the ultimate fruit of that party's work was to give San Francisco the best government of any city in the United States.

### **A Party is Born.**

In August, 1856, at a public meeting held in front of the American Exchange, in San Francisco, Ira P. Rankin was elected chairman of the new organization. Resolutions declaring the unfitness of the old political parties were speedily adopted.

About twenty young men, among whom were J. B. Thomas, E. H. Washburn, Louis McLean, Frederick Billings, A. B. Forbes, and T. O. Larkin, were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions

recommending the election of legislators pledged to reform, and it was made part of their duty to nominate city and county officers.

It is said that the persuasive eloquence of E. H. Washburn was instrumental in enabling the committee to carry out its reform work. In a short time it named a ticket that won at the polls. The county officers it elected are said to have been patriotic and efficient. To this fact and the vigilance of the awakened public sentiment may be attributed the infrequency of corruption in the economic reign which followed.

So eager was the desire to save the public funds that the judges of the *nisi prius* court were reminded, when they asked for stoves for their courtrooms, that fuel was not needed in a land of perpetual summer.

One of the immediate effects of the new regime was the swift and certain administration of justice in the regularly constituted courts, and a marked decrease of crime. There were not many policemen, but they are said to have been efficient and were well backed up by enlightened public sentiment; also by judges who were not afraid to give criminals long term sentences.

Under the reform movement almost every expense connected with the administration under the city government was less than under the sparser population of the older days. As the city of San Francisco thus set a good example in prosperity, showing a remarkable recovery from the excitement and uncertainty of earlier years, so, too, the state itself prospered, and the world beheld the spectacle of a mighty empire of pioneers righting the ship of state at a time when some of the severer critics were maintaining that California and chaos were fated to be synonymous.

Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard, who wrote a charming history of California for a specified era, has aptly said that a race has grown up, under the reign of law and as the outcome of these early struggles, and that the race is characterized by peculiar qualities of strength and weakness. He thinks the genesis of society in the Golden State accounts for much of the free Americanism, the disregard of old customs, and the free-hearted generosity of the native Californians.

### **Prosperity is Result.**

It was not many years after the Vigilance Committee work before the social order was well established throughout all California, and her industries went forward under a systematic and enlarged scale. The fruits of the early struggles of the pioneers are thus being reaped by the generation now living. The lessons



of these struggles are to be the final reward of futurity, although the administration of the laws under regular methods has long been an established fact, and the aberrations of 1851-56 may now be said to be little more than a memory. Reforms in legal procedure have gone on steadily. They are now being agitated throughout California, as throughout the United States, but the extent to which the popular will may yet impress itself upon the courts and the laws themselves is within the field of prophecy rather than of history.

Many quaint and interesting stories concerning the first justices who held the scales in California have been told from time to time, and some of them have been circulated the world over, have found their way into novels and plays.

Biographers, county historians, newspaper men, and others have often collected these "yarns" of the olden days. In no instance have we seen a much better collection than that gathered by E. S. Harrison in his *History of Santa Cruz County*. We are indebted to his charming volume for the substance of many of the following incidents, some of them drawn from the territorial history of the state.

Mr. Harrison found the records of Alcalde Blackburn a source of good material. Alcalde Blackburn was a prominent jurist in the early days, although no one has ever accused him of having known much of the technical side of law.

It should be borne in mind that Blackburn careered at a time when there were neither codes nor statutes, so he had to render many of his decisions without the aid of the doctrine of *stare decisis* or other precedent. If there were precedents elsewhere, he did not know of them or care for them.

It is probable that the Civil Codes of Justinian had a greater influence on the minds of the early justices than did the rules of the common law, for the Spanish influence predominated.

### **The Old Alcaldes.**

The inference from the old dockets of Alcalde Blackburn is that he was not influenced very much by either civil or common law. Common sense, the dictates of his own judgment, a familiarity with Holy Writ, and a few homely axioms seem to have ruled him in many of his decisions. He had more respect for and knowledge of the laws of Moses than of either those of Blackstone or Justinian.

Among the stories verified by Mr. Harrison may be cited the following incidents, the first being taken word for word from the alcalde's records:

It appears that on November 27, 1847, at Alcalde Blackburn's office, Alexander Rodriguez sued one Casember for a civil injury. The defendant, a boy, was proved to have maliciously sheared the mane and tail of the plaintiff's horse. The magistrate sentenced him to have his own head shaved in front of the office before the public. This sentence was duly carried out.

Under date of June 16, 1848, an entry shows that Andrea Sunigo was up for breach of peace and the malicious stabbing of an Indian. The case was duly heard and the defendant was found guilty. The sentence was that he be banished from Santa Cruz for one year.

In a misdemeanor case the defendant was found guilty. The sentence was "a number of lashes on the bare back," with the end of a riata "well put on."

Another odd record from this quaint old volume of the alcalde's is where a husband invokes the aid of the alcalde to force his wife to live with him. After a careful hearing of the evidence the alcalde's conclusion was that they should "settle their own differences."

Another interesting entry discovered in the old record is as follows, omitting the names of the jurors:

Territory of California

vs.

Magistrate's Office,  
Santa Cruz, Feb. 10, 1848.

Trueman Trueman, Robbery.

Defendant accused of robbing an individual named Brock. Tried by a jury. Verdict: That the defendant shall immediately receive twelve lashes on his bare back, well laid on, and be banished from this jurisdiction forever; and if ever found here again, be hung by the neck until dead.

(Signed)

W. BLACKBURN,  
Alcalde of Santa Cruz.

In the same book is another entry under date of July 19th, a case wherein the defendant was found guilty of perjury. The punishment was fifty lashes and banishment, with the warning that he would have to suffer the penalty of being hanged if he should ever be found within the jurisdiction of the alcalde again.

#### **A Great Hog Case.**

One of the odd stories of those times, but as yet unverified by the discovery of the record, pertains to the ever-present and hu-

morous hog and the succulent garden into which he so often breaks on mischief bent.

This story shows that one of the parties to the suit owned a garden. Of course the trouble began when a neighbor's pestiferous and hungry hog broke through the enclosure, regardless of the statutes in such case made and provided. And once therein he ate his fill, remembering well the location as a preventive of future starvation. The hog repeated the offense so often that the owner of the garden lost his temper and decided to execute the *lex talionis*; so in a fit of temper he ended the hog's career and dragged the carcass off the premises.

Another person living in the vicinity, believing in economy and having a tooth for bacon, concluded that it would be good policy to utilize the meat forthwith. He did not believe in the wasteful policy of leaving the dead animal a prey to coyotes and other beasts of the forest. With this "put money in thy purse" philosophy uppermost in his mind, he soon had the fat in his own larder. But there was a day of reckoning coming to him.

The owner of the hog at once brought an action against the owner of the garden for the value of the animal, and the evidence was undisputed before the *alcalde*, who took much pains to give his views. He conceded the right of the owner of the garden to defend his property to the extent of using force and arms (the *alcalde* said "*vi et armis*") if necessary to preserve the potatoes and other vegetables that were peacefully growing therein. The magistrate, however, thought that there would be genuine equity in giving the owner of the hog a judgment for its value, since something should not be taken for nothing. But there was another element to be reckoned with—the fellow who ate the hog; so the wise *alcalde* assessed damages and court costs against the beneficiary who waxed fat on the bacon. Be it known that this lover of pork was never a party to the suit, but the lasso of the court, like the drag-net of the deep-sea fisherman, knew no limits of that kind.

### Judge Gaffey's Humor.

In later years many humorous incidents came to light while Judge Gaffey was in power in Santa Cruz County. Being a witty Celt, he never lost an opportunity to catch the humorous phase of even the driest situation. Some of the stories that originated in Judge Gaffey's court, like some of those from *Alcalde Blackburn's* record, have been revamped and adapted to other countries and courts, but they were born of California's atmosphere.

A more original, more genial, or more humorous justice probably never held office than Judge Gaffey, who afterward became prominent in the beet-sugar industry of California.

When he presided over the justice's court at Watsonville, he entertained a higher regard for justice and equity than for the technical features of the law, and if he ever missed the Irishman's opportunity to perpetrate a harmless joke, even when presiding in his court with an effort at dignity, it is not remembered by those who had business with that court.

One of the stories told of his court is that he once had before him a man accused of violating the game law of the state by catching young fish.

The cross-examination ran something like this:

"How do you know that the fish were young?"

"Because very small," was the answer.

"Then I suppose you think a minnow is a young fish and a whale an old one?"

"A whale is a warm-blooded animal, not a fish at all," interrupted the court; "do not mislead the witness."

Finally the judge said he thought he could shorten the proceedings by deciding that the best way to tell the age of a fish is by its smell.

Once two Italians came to Judge Gaffey to have him determine which was the owner of a cow. The judge took great pains to hear every detail of the testimony. With minute particularity he viewed the spots and brands of the animal. The Italians were eager to know what so much interest could mean, for the judge was unusually attracted by the brand. They were not long in doubt, for the court said: "This cow is mine, for it bears my brands and is marked just as it was when a calf. I have often wondered who stole it. Drive or lead it over to my house, either one or both of you, go home and the case will be ended. The statute of limitations has run against the thief, but I am much obliged to you for feeding the calf while the statute was working against the prosecution."

#### **The Sign Language.**

Another Italian case is worth reciting. Two Italians had been fighting viciously, but neither knife nor pistol was used in the melee. One had chewed the other's thumb viciously, but in doing so he had contracted a very mournful looking eye. Each had the other arrested for assault and battery and both were impatient for the case to go on. But another case was under way



when they appeared, so they were asked to wait. The case was prolonged beyond expectations and the excitable Italians grew impatient. The case had not been finished when the hour set for the hearing of theirs arrived.

The courtroom was crowded, the day was hot, and the justice was sitting near a raised window in order to get some fresh air. The Italians were outside.

One of them, growing eager and seeing that the judge was close to the window, stepped close thereto, attracted the attention of the judge, and pleadingly held up his mutilated thumb.

The judge put up his right hand, open, and motioned the suppliant away. A moment later the other Italian appeared just where his antagonist had been, attracted the attention of the justice, and pointed to his black eye, as if to plead for redress. Just as he had done in the other instance, Brother Gaffey held up his right hand and motioned to the pleading man to go away. The motions were misunderstood by the two litigants, as the sequel will show.

### **The Italians Disappear.**

The Italians began to study the sign language. By a common impulse they came to the conclusion that the judge meant five dollars, as his hand had plainly displayed five fingers. They soon caught the attention of the judge again, whereupon each deftly laid a five dollar gold piece on the table, which was close to the window, and both departed, feeling that the judge had held them equally guilty and fined each five dollars.

One of the most amusing incidents during the reign of Judge Gaffey has to do with the man for whom Watsonville was named—John H. Watson, a man much beloved by the people, because he was of the free-and-easy type that never counted the money he lent or borrowed, never thought of either borrowed or lent money, never expected the one nor paid the other—one of the last of the old-time, easy-going Californians who meant neither discourtesy nor dishonesty. He was genial, warm-hearted, and intelligent. He liked the old Spanish custom of leaving "guest money" in the room of the visitor. If the guest were short of funds, he was supposed to help himself, and under no circumstances was the money left ever counted after the visitor's departure.

Watson was an attorney, and he figured in many humorous incidents in the early days of jurisprudence, the days that shortly followed the admission of California to the Union.

In one of these cases a prisoner was up for stealing a horse. It was evident that he had no money, so the judge appointed Mr. Watson to defend him.

"Of course I am an officer of this court," retorted Watson, "and must obey, but your Honor has made some remarks that indicate that a lawyer will have a hard time relieving the situation. Possibly the defendant is beyond legal relief and had better plead guilty."

"Not so bad as that," said the judge, "and I desire you to do the very best you can for the defendant. Even the humblest is entitled to every possible relief and to the best legal advice obtainable under the circumstances."

"As I know nothing about the case," said Watson, "I should like the privilege of consulting with my client for about fifteen minutes, for which purpose I ask your Honor to kindly let us withdraw to your chambers."

"That will be proper," said the judge, adding, "Mr. Watson, you will please advise your client what is the best course you think your client should pursue. Meantime the court will neither adjourn nor take a recess."

The judge really meant this as a hint that the state should be spared the costs and trouble of a trial, and he thought Watson would naturally be glad to escape the trial by advising his client to plead guilty.

"Thank you, your Honor," responded Watson, adding, "As I take the case reluctantly, I shall advise my client what I deem the best course for him to pursue."

### **Defense Wins Case.**

After fifteen minutes the judge began to wonder what sort of a defense client and attorney were planning. At the end of twenty minutes a bailiff was sent to knock at the door of the chamber and notify the attorney that the time had elapsed.

To the surprise of the judge and his bailiff, as well as to the amusement of the spectators, nobody was to be found except Watson.

"Where is the prisoner, Mr. Watson?" asked the judge.

"I think he is taking your Honor's advice," retorted Watson, "imparted by me. Your Honor asked me to tell him the best course to pursue, and it required less than a minute to see the advantages of one that lies in a northwesterly direction up the canyon. The last I saw of him he was following my advice."

William F. White, whose prominence in politics made him a noted figure in California history for many years, has related many incidents and anecdotes in his book entitled "Pioneer Times." The first story in his book has Per Lee, the first judge of Santa Cruz, Peter Tracy, the first county clerk, and a bright and efficient young attorney, believed to have been the late "Bill" Stowe as principal characters.

Stowe had a case before Judge Lee. He had prepared it with minute pains, especially his speech for the jury. He had even declaimed it at the seashore.

The evidence was all in, and the ambitious Stowe was in the middle of his oration, whereupon the judge interrupted him, saying, "Mr. Stowe, I have an authority which I desire to consult and to which I now invite the attention of the officers of this court and the attorneys in this case in particular."

Quietly looking down from the bench he said to the clerk, "Pete, pass up that authority."

Peter at once withdrew from under his desk a large demijohn and several glasses. The judge invited the attorneys to come up and consult the authority, telling Mr. Stowe that he knew he must be dry, as he had overexcited both himself and the jury, and telling the other attorney that he needed some sort of consolation, as it was evident that he was about to lose his case. The treat then became general, and the jurors were invited up to "wet their whistles."

### Judge Gives Views.

After the second round of drinks the judge remarked to the jurors, "I believe, boys, you are going to give this case to Stowe."

The jurors unanimously agreed that such was their feeling.

Turning to Mr. George Crane, attorney for the lost cause, the judge said, "That being the case, George, there is not any need to go further, as that would simply mean loss of time; besides I see it is dinner-time. Let's have one more appetizer and call it off for the day."

Turning to Stowe, he said: "Bill, save the rest of that big speech for some other jury, as it is foolish to waste ammunition on a jury that has already decided the case."

Frank Alvinza was then sheriff. He has said that Stowe furnished a basket of champagne for the dinner at the hotel. Jurors, attorneys, and the judge were the guests of the victorious attorney.

Stowe waited for two years before he could use that speech, but when he was elected speaker of the assembly of the state he used it.

Another good story concerning Judge Gaffey's court has to do with the day when the last of a series of baseball games was to be played—a game that had created wonderful interest in every household in Watsonville. The Hollister and Watsonville baseball clubs were scheduled to play the finishing game in a closely contested series, but Judge Gaffey's court was tangled up with an important case at the same time. This was an awkward predicament, but baseball won, as the result shows.

The two clubs were tied in their struggle for the pennant, and this game meant everything. The good people of Watsonville abandoned business and every other kind of pleasure except watching baseball, each one hoping that the home town would succeed.

The inexorable requirements of the law seemed to thwart the last hopes of jurors and litigants, as the case before Justice Gaffey was being unduly prolonged.

Finally the testimony was all in, and Julius Lee was in the midst of a rhapsody, nearing the peroration of his address before the jury, when the huzzahs of the multitude were wafted into the courtroom from the baseball grounds. With those huzzahs came the notes of the village brass band, playing some lively music of victory. This made the jury more impatient than ever for freedom.

### **Want to See Game.**

One of the jurors, a prominent citizen, took advantage in a rhetorical pause in Mr. Lee's address, and while the attorney was sipping some water, preparatory to another explosion, this juror, rising calmly, said:

"Julius, I wish you would cut her short. I want to see the baseball game and I think all the other boys on the jury are eager to see it. Besides, I've got twenty dollars bet on our boys. You are holding the stakes, ain't you, Bill," this last remark being addressed to the justice.

Justice Gaffey admitted that he was stakeholder and suggested that, with the consent of the attorneys, the bench, the bar, the jurors, litigants, and spectators might see an afternoon of unalloyed fun. Court was adjourned without further delay.

After a careful study of original documents, old anecdotes, and stories of uncouth court manners, Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, the eminent historian, concludes that courts of justice in early Cali-



fornia, notwithstanding these laughable yarns and many others related by him, were equal, if not even superior, to those of any other new country or border settlement since the days of Justinian.

He says, in part: "Anything that courts of justice could do anywhere, or under any circumstances, good or bad, ours could achieve; yet I may safely say that the judges, as a whole, were honest men; and while frequently neither educated in law nor specially fitted for the positions, they were far above the average magistrates in general intelligence and practical judgment. On the supreme bench, and presiding over the district and county courts, particularly in the cities and more thickly populated parts, have been from the first occupation of the territory by citizens of the United States until the present day, as able and erudite jurists, broad and enlightened intellects, as might be found elsewhere either in Europe or America."

He says that some of the judges were dissipated, but most of them were of sterling honesty. During the lawless times there were sitting on the judicial benches of California men whose purity of life and character was never for a moment questioned.

Many incidents of a humorous character and of rare historical value were narrated in the old newspapers. The files of these give the student a more detailed idea of the people, a clearer idea of the atmosphere than can be obtained elsewhere. The "California Star," which was published at Yerba Buena, abounds in incidents that reflect the spirit of the courts and the times.

### **Smoking in Court.**

Under date of January 9, 1847, the following letter from a critical citizen is of interest at this late day:

"Among the many good rules adopted by our late alcalde, and broken by the present one, is that against smoking in the courtroom, and this, too, is practiced almost wholly by the judge and his clerk, who are more than half their time puffing forth clouds of smoke from their long pipes, greatly to the annoyance of all persons having business in court, particularly those who are not in the habit of smoking. I would ask whether it looks very dignified for a judge to be delivering a decision in an important case, with a cigar in his mouth, pausing every half-minute in his address to give a puff or two."

A careful examination of newspapers and correspondence among persons who lived in California at that time will show that many crude habits persisted for many years after 1847.

In his interesting volume entitled "Inter Pocula," Mr. Bancroft relates that the following scene happened in a San Francisco court in February, 1848, being only one example from a class that then was common: It seems that two rowdies met in a saloon, drank, quarreled, and fought. One was stabbed in the back. The other was arrested by a posse of citizens and taken before the magistrate who, after an examination, intimated that he thought the necessities of the case demanded that the defendant be sent to the calaboose. The Shakespearean outbursts and oaths with which the prisoner interlarded his conversation are omitted by the historian, but he gives us a striking picture of the scene. It is reported as follows:

#### A Rich Dialogue.

Prisoner to the judge: "This is aailable case, sir, and you can't put me thar."

Judge: "It is not aailable case, sir, and—"

Prisoner, interrupting: "I know it is aailable case; I am a lawyer if I am dressed in buckskin. You can't put me in that calaboose, sir."

Magistrate: "Stop, sir! Stop! You will have to go to prison if—"

Prisoner: "I go to prison? No, sir! And you can't put me in thar."

Magistrate: "Yes, sir. We'll see!"

Prisoner: "I'll see, and if you go to put me in that thar calaboose you cain't live in this place. Yes, sir, I know you and you are a rascal—"

Magistrate: "Be silent, sir! Will you hear me?"

Prisoner, in a high fever: "Yes, sir, I'll hear you; you are no gentleman! You cain't put me in that prison; you are a villain. Don't you dare to put me in that prison. I never was in prison yet, and if you put me thar and want to live, you had better leave this place!"

The judge, says Mr. Bancroft, who was not fit for the emergency and who did not like the aspect of the case, would have set the prisoner free without sending him to jail, had it not been that the citizens and the town council interfered and forced the judge to send the man to the calaboose.

There were many odd incidents of this character, not only in country places, but in San Francisco and the larger places. It is said that Judge Almond, of San Francisco, who had been a peanut vender, succeeded in a remarkable way in his ambition to have a

court of his own. This court had many remarkable features, most of them based on the eccentricities and hard common sense of the judge, the absence of salaries, and the general desire for coin.

Judges shared with clerks, constables, sheriffs, and all other officers, due compensation for their fees, which they fixed themselves. It seems the business of conducting a court was largely a speculation, like running a hotel or a store. The court was conducted for the purpose of making money, even when the judgments were based on an honest effort to administer the law right. Of course, the position was valued solely for what it could pay. In order that its decisions might be lawful, certain appointments and elections were necessary. These were obtained as the exigencies of the times demanded.

Recurring to Judge Almond, it is related that an attorney once came into his court, courteously removed his large hat, which was worth two or three ounces of gold, and carefully placed it on the floor in front of the judge's bench.

#### **Hat in the Way.**

The judge, who was for the moment absorbed in the details of the case before him, noticed the hat, but thought it was a new cuspidor, so he used it for that purpose, chewing tobacco freely as he spat.

Finally the owner of the hat, seeing its plight, carefully moved it a few inches, thinking that the judge would understand that he had made a mistake and apologize for his blunder.

The eye of the judge, however, noted the movement and his puckered lips unerringly squirted the juice to the new spot. This exasperated the owner of the hat so much that he approached the bench, cursed the judge, and shook his fist in his honor's face.

This demonstration roused Almond to the gravity of the situation and he joined with the spectators in a roar of laughter over the occurrence.

Almond's great peculiarity was that he had no use for lawyers and no patience with their speeches and motions. But he was upright, quick, and usually reached his decisions without much hesitation. He believed in dispatching business rapidly, and it is said that he could dispose of matters of grave import, cases that held other courts for days, within half an hour or an hour.

When a little exhausted or vexed, it is said, he had a habit of raising himself on his tiptoes, whereupon he would say, "The court's dry and court's adjourned. Let's all take a drink."

It was customary for this unique judge to demand an ounce of gold in every case before he permitted a motion or a continuance. In fact, he was not unique in this custom, for other courts did the same thing. If a witness wanted to be excused from appearance until a certain day, the judge would promptly say, "You will be excused on payment of the customary fee of one ounce, strictly in advance."

And when a lawyer made a motion, there was no parleying. The prompt answer always came back, "Granted. Mr. Clerk, collect the fee of an ounce."

It was fully understood that either side could always have a postponement on payment of the regulation ounce, and when both wanted a continuance, there was a double assessment or the continuance was denied.

Sometimes the judge's table was half covered with gold-dust, and the court, of course, encouraged continuances.

Judges' ounces, especially Judge Almond's ounces, became a by-word in the community. Stories of his procedure were retailed for many years after his death.

### **Jurors Whittled.**

Another odd feature of those days was the whittling habit among men, especially among jurors, many of whom were from Missouri and Tennessee. The habit of cutting up desks and mutilating other furniture was so prevalent, that boards and poles were finally provided for this pastime, and signs were posted, "Whittle the boards; spare the desks."

A long pole or board was prepared for each juror to use. When the Jenny Lind Theater was changed into a city hall these whittling boards became numerous. This was considered a great reform.

At the same time courtroom manners were modified by the elimination of coarse jesting, profanity, and even smoking.

An Irish excursionist, on seeing the poles, asked what they were for, and when told that they were whittling posts, he was convulsed with laughter. He wrote a humorous account of his experiences and it was published in a Glasgow paper. He said he had been told that these poles were known as desk-protectors.

Another reform of the times prohibited the carrying of weapons into court unless they were deposited on the desk provided for that purpose before trials began.



It is related of one Judge Brown, who held a court in Santa Cruz in the old days, that he once hanged a man, by sentence passed without a trial. It was during his indulgence in liquor.

A Spaniard was brought before him for stealing a horse. A few days before the judge himself had lost a horse by a similar theft.

The defendant was one Pedro Castro. His presence seemed to anger the judge, who said: "Pedro, stand up. I believe you are the damned scoundrel who stole my horse. The sentence is that you be taken out before sundown and hanged by the neck until dead."

The district attorney arose and suggested that the proceedings were irregular, as the man had not been tried. He was commanded to sit down and told that the court knew its own business.

The prisoner was removed to the prison; the judge went home with a bottle of whisky to further solace himself, and was soon tucked in bed. The officers of the court were puzzled, but it was finally decided to enter the case of record as having been carried to the extremes. The sheriff made his return in due form that the man was dead.

Next morning the judge awoke, duly sober. He had forgotten his rage and the sentence of death.

### **Defendant is Called.**

He called out the case of Pedro Castro.

"He has been hanged as ordered," said the sheriff.

"Hanged?" queried the judge; "there has been no trial yet."

The clerk told him that was true but reminded him that the sentence had been duly passed and the judgment of the court executed.

"Well," responded the judge, "let the trial proceed nunc pro tunc. If the sheriff has made an error we must rectify it in the regular way."

The prisoner was tried, condemned, and hanged later.

Recurring to San Francisco, it should be said that Ned McGowan was one of the odd characters that became a judge. He had served a term in the Pennsylvania penitentiary for the robbery of the bank at Chester. He was afterward pardoned on condition that he would leave Pennsylvania. He had not been in California long before he found himself on the bench with full powers, and he welcomed the change from stripes to ermine.

One day an attorney, recently from Philadelphia, was surprised to come into court and find the unabashed McGowan presiding.

"I have seen that face before. Can it be McGowan? Surely I am not mistaken, but I must make sure."

"Is it Edward McGowan I have the honor of addressing?" he asked.

"The very same," said Ned, as he ran his fingers through his hair, as was his custom when puzzled.

The attorney was satisfied. His course was no longer clouded with the slightest doubt, so he turned to his clients and firmly but quietly said: "Gentlemen, you have no further use for me. You may as well come down heavy with the coin first as last, for this is your only chance."

As conveying an accurate picture of the courts of those times, the following notice from the "Evening Picayune" is of interest. The excerpt is from the issue of August 20, 1850, and runs thus:

"An interesting case came up before Justice McGowan this morning—interesting because several interesting young ladies appeared as witnesses. Thomas Jackson claimed \$200 as wages earned as bar-keeper for Eliza Crothers and her husband, Ross Crothers, and presented in his behalf Miss Maloney and Miss Margaret Waring, two young ladies of rare attractions and fashionable apparel. The judge, of course, could do nothing less than render a judgment in favor of the plaintiff."

### A Sea Cook Arrives.

A remarkable interview occurred between the mayor of San Francisco and a prisoner on May 20, 1850—an interview that seems like a leaf from other years. One John Brown, an impudent and egotistical offender, was called from the mayor's dock.

"Who are you?" demanded the mayor.

"The son of a sea cook," was his reply.

"What is your name and business?"

"I am a sea lawyer. I shipped before the mast as a matter of form, but practiced law in the forecabin during all the voyage."

"Were you recognized by the captain?"

"Yes, about as much as you are by the people."

"What have you to say for yourself?" demanded the mayor.

"I deny your jurisdiction," exclaimed the prisoner, "for your court has no legal existence."

"Have you no other defense?" asked his honor.

"Yes, I am a friend of Bill Lewis and Billy Mulligan."

"This man is mad," exclaimed the mayor. "I will send him before the county judge to see whether he is insane."

"You will find I am not insane."

"Silence, sir!" thundered the mayor.

Such scenes were frequent in most of the courts. Bumptious persons were in the habit of demanding all sorts of things, pretending to great attainments and ignoring court orders.

It is interesting to recall that the illustrious Stephen J. Field was an alcalde when a very young man, his jurisdiction being at Marysville. Many humorous stories are told of his experiences. Perhaps his first case gives as good a picture of the times as one might find by searching libraries.

The learned jurist who afterward became chief justice of the supreme court of the United States tried his first case while walking along the streets, as he used to tell his friends in Washington.

#### **Tried on the Street.**

"A well-known citizen was riding a horse which he had just bought," said Mr. Justice Field, "and he was confronted by another prominent citizen who maintained that the horse was his and had been stolen. Both citizens agreed to leave the decision of the case to me without the formality of a trial in court. I had just been elected alcalde, duly qualified, and they wanted to give me my first case. I heard the disputants where they stood and decided in favor of the man afoot. The horse was immediately surrendered and the fee of an ounce of gold at once became mine."

A crowd had assembled in the street. After the decision they adjourned to a near-by saloon and all had a drink. It is not said, but is believed, that the young alcalde joined them in this potation.

An odd case was reported from Badger Hill. At the request of both prosecution and defense in a case, the contestants agreed to settle their dispute in a fisticuff, the victor in that contest to be the winner of the legal battle. The alcalde removed his coat, waved back the crowd, and commanded, "Gentlemen, get out of the way; stand back. If the gentlemen to this suit want to effect a compromise, it is none of the business of this court." The defendant was soon so pummeled by the prosecutor that he was glad to make his peace and pay the costs, several ounces of gold, besides the damages.

So many amusing incidents have been told of the courts of old that there is really an embarrassment in the selection of those which should be reproduced. One of the most remarkable stories of the days of gold has to do with a remarkable character who was always known as Philosopher Pickett, a name he is said to have

given himself. He lived at Sutter's Fort and was an old, positive character who afterward figured in many striking incidents elsewhere in the state.

He was for a long time a merchant at Sutter's Fort, and there he had occasion to shoot and kill a man, probably in self-defense, or such was the final opinion of the community. The trial was unique.

The first alcalde of the place, a man of the name Bates, was in duty bound to proceed with the case against Pickett by having him placed under arrest, but as Pickett was a man of very eccentric character and positive views, a good shot and a hard fighter, Bates became alarmed and resigned his office. Whether a threat was ever made by Pickett is not in evidence.

Progressive citizens then called on the second alcalde, a man of the name Fowler, and demanded that he put the suspected man under arrest and go forward with the trial, as failure to do so would reflect on the community. Fowler was overcome with stage fright and immediately resigned.

It was then that there entered upon the stage one Samuel Brannan, afterward famous in San Francisco. He knew not the meaning of the word "fear," having eliminated the word from his vocabulary early in his youth.

Brannan proclaimed that he was not afraid of Philosopher Pickett or the evil one himself, so he called a meeting of the citizens and took steps to have an alcalde elected. There was not any great amount of material. Nobody wanted the job, so Brannan finally took it himself.

It was soon concluded that one alcalde would be enough for the town, under the circumstances, as the people did not care to go into the alcalde business in a wholesale way.

#### **Prosecutor is Chosen.**

The next puzzling problem was to elect a prosecuting attorney, but there was a dearth of candidates. Nobody wanted that job, as every person nominated declined and suggested the name of another who in turn resigned.

This so disgusted Brannan that he declared himself willing to accept that office also. He was enthusiastically elected thereto.

A sheriff was then elected, the philosopher was made a prisoner, the jury was impaneled, and the trial was soon under way.

When Pickett was brought into court Brannan asked him to be kind enough to disarm, as he was in no danger. So he deposited



his revolvers and bowie-knives on the table in front of the alcalde's bench.

Close to the weapons there was an ample supply of brandy, in a pitcher, also a pitcher of water. As the trial proceeded the goodly sized pitcher of brandy disappeared pretty fast, but it was noticed that there was almost as much water as at the outset. Judge, witnesses, prisoner, jurors, and attorneys drank freely.

One of the perplexing questions discussed by his honor and the attorneys was this: When a man is being tried for murder in a courtroom, regularly constituted, is it proper for gentlemen to smoke in the room?

As everybody present was eager to smoke, there was not much delay in making the wish father to the decision. Precedent was easily discovered. The overpowering influence of precedent was seen in the custom of Californian women, who were accustomed to smoke at bull-fights, executions, and funerals.

In summing up the case, Brannan said: "As it is agreed that it is perfectly proper for women to smoke at executions, of course the men may properly smoke during a trial that might or might not lead to an execution. Let the smoking proceed unconfined." And everybody and his neighbor relit his pipe.

As the trial proceeded, equity, in its broadest form, was sought, and the technicalities of the law itself were shunned. The alcalde announced, however, that it would not be right to proceed without some attention to formalities.

### **Judge and Prosecutor.**

After a time the judge began to argue for the prosecution. The prisoner at the bar was guilty and should be punished, even hanged.

"Hold on, Brannan!" said Philosopher Pickett. "You are the judge; you should not prosecute me."

"Yes, I know I am the judge," exclaimed Brannan, "but I am also the legally chosen prosecuting attorney."

Without further parleying, Brannan, in his capacity as prosecuting attorney, began to address himself as alcalde, directing his remarks also to the jury.

At the conclusion of Brannan's address Pickett arose, took a good horn of brandy, and delivered a strong, eloquent, and convincing speech, being a man of rare endowments, despite his erratic conduct at times.

The trial lasted until pretty late in the night; the jury dispersed, for in those days it was not the custom to confine jurors while deliberating on a case.

The question arose as to what disposition to make of the defendant. It was suggested that he be confined, but there was no place in which to confine him.

"Then put him in irons," said the alcalde, but it is not believed that the remark was serious.

"We've got neither irons nor prison," said the sheriff.

The alcalde then called the ayes and nays as to whether the prisoner be admitted to bail. The ayes won, whereupon the prisoner was permitted to gather up his weapons and depart for his own home.

The next day the jury was called together, but it disagreed. A new trial was soon called and Philosopher Pickett was set free.

Another incident illustrating how justice was administered in early times arose in San Diego, where a murder trial was under way. A negro was tried for killing an Indian, and the jury was composed almost entirely of Americans. They found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. Under the law, their duties ended with this verdict, for they were without power to name the punishment. As there was no tribunal at hand to mete out the punishment, it was decided that the prisoner be given one hundred lashes and one year at hard labor with ball and chain. In this way the ideas of jurors, in those crude days, were carried out, the jurors using their common sense, regardless of constitutional authority. They strove to deal such punishment as they thought fit for the crime.

#### **Miners are Ambitious.**

It is related that the Stanislaus miners, eager to keep up with other localities in the matter of punishment, and desiring to have what might seem the semblance of courts, elected one of their members a justice of the peace. After this tribunal was established, it was soon visited by a blustering traveler who said he was a lawyer. He had much fuss and feathers in his make-up, and this offended the miners and their justice.

This lawyer hinted that the tribunal's head did not have the intelligence and knowledge of law to enable it to deal out justice. The justice replied in terms that were severe, also profane.

The lawyer then said that the tribunal was taking advantage of its position to insult him, and that if his honor would take

ten steps from the bench he would come face to face with well-merited chastisement.

Now, it so happened that the head of the court was in his element at the four-fisted game, so the invitation was accepted without delay.

"If you will come out," said the lawyer, "I shall take pleasure in giving you a good beating for your impudence."

The justice at once rose coolly from the bench, met his challenger at the appointed place, tweaking the lawyer's nose as a teaser as he passed that individual, and then drubbing him in the yard until he was satisfied to return to the court and finish the case. That was the only time that the traveling lawyer ever attempted to reflect on the intelligence of a tribunal in a miners' town.

It is related that two miners—Timothy Loker and Amber John—had a dispute that was to be settled in the court of George Kelsey, in Washington, California. Kelsey was a raw-boned Missourian and an honest alcalde.

The friends of the disputants persuaded them that miners' justice should be good enough, and that the alcalde in the round tent should not try the case; so it was thought that the only way to settle the dispute was to burn powder over it, one to defend, the other to attack, the mine in dispute.

### **Dignity Trampled upon.**

The news of the contemplated rifle settlement reached the alcalde, along with some reflections on his ability. Kelsey felt that his dignity was trampled upon. He called the litigants before him and addressed them after this fashion:

"Now here, boys, you Tim and John, just a word from the court before you go out to settle your fight; and I want to say that you can take your troubles to any mills you want to, to be ground out to suit yourselves, but you have put me in here and have appeared before me. Now, John, I'm going to pull off my coat and give you a sound thrashing before you go out to settle that case out of my court, for you've insulted me. I'm a big-hearted fellow that's been elected because I'm square; I'm no trickster and don't know no law, but as long as I'm alcalde here I'm going to deal out that kind of justice that suits me, and if it don't suit you, then you go and elect another man, but I'm insulted and the court must hold up for herself. Get ready for your medicine."

Just at this moment somebody put a quantity of whisky on the table and everybody drank freely, after which the case was amicably continued without the punishment threatened by the alcalde. Good words finally took the place of blows, and the plaintiff won his case.

Old-time lawyers often tell of a disgraceful court row that occurred at Marysville in 1850. Cruel words, fines, arrests, threats, and other unseemly conduct characterized the feud. Knives were brandished and weapons were drawn by judges seated on their benches in open court. The mob finally took the matter in hand, marched from the court of one justice to another, amid cheers and groans, carrying pistols. Finally the mob dispersed, the matter was settled, and nobody was hurt.

This recalls the fact that it was common in the early days for judges and lawyers to become involved in bitter disputes, call one another liars, carry revolvers, and shake their fists at one another. So far as this goes, similar procedures have characterized some of the bitterly tried graft cases in San Francisco in recent years.

One of the noted cases was that of Laura D. Fair, tried for murder in the killing of a prominent citizen. The feature of that case was the presence of a large number of demonstrative women, who applauded and otherwise made a disturbance to show their sympathy with the defendant. The judge found it necessary to fine a number of women for this offense.

### **Women are Fined.**

Among these women were Emily Pitt Stevens and a Mrs. Booth, both prominent in San Francisco history. The feature of the case was that as fast as the judge would fine a woman the defendant would thank him and say, "I'll pay that fine." An unusual dialogue here followed.

The judge assessed a fine of twenty-five dollars against each one.

"I'll pay the fines," said the defendant.

"You'll have to draw heavily on your purse to pay all these fines," said the judge.

"Oh, I've got it," retorted Miss Fair, adding, "I do not think, your Honor, that these ladies understood the law."

"Oh, they'll understand it better now," replied the judge.

It is said that in Nevada City, in 1852, there lived a man known as Uncle Zeke, whose other name was never known until he was elected to the office of justice of the peace.



During the trial of a man for stealing a horse it became known that the justice's name was Ezekiel Dougherty.

"I don't see what you want of any witnesses," exclaimed the rude old Uncle Zeke, addressing the defendant's attorney.

"May it please your Honor," said the attorney for the prisoner, "the object of the testimony I propose to offer is to prove the good character of the accused."

"What in hell's the use to prove his good character when he's already proved to be a horse thief?" roared the justice.

The attorney argued that the theft had not been proved and that it was a presumption of law, a presumption always existing, that a man is supposed to be innocent until proved guilty.

"Speaking of presumptions," said the impatient Uncle Zeke, "it is also a presumption of law that a justice of the peace is not bottomed with cast-iron. You may go on with your speech, but I'm goin' out for my toddy right now."

It has been remarked that these were the times when justice and juleps were often administered by the same hand.

#### **Irate Judge Resigns.**

One of the odd cases of California came before Justice Gordon, of Yolo County. One John C. Murphy stole Gordon's horse, whereupon the magistrate sent the constable for the prisoner and proceeded to try him forthwith. There were no delays in the trial, for the justice was in earnest, so the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged that afternoon.

It was with great difficulty and by an appeal to his sense of fairness that the sentence was not carried out; but finally the old fellow was persuaded to send the case to another magistrate, on the ground that he should not act as witness, complainant, judge, and jury. In the other court the defendant was set free.

This so angered Gordon that he forthwith resigned, swearing that he would never again act as judge in a court where he could not deal out genuine justice.

It is said that a magistrate of the name Springer, in Eldorado County, believed he had a right to grant divorces, so he divorced a couple one afternoon in order that the woman might permit him to perform the ceremony that united her to another man that night.

It was a practice in the early courts to charge up costs and collect them on the spot. "Settle up now and get the lowest prices possible," was the motto, and gold-dust was plentiful in the courts.

One alcalde sentenced a prisoner to pay three ounces of gold, receive forty lashes on his bare back, and pay the costs of the suit, all for insulting the court. Similar sentences were far from infrequent.

One of the remarkable early justices of California was John W. Champ, of the town of Washington. He lived among and well knew the oystermen of the beach, where the population was very much opposed to the technicalities of law. He was himself a muscular man, sixty-five years of age, but well preserved and able to take care of himself in a physical encounter.

Champ was very fond of rye whisky, was a good "mixer," and, in his rough manner, he united considerable wisdom with a desire to do justice, even though his methods were crude. Being from Vermont, however, he had the cunning of the New Englander and was frequently able to extricate himself from difficult situations.

It was common for constables and others about town to meet, when whittling and loafing, and their conversation would run somewhat as follows:

"Old Champ has just got in a new lot of good whisky, boys. Let's go up to court and try it."

#### Sample Judge's Whisky.

"That suits me," one of the others would say, and they would approach the judge's quarters, where all would drink their fill.

"Order in court!" the judge would exclaim of a suddenness, directing the constable to cry at the door.

One of the remarkable cases of the early days in Champ's court was against a man of the name Bowman, who was believed to have been a menace to the oystermen a thief, and a trickster. They called him a pirate, and the people did not want him.

He was called into court one time by the constable, who tapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Old Champ wants to see you."

Bowman had no idea he was being summoned by legal process, so visions of a good drink and a friendly visit filled his mind.

"Well, what have you got to say for yourself?" demanded the judge.

"Nothing much, Judge, except that I'm awful dry. Pass out some of the juice."

"Whisky!" exclaimed the judge, apparently angered at the familiarity. "What have you been doing, you scoundrel? Answer, sir!"

"What do you mean, Judge, a joke?"

"Guilty or not guilty, sir?" roared the judge.

"This is pretty rich, Judge. Not guilty. Ha! Ha! You always were a pretty good joker, Champ; but say, Judge, I'm drier'n a codfish. Pass her out."

"Say, look here, I'll codfish you! Don't you know you're a sittin' on trial?"

"No, I didn't know I was arrested. Who arrested me; what am I held for?"

"Why, you big lubber, the constable—Dutch Charley. Didn't you show him that there paper, Dutch?"

"Yes, I did, Judge."

"That's a damned lie; I haven't see any paper," exclaimed Bowman.

"Order here! Order here!" exclaimed the judge, adding, "Say, Dutch, give him that there paper, and tell him he's arrested in the name of the United States."

The paper was handed to Bowman. It ran as follows:

"You are hereby commanded to leave the bay within twenty-five hours or receive twenty-five lashes, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul. John W. Champ, justice of the peace."

Bowman protested, exclaiming that this seemed to be more like a Vigilance Committee notice than anything else. He wanted to know what crime he was accused of, who had accused him, etc.

The judge exclaimed, "Why, man, you are accused of everything by everybody on the bench—but particularly you stole old man Russell's money, and you're a pirate and a red-rover."

"I'd like to know my accuser, would like to meet the witnesses, and have a fair trial."

"Now, look here; we don't want no witnesses in this here little matter. You know damned well what you stole, without any witnesses tellin' you. As for who brought the charge, I brought it myself, you scoundrel—and I know just what you've got to do, and that's the end of the whole business." With this explanation the judge exclaimed, "Court's adjourned."

Bowman was forthwith taken to a vessel that lay in waiting and was shipped to Astoria, with a warning never to return. Thus ended what is known as the famous Shoal Water Bay case.

Many humorous stories are told of Judge Rogers, who was a jurist in San Jose in the early days. He could not speak Spanish, though there were many Spanish cases before him.

Once it became necessary to sentence a Mexican horse-thief to be hanged. There was some difficulty in communicating the judg-

ment of the court to the prisoner. The clerk of the court was thoroughly versed in the Spanish language, so he was asked to tell the prisoner what the sentence of the court was. As he was a man of exceedingly nervous temperament, he demurred and almost had a chill when asked to communicate so gloomy a message.

The judge then undertook to tell the prisoner the outcome of the trial. He used pantomimic methods, first ordering the prisoner to stand up for sentence.

"You have been tried, damn you," exclaimed the judge; "you have been found guilty, savvy? Say, Mr. Clerk, what's the Spanish of this? Well, you catch the end—finis, finite."

Seeing doubt in the mind of the prisoner, the judge pulled out his handkerchief, twisted it around his neck, and imitated a man being choked.

### **Mexican Understands.**

The Mexican's face lit up. He understood and would meet the situation with fortitude, so he repeated the gurgling sounds of a strangling man, as if to reassure himself that he understood.

"Yes," he finally said, "I catch finish, eh? That's nothing. Thank you."

"There will be no fee—you are welcome," said the judge.

A number of interesting stories are told of the way business was dispatched by the early judges. The *nisi prius* courts of the early years had their own way of transacting business, celerity sometimes being the rule, especially among judges who rode the circuits.

The late A. P. Crittenden had many stories at his tongue's end. One of them gives a picture of the way Judge E. W. McKinstry dispatched business when he rode the circuit.

Mr. Crittenden had occasion to visit Santa Rosa, where he tried a case before McKinstry, in 1855, during the first day of the district court.

The Honorable E. W. McKinstry dispatched business in that court with unique promptness. It seems that the hour for the convening of court was 10 o'clock. On the day in question a large number of attorneys, witnesses, and litigants had gathered. Judge McKinstry arrived from an adjoining county, traveling on horseback. He promptly dismounted and hastily scanned the calendar. He looked over some twenty-five complaints, consuming fifteen or twenty minutes in silence. He then said:

"Gentlemen, please take note of the time. There is a clock on the wall, opposite the bench. Now, these complaints seem to



be regular on their face, therefore not subject to dilatory proceedings, demurrers, and motions. Attorneys will be allowed five minutes by this clock in which to withdraw motions and demurrers. In the event that attacks prevail, the costs will be assessed to the losing party, the plaintiffs; but if the motions and demurrers are lost, there will be a twenty dollar cost assessed to the person making the move that loses."

A wonderful hustling among the attorneys followed, and in less than the five minutes dilatory motions and demurrers began to be withdrawn in great haste, as the court had asked dispatch and the fine helped to make good the request.

### **Delays not Favored.**

Every case was soon down for regular trial and dilatory motions were unpopular during the entire session. Had dilatory motions prevailed, as in some other courts, there would have been a delay of not less than three months, as sessions were delayed until the next regular term. An odd story is told of the way a court injunction became operative in a remarkable ranch case in Bodega, Sonoma County. It appears that the district court had prohibited a large number of persons from cutting timber from the property of one Jasper O'Farrell. The injunction seemed like an infringement of rights, so the neighborhood held a mass meeting and recorded its protests. Several hundred settlers were present, led by a noisy chairman. The common sentiment was that air, water, land, and timber should be absolutely free. They determined to use force, if necessary, to prevent the injunction from becoming effective.

It so fell that shortly after this meeting the chairman of the anti-injunction movement was arrested for horse-stealing, a crime held in greater contempt than murder. As soon as it became pretty generally known that the evidence was pretty strong against their leader, the movement died a natural death. The accused man was driven from the country, the settlers disbanded, and the injunction became effective.

Throughout this narrative of early courts and their proceedings there have been numerous references to cases where prisoners paid the death penalty for grand larceny, robbery, and similar offenses, but particularly for horse-stealing, cattle-stealing, and like offenses.

In most of these cases the sentences were without reference to any statutory law, being the work of vigilantes. It should not be inferred, however, that all this death-dealing work was without the

sanction of statutory law, for there was a statute permitting the death penalty. It was in force for some years. The same miners, woodsmen, and pioneers who believed in the death penalty made the law sanctioning it; or it was their sentiment that made the law possible. It must be realized that the antipathy to thievery was very great among the old-time settlers.

### **Early Law Severe.**

The early law provided (1851) that any person found guilty of grand larceny might be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for from one to ten years, or by death, as the jury might decide. In the case of a man named Tanner, who appealed to the supreme court, that body upheld the law, sentenced him to death, but at the same time criticised the statute as unreasonable. It said that it regretted that the legislature had considered it necessary to retrograde and make the death penalty applicable to such cases, but it must construe the law, not repeal it. It thought the experience and wisdom of later years had made such severity unnecessary, but it was not making, only construing, the law.

It seems that the question of the invalidity and unconstitutionality of the law was not discussed. In a number of cases, however, the highest tribunal was asked to pass on the question of the right of a man to escape the death penalty.

At Marysville, in April, 1852, a man of the name George Tanner was tried in the quarter sessions for grand larceny. He had stolen 1,500 pounds of flour, a quantity of potatoes, a few barrels of meal, a keg of powder, and some other staples. The entire property taken was valued at \$400.

During the impaneling of the jury one of those under examination objected to the law, saying he could not conscientiously vote to hang a man for stealing. The district attorney challenged the man on the ground that he was not a proper citizen for jury duty, and his challenge was sustained. After the court excused the juror, an exception to the ruling was taken, the jury was chosen, and a verdict of guilty, with the death penalty as the punishment, was found.

The prisoner was promptly sentenced to be hanged, whereupon his attorneys appealed the case to the district court, which confirmed the judgment. An appeal was then taken to the supreme court. The case was there heard and thoroughly argued before the highest tribunal in the land. General William Walker, who became famous in later years, participated in the argument. The

supreme court found, reluctantly, that it had to confirm the judgment of death.

In spite of a petition for rehearing, the sheriff of Yuba County was ordered to carry out the sentence of the court, and on the twenty-first day of July the prisoner was executed.

It is curious to recall the fact that while the old criminal law did not permit a man to be imprisoned for grand larceny for a period longer than ten years, yet it authorized the jury to decree that he might be put to death on the scaffold. The leeway from ten years to death was pretty liberal, yet there were many cases in which the death penalty was decided upon by juries.

### **Three Were Hanged.**

Mr. George Congdon, of San Francisco, says he was once present at Stockton, where more than three thousand persons had assembled to see three men hanged at one time for stealing cattle. This was in the year 1852. The hanging was not by a mob, but the men had been regularly indicted and tried in a lawfully constituted court of justice.

Colonel R. P. Ashe, father of Porter Ashe, afterward a state senator, was sheriff of the county, and as such had charge of the execution.

The law of the state which prescribed the death penalty for both grand larceny and robbery was passed in 1851. The punishment was from one to ten years in prison, or death. The second session of 1851 was that at which the law was passed. Governor John McDougal signed the bill, and it remained the law of the state until April, 1856, at which time it was amended.

The juries were authorized to make a distinction between the crimes of robbery and grand larceny, so that robbery was punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year, but grand larceny was made punishable by fourteen years' imprisonment, the court in all instances, and not the jury, being the sole judge as to the length of the term. The Know Nothing legislature of 1856 was the father of this law, which was approved by Governor J. Neely Johnson, the Know-Nothing governor. The degree of penalty for grand larceny was for many years the same as prescribed by the statute of 1851. In recent years a number of journalists and others have agitated the death penalty for burglars, highwaymen, footpads, and other criminals of that character. On the other hand, a number of sentimental women and others have been trying to repeal all

death penalties, on the ground that life should not be taken because it is too sacred.

Against this argument it has been ably held that life has often been appraised too highly, and that it is sacred only when made sacred by the person enjoying it.

It is said that the British Colonies, with a population of 45,000,000, record only 500 murders a year, while the United States, with 90,000,000 population, instead of having the 1,000 murders that should preserve the proportion, has 12,000 annually.

### **Hanging Stops Crime.**

The significant fact is shown that the British system puts eighty-five per cent of the murderers to death, while in the United States less than one per cent pay the penalty of their crimes with their lives. England hangs its Dr. Crippens within three weeks after they are arrested for wife murder, even though they be American citizens; the United States preserves the Porter Charltons, after they have murdered their wives and buried them in trunks in Lake Como, Italy, covering them so thickly with red-tape that the executioner's blade never finds their necks. It is facts like these that recall the old law that whoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.

It should be said that at the time of the death penalty for robbery in California, society was not thoroughly organized, and stern measures for protection were needed. There were not many courts, jails, and penitentiaries. The spectacle of justice as a terrible avenging angel was doubtless a strong deterrent influence.

John G. Jury has well said that men of widely divergent types were huddled into California in the early days. The outcast from a foreign land, the professional criminal, might occupy the same room or eat at the same table with a young man from a refined home in the east. Great and unexpected tragedies sometimes resulted and society was swift in punishing the culprit, regardless of refinements and technicalities. They would have enjoyed the story of the lawyer who started to present twelve reasons why his client should not be required to obey an order of court. The lawyer was technical, so he proceeded to argue astutely, beginning mildly, preparatory to his strongest reason.

"There are eleven reasons leading up to the strongest one for his nonappearance," said the lawyer.

"Cut out the eleven reasons leading up to the strongest one," said the judge, "and give us the twelfth."



"The twelfth reason is that he is dead," said the lawyer.

"Make it the first reason, strike out all the others, and excuse the defendant," said the judge.

The old lawyers were simple in their methods with the pioneer justices, who knew little law but were long on common sense.

Mr. John G. Jury has written an interesting account of the application of lynch law in California, particularly in some of the more exasperating forms of that remedy. One of the remarkable cases occurred in January, 1849, when several men were put to death at what was then known as Hangtown, now Placerville.

### **Five Robbers Caught.**

Five men had been caught in the attempt to commit larceny and robbery. If their past record had not bobbed up to confront them, it is probable that they would have lived through their punishment, but the ghost of the past was their undoing.

At that time feeling ran very high against thievery in general, and particularly against grand larceny. In fact, the killing of a human being, if there were the slightest semblance of a quarrel, and except in cases of premeditated, cold-blooded murder, was not regarded as so serious as the stealing of horses, cattle, and provisions.

At the time in question there was no court in the town, hence a provisional judge and jury were called into being without delay. Proceedings were apparently conducted with considerable deliberation and in a fairly orderly manner, the purpose being to follow as closely as the citizens could remember in the path of regularly constituted courts.

Finally a sentence was duly rendered that the prisoners be given thirty-nine lashes each. The community seemed satisfied, and the prisoners would undoubtedly have escaped with this punishment had it not been for the fact that about that time three or four other charges were presented against three of the men, who were charged with having committed robbery and attempting to commit murder on the Stanislaus River during the previous autumn.

This discovery inflamed the community. It was thought unnecessary to go to the trouble and expense of sending the prisoners to Stanislaus County, so a new procedure was held.

All miners in the town, some two hundred in number, were called as a jury. They heard the evidence and at once sentenced all the unhappy prisoners to be hanged.

There was only one man in the entire assembly that protested against the death sentence, maintaining that the proceedings were irregular, as a trial had already settled the matter. So bitter was the feeling that the protestant was warned that he, too, would be put to death if he did not desist from his objections. The prisoners were taken out forthwith and put to death.

### **Would Hang Defender.**

Lieutenant E. G. Buffum was the man whose voice was lifted in behalf of the doomed men. The attitude of the miners toward him was prompted by impatience and the desire to rid their community of men with bad records. They thought they had given the prisoners as fair a trial as could be arranged under the circumstances, and after its culmination they were impatient of all obstacles that stood in their way.

Mr. Jury concludes that, although the punishment devised for the prisoners was merciless and swift, yet the surroundings and attempts to follow legal forms show that it was the beginning of orderly proceedings, rather than the origin of chaos. The regard for law was evidenced in the adherence, imperfect and prejudiced though it was, to those forms and methods of procedure with which the citizens were already more or less familiar.

One of the other remarkable cases of the olden times was that which occurred at Ford's Bar, in the year 1849. Ford's Bar was on the middle fork of the American River. By the spring of that year it had acquired the unenviable reputation of being one of the worst places in California and absolutely the toughest town on the river.

A drunken row had taken place between two residents of that place, and one of the participants in the melee was struck with a crowbar, the blow being so vicious that the miner was knocked into the river, whereupon the other followed and the two fought madly in the water and were almost drowned. Of course each had friends and a general combat was narrowly averted between the friends of the men. If such a row had started the camp would have been half depopulated. Cooler counsel and good judgment finally prevailed, and it was decided to take steps to prevent such scenes in the future.

After the matter was settled the miners began to realize that their own safety and reputation demanded some general understanding in the community. They wanted to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes.

A few simple rules were adopted to insure peace and quiet in the camp. Under the simple rules thus provided it was set forth that certain offenses thereafter occurring be heard by a jury of three persons. Soon thereafter an odd case arose, one that tested the juridical knowledge and skill of the improvised court.

A tinker and his neighbor had a fight and the tinker was arrested for attacking his neighbor with a bottle. The man whom he struck drew a knife and defended himself by inflicting several wounds on the tinker. Both men were arrested and brought before Alcalde Graham, who was the leading spirit in matters judicial in the camp.

### **Tinker Goes Free.**

It is amusing to read that the tinker, although the aggressor in the fight, was acquitted because there was no specific law against using a bottle as a weapon. That judge might have become a master of red-tape in later times. His antagonist was found guilty of unlawfully drawing a knife, because that offense was held to have been expressly legislated upon by the community's judiciary committee.

The decision of the alcalde met with much opposition and was far from popular in the camp, for such refinements as those he drew were unpopular.

Another case worth noticing is that of one John Smith, who became involved in a quarrel with the proprietress of a saloon, during which he was fatally shot by the woman's husband. Means were taken to carry out the lynch law proceedings in this case, which took place at Columbia, in Tuolumne County, October 10, 1855.

The evidence showed that the husband of the woman, who had suddenly come from another place into the bar-room, saw the fight. Believing his wife to be in peril, the husband, John Barclay, fired the shot that killed Smith.

James W. Coffroth, a popular man in the camp, and recently elected to the state Senate, had been a great friend of Smith's, so his rage knew no bounds when he realized what had happened. He demanded the application forthwith of the *lex talionis*. He at once organized and dominated the movement that demanded the blood of the slayer.

Coffroth insisted that vengeance be meted out to Barclay without delay. He stirred his fellow-citizens to a frenzy of wrath by making a speech extolling the virtues of his dead friend and denouncing his slayer. But he insisted that nothing should be done

without the formality of a trial, and there was some pretense of fairness, although nobody seems to have been in the proper frame of mind to give the accused man a fair hearing.

Barclay was in jail already, but that place was surrounded by a large mob. The judge, marshal, and so-called jury of fair persons were called into attendance. The iron doors of the bastille were forced open and the prisoner, who had hoped to make his escape through the crowd, was seized and carried away while the mob yelled for his life.

Coffroth appeared at the so-called trial as prosecutor. A man of the name John Oxley was defendant's attorney. He was a man of strong character and noble impulses, but he had no chance to do much on that occasion.

### Life is Taken.

The old law that demands an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, also a life for a life, was invoked, also the quotation that he who sheds man's blood shall suffer death at the hands of man. Despite the protests of Oxley and his appeals to the crowd, with the prophecy that their course would bring disgrace on the community, Barclay was found guilty and told to make hasty preparations to meet his God. He was told that he must die at the rope's end without delay, and his appeals to his neighbors were in vain. Sheriff J. M. Stewart tried in vain to rescue the prisoner, but he was driven back by the crowd, and the unfortunate man was taken out and hanged without delay. So eager was the crowd for his life that the prisoner was swung up without the customary pinioning of his hands, so that he struggled frightfully and tried to save his neck with his hands.

One of the most remarkable and disgraceful cases of these times was the hanging of a Mexican woman, despite the pleas of noble men who insisted that this procedure was an outrage.

At Downieville, on July 5, 1851, a Mexican woman known as Juanita was hanged for stabbing a popular Scotsman to death, although the evidence seemed to prove that he had insulted her, also that at the time of the homicide he was exhibiting violence, following up threats and misconduct of the night before. In volume III, page 307, of his *History of California*, Hittell gives an interesting account of this case, one of the most disgraceful in the history of the state.

According to his account, the quarrel that resulted in the killing was the sequel of a Fourth of July celebration. John B.



Weller, who afterward became governor of the state, was billed to deliver an address. A large crowd had congregated to hear him, the settlers and miners having gathered from a large area in the immediate neighborhood.

Toward evening, and after the main exercises of the day were over, the crowd became pretty drunk, and when darkness came upon it a large number of merry-makers started through the streets, howling and beating on houses like a band of savages. They had little regard what they did or where they did it.

### **Woman's Home Attacked.**

The home of the Mexican woman known as Juanita, where a countryman of hers lived—the woman conducting a monte table—was one of the places where the human storm seemed to reach its climax. The place was attacked with reckless abandon and great hilarity. One Jack Cannon, a Scotsman of powerful physique, seems to have been acquainted with the woman, or such was the impression given. He made a great deal of noise and disturbance. The next morning he visited the place and it was reported that the purpose of his visit was to apologize for his conduct and pay for any damage done by him the night before. If such was the purpose of his visit he was not diplomatic. He possibly blustered, after the manner of certain wild and woolly western men, and the flame that flickered when he arrived became a good-sized conflagration in a moment. According to the evidence of a number of witnesses, it seems improbable that Cannon was bent on a peaceful visit.

But whatever may have been the object of the visitor, negotiations had not proceeded far before he called the woman a vile name, seeming to seek trouble rather than reconciliation. The woman suddenly disappeared, leaving the noisy visitor talking with her friend. On her return she held one hand under her apron, or behind her. The evidence was not clear. Suddenly she dashed forward with great celerity and plunged a dagger to the heart of the burly Scotsman, who fell dead at her feet.

Swiftly the news of the homicide spread throughout the camp, and a large crowd was soon gathered. They were still under the effects of the dissipation of the day before, and their excitement led them in a direction that demanded vengeance for the deed of the woman, particularly as Cannon had been known as a jolly good fellow.

The woman fled from her home and tried to gain protection at the saloon of one Craycroft, but her appeals were useless. She had unloosed the fury of the savage and must pay the penalty.

The body of Cannon was exposed in a tent near by and this served to inflame the passions of his old friends, just as the body of an Indian brave, exposed to his people, inflames the fury of the red man to insane passion.

### **Woman is Seized.**

In spite of all protests, the crowd soon seized the woman and carried her to the stand where the previous patriotic exercises had been carried on.

There was a pretense of going through the formality of a trial. A so-called judge and jury were summoned without delay, the attorney for the people was chosen, and the formality of appointing an attorney to defend the woman was carried out, in order that the proceedings might look like a square deal.

There was not much for the attorney for the prosecution to do, because judge, jury, and witnesses were only too eager to reach the decree that meant the death of the woman. But the attorney for the defense had a difficult problem before him. He was treated harshly and could do little for his cause. He did not try to justify the killing, for that would have inflamed the crowd. He argued that the hanging of a woman would be a disgrace, and his arguments to that end were so forcibly put that some of the leaders of the mob felt that his remarks reflected on their honor, so they kicked over the barrel on which he stood pleading. His hat and spectacles flew off and it was with difficulty that he escaped manhandling.

A Dr. Aiken then interceded, testifying that the woman was about to become a mother and that the enormity of the hanging under contemplation would be doubly great, involving the murder of an innocent child. Other doctors were called in and they denied this statement, whereupon the mob jeered the first doctor and howled for the woman's life. Even without the opinion of the other doctors, there is little doubt that nothing could have saved the woman from the fury of the mob. It was not the victim's day in court, for the crowd would suffer no opposition to the bloody plans already arranged.

The end devoutly to be wished by that rude jury soon came. After a very short parley, which could not be called deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Without a moment's delay

the judge thus chosen sentenced the woman to be hanged forthwith. The unfortunate victim of this frenzy of violence was allowed only one hour in which to prepare for her death, and arrangements were made without delay to hang her in sight of the multitude. The scaffold was improvised by placing some planks in such a way that they would project over the bridge, being lashed with ropes to the timbers of the structure, the rope running to the upper part of the bridge.

Sharp on the minute set for the hanging the woman was forced to march to the place of execution and steadied as she walked onto the plank. The rope was placed securely around her neck, the victim herself lifted her back hair from around her neck so that the noose could be adjusted snugly against the flesh while several thousand bloodthirsty spectators witnessed the scene. She took off her hat and handed it to some of her friends, bidding them good-bye as she did so. She then felt the rope beneath her long black hair, as if to make certain that it was thick enough and securely tied so as to prevent any blunder in the swift work of the moment.

Then a white handkerchief was fastened over her face; her hands were securely pinioned behind her; and two men, each with an ax, stepped behind her, ready to cut the lashings and knock the platform from beneath her, so she might have a clear drop of four feet, with a jolt sufficient to break her neck.

A pistol shot was the signal that had been agreed upon for the simultaneous coming down of the two axes. Crash went the pistol, the two axes struck the ropes simultaneously, and the body of the Spanish Juanita swung lifelessly over the bridge.

No case of lynching in California ever caused so much bitter criticism at home and abroad. From that date forward the organized forces of society took aggressive steps to see that the law was administered without undue process or mob violence.

### **Weakness of Lynch Law.**

This case was a revelation of the fundamental weakness of lynch-law proceedings, showing that haste, the absence of deliberation, and the yielding to unbridled passions made savages of white men, dulled every sense of pity and humanity, and made mobs as furious as packs of hungry wolves. The hanging of this woman was the greatest of all obstacles to the abolition of regular court procedure, proving an argument in favor of the systematic processes of the courts.

Mr. Jury concedes the honesty of purpose of those who took the law into their own hands, and admits that the technicalities and delays of modern procedure are responsible for much of the disgust with the law to-day as they were, at times, in the early days; but the absence of courts was the fundamental weakness of the times. Even the faults of some of the pioneers illustrate the zeal which they put into their lives.

One of the most remarkable murder cases of early days occurred in Santa Clara County, when Mrs. Fielding Wills, a young rancher's wife, cruelly slain—reason never known—by a Spaniard who was afterward slain by his neighbor, who believed he had a right to end such a life without the formality of a trial.

The woman and her husband lived on the side of a mountain some five miles east of San Jose. The husband, on his return home on March 6, 1854, after a day spent in San Jose, where he had errands to attend to and purchases to make, discovered that his wife had been stabbed to death, and the corpse was sitting in the door, the key of the house having been placed in her right hand and the body propped up by the murderer, as if to grimly welcome the husband.

The circumstances pointed to the fact that a Spaniard living in the neighborhood was the guilty man. The fact that the suspect had suddenly disappeared led to the corroboration of the first suspicion. A search was made for the culprit, but before it could be thoroughly organized, hunger and thirst drove him into the open.

On the night of April 2d he came from his hiding place in the mountains to the ranch of one Ricardo Higuera, who saw him standing by a fence, although he did not at first know who the visitor was.

The owner of the ranch demanded "Who's there?" and when the answer came, although no name was mentioned, Higuera recognized the voice of the suspect, who then sought to conceal himself by stooping so as to hide his real height. This was sufficient for Higuera, who forthwith fired upon the intruder and the suspected murderer lay dead by the fence.

Higuera's first shot did not quite end the life of the man, so he deliberately loaded his weapon and fired directly into the head of the suspect, inflicting a wound that at once ended life.

#### **Legal Proceedings Simple.**

The legal proceedings following give an excellent idea of the way the courts proceeded in those days. The next morning Hi-



guera visited the justice of the peace and told him what had happened the night before. The legal machinery then began to move. The justice visited the spot, saw the body, took in the surroundings, and made a note of all that had happened. This was Justice Allen.

After deliberation he concluded that there should be a jury to pass on the occurrence, so he caused one to be impaneled. It was then thought best to bring the body to San Jose so that witnesses might see it. A number of them were speedily examined. Both Spanish and American witnesses identified the body as that of a person whom public opinion had designated as the murderer of the woman.

The name of the murderer proved to be Duarte, so an inquest was held by Justice Allen, and the jury decided that the man had come to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by Ricardo Higuera, and that his victim was the person sought as the murderer of Mrs. Wills, the perpetrator of high crimes. For the reason that the rancher fired the fatal shot under the conviction that it was his duty to rid the world of such a person as the suspect, there were no proceedings against the man who brought him to his death.

Another of the old cases in Santa Clara County occurred at Gilroy on May 12, 1855, when a man of the name Kelly, who had stolen a number of horses, was quietly taken out by the people and hanged. There was no noisy demonstration, only a systematic procedure leading to the scaffold. In view of the prevailing insecurity of life and property and the frequent depredations on property, it was decided that the county could well spare the criminal class.

In taking justice into their own hands in the Kelly case, the mob worked without violence or noisy demonstrations. The victim was told, in low tones, that he must prepare to meet his God without delay. After this the proceedings were soon over.

## OLD MINING LAW AND MINING CUSTOMS.

**T**HE sudden discovery of gold in California brought a unique situation in the law applying to the valuable metals and to mining in general. The suddenness of a discovery that revolutionized the world's way of thinking brought odd situations in the courts.

Careful students of the situation have long ago concluded that the miners and prospectors at the outset of their activities were simply trespassers on the public lands as against the government of the United States. There was no law to guide, restrain, or protect them, as a writer on mining law has shown, so they decided to make their own laws.

These early men had little or nothing to fear from the military authorities. They seem to have triumphed over every obstacle and to have shown themselves equal to the occasion.

"Finding themselves far from the legal traditions and restraints of the east," says the report of the Public Land Commission of 1880, "in a pathless wilderness, under the feverish excitement of an industry as swift and full of chance as the throwing of dice, the adventurers of 1849 spontaneously instituted neighborhood or district codes of regulation which were simply designed to protect a basic possessory ownership. Ravines and river-bars which held the placer gold were valueless for settlement or home-making, but were splendid stakes to hold for a few short seasons and gamble with for wealth or ruin.

"In the absence of state and federal laws adequate to meet the novel industry, and with the inbred respect for equitable adjustment of rights between man and man, which is the inheritance of centuries of English common law, the miners sought only to secure equitable rights and protection from robbery by a simple agreement as to the maximum size of a claim, trusting with a well-founded confidence that no machinery was necessary to enforce their regulations, other than the rough blows of public opinion.

"The gold-seekers were not long in realizing that most of the dust which had worked its way into the sands and bars and distributed its precious particles over the bedrocks of rivers was derived from solid quartz veins which were thin sheets of mineral material included in the foundation rocks of the country.

"Still, in advance of any enactment by legislature or Congress, the common sense of the miners, which had proved strong enough

to govern with wisdom the ownership of placer mines, rose to the question of lode claims and decreed that ownership should attach to the thing of value, namely, the thin sheet-like veins of quartz, and that a claim should consist of a certain horizontal block of a vein, however it might run, but extending indefinitely downward with a strip of surface on or embracing the vein's outcrop, or the placing of necessary machinery or buildings. Under this theory the lode was the property and the surface became a mere easement.

### **The California Theory.**

"This early California theory of a mining claim, consisting of a certain number of running feet of vein, with a strip of land covering the surface right to the claim was the obvious foundation for the federal legislation and present system of public disposition and private ownership of the mineral lands west of the Missouri River. Contrasted with this is the mode of disposition of mineral-bearing lands east of the Missouri River, where the common law has been the one rule and where the surface tract has always carried with it all minerals vertically below it.

"The great coal, iron, copper, and zinc wealth of the Rocky Mountains has all passed with the surface title, and there can be little doubt that if California had been contiguous to the eastern metallic regions and its mineral development progressed naturally, with the advance of homemaking settlements, the old common law precedents would have governed its whole mining history.

"But California was one of those extraordinary historic exceptions that defy precedent and establish original modes of life and law. And since the developers of the great precious metal mining of the far west have for the most part swarmed out of the California hive, California ideas have not only been everywhere dominant over the field of industry, but have stemmed the tide of federal land policy and given us a statute book with English common law in force over half the land and California common-law ruling in the other."

In discussing the conditions that existed in the early years of mining, Justice Field of the supreme court, speaking when a justice of the supreme bench of the United States, in *Dennison v. Kirk*, 98 U. S. 453, says: "The discovery of gold in California was followed, as is well known, by an immense immigration into the state, which increased its population within three or four years from a few thousand to several hundred thousand.

**Uncle Sam Owned Lands.**

"The lands in which the precious metals were found belonged to the United States, and were unsurveyed, and not open by law to occupation and settlement. Little was known of them further than that they were situated in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Into these mountains the immigrants, in vast numbers, penetrated, occupying the ravines, gulches, and canyons, and probing the earth in all directions for the precious metals.

"Wherever they went they carried with them the love of order and the system of fair-dealing, which are the common characteristics of our people. In every district which they occupied they framed certain rules for their government, by which the extent of ground they could severally hold for mining was designated, their right to such ground secured and enforced, and contests between them were either avoided or determined.

"These rules bore a marked similarity, varying in the several districts according to the extent and character of the mines, distinct provision being made for different kinds of mining, such as placer-mining, quartz-mining, mining in drifts, or mining in tunnels.

"They all recognized discovery, followed by appropriation, as the foundation of the possessory title, and development by working as the condition of its retention. And they were so framed as to secure to all comers, within practicable limits, absolute equality of right and privilege in working the mines.

"Nothing but equality would have been tolerated by the miners, who were practically the lawmakers as respects mining on the public lands in the state. The first appropriator was held everywhere to have, within certain well-defined limits, a better right than others to the claims taken up; and in all controversies, except as against the government, he was regarded as the original owner from whom title was to be traced. . . . These regulations and customs were appealed to in controversies in the state courts, and received their sanction; and properties to the value of many millions rested upon them. For eighteen years, from 1848 to 1866, the regulations and customs of miners, as interpreted and molded by the courts and sanctioned by the legislation of the state, constituted the law governing property in mines and in water on the public mineral lands."

**Mr. Yale's Views.**

Mr. Gregory Yale, author of an interesting book called "Mining Claims and Water Rights," contends that the early mining laws



were not the spontaneous creations of the pioneers who came to California after the discovery of gold. He holds that the early placer diggings of California were populated by miners from Mexico and South America, and that these dictated the system of work pursued by the Americans. He also maintains that the Americans, with few exceptions, men from the mines of North Carolina and Georgia, also from the lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin, were almost wholly inexperienced in this branch of industry. He also insists that Cornish miners were quick to spread themselves throughout the state, and, largely by their experience, practical sense, and industrious habits aided greatly in bringing the mining code into definite shape.

Mr. John F. Davis, a well-known California lawyer of the older generation, writes as follows on this subject, taking issue with Mr. Yale: "With all deference due to any opinion expressed by Mr. Yale, it appears that he has in this chapter failed sometimes to distinguish between the practical work in mining taught the pioneers by their Mexican, Chilean, and Cornish associates, and their comrades from the southern gold and western lead states, and the framing of rules and regulations.

"The hints and suggestions on the pan and rocker and long tom and sluice do not necessarily include instructions on a code of mining in a situation absolutely as novel to the persons from whom they learned how to mine as it was to the pioneers themselves.

"The mining land in North Carolina, Georgia, Illinois, and Wisconsin is all held under principles founded on the common law of England. Nor is it necessary to hold with Yale and General Halleck that the Mexican system was the foundation for the rules and customs adopted, for in the manner of lode claims that system is the direct antithesis of the California system, the former recognizing vertical claims to the exterior boundaries, and the latter recognizing the extralateral rights. The mere fact that the Mexican system recognized discovery as the source of title and development as the condition of holding it need not cause us to jump to the conclusion that in these respects the rules and customs of Californians were a conscious imitation of the Mexican system, especially when the two systems are noticeably dissimilar in other points.

#### **A Natural Result.**

"In a region where the only title could be possessory, possibly temporary, under the law, what other arrangement in these re-

spects than the one adopted could have suggested itself to the pioneers! May it not be simply another illustration of the fact that, with the same problems and the same environment the human mind has, in different ages, arrived at the same practical solution? Even the idea of the story of the Jumping Frog of Calaveras need not necessarily be deemed a conscious imitation of its Boeotian prototype."

Mr. Hittell tells us, in his *History of California*, volume III, page 252, that it was not uncommon to fix the size of the claim as ten feet square; that it was only in very rich ground that this quantity was found to be sufficient. In poorer localities, or where ground had once been partially worked, the size was usually one hundred feet square, though there were many variations according to circumstances—the idea in each case being to afford every man a fair chance to accumulate wealth, and with this object in view to give him as much ground as he could possibly use.

"The next provision—and it was an important one—was that the claim could only be held while it was being reasonably worked. It was usual to provide that when a claim was taken up, stakes should be driven at the corners, or written notices of appropriation posted up, or an entry made in a record-book open to the public; and sometimes several of these modes, or others equally efficacious, were required; but in all cases the fee of the land was regarded as belonging to the government, and no person could acquire any ownership beyond the mere use for mining purposes, and that only while being so used.

"A very common condition was that a certain amount of work should be done within a certain specified time—sometimes a certain amount every week during the mining season; or otherwise that the claim was liable to be taken up by somebody else. So, also, if a person went away without leaving his tools or some other understood evidence of his intention of returning and resuming work.

"Here again it was the same principle of the equality of every man in his right to any equal chance with his fellow; on the one hand securing him in his possession and the fruits of his labor, but on the other hand offering to each of his fellows the same privilege if he failed to make use of them.

#### **Fundamental Points.**

"The condition under which claims could be held and the circumstances under which they could be forfeited, together with the

size of the claim, and the manner of settling disputes, constituted the chief point and basis in what were known as the mining laws or mining customs. There were of course variations in different localities. In most cases the first discoverer or locator in a mining region was entitled to more ground than any other miner, generally to twice as much; and in many cases special provisions were made about sales and the purchase of claims and the authentication of bills of sale, which were the usual instruments by which claims were conveyed.

“Obviously no customs or laws could be adopted without some kind of consensus or consent on the part of the mining community. This was at first generally merely the agreement of the particular company or camp, which might have its own separate and distinct rules and regulations, different from their neighbors; but by degrees meetings of the miners of different camps and at length of the whole neighborhood were held, until finally it became common to form what are known as mining districts, embracing large tracts of territory, and to adopt laws applicable to and effective throughout the whole territory so included. . . . And there were a great many hundreds of them, nearly every bar, flat, and gulch having its separate rules. Their jurisdictions were frequently changed, some consolidating into large districts and others dividing into smaller ones—the changes depending chiefly on the character, as to homogeneity, or otherwise, of the mining regions embraced and the convenience for the miners of access to the place of meeting.”

In a very interesting work on the mineral resources of the west, Mr. Ross Browne made a report, in 1867, describing the nature of the regulations prevailing among the miners.

Mr. Browne found it was impossible to obtain a very complete collection of the regulations, and that they were so numerous that they would fill a volume of a thousand pages. He found that not less than five hundred mining districts existed in California, two hundred in Nevada, and one hundred each in Arizona, Idaho, and Oregon. Each had its own set of written regulations, customs, rules, or laws. The main objects of the regulations were to fix the boundaries of the districts, the size of claims, the manner in which they should be marked and recorded, the amount of work necessary to secure the title, and the circumstances under which claims might be abandoned and opened to occupation by new claimants. He says:

### Size of the Districts.

"The districts do not usually contain more than a hundred square miles, frequently not more than ten, and there are in places not less than a dozen within a radius of ten miles. In lode mining the claims are often two hundred feet long on the lode; in placers, the size depends on the character of the diggings and the amount of labor necessary to open them. In hill diggings, where the pay-dirt is reached by long tunnels, the claim is usually a hundred feet wide, and reaches to the middle of the hill. Neglect to work a placer claim for ten days, when it can be worked, is ordinarily considered an abandonment.

"The regulations in the different districts are so various, however, that it is not possible to reduce them to a few classes comprehending all of their provisions."

Chief Justice Beatty, of the supreme court of California, in making a report for the Public Land Commission many years ago, took the ground that when placer mining began in California there were no laws regulating the size of claims or the manner of holding and working them, and local regulations by the miners themselves became a necessity. These were adopted, not because the subject was too complicated or difficult for general regulation, but because they were needed immediately as the sole refuge from anarchy.

He says that the first and most important matter to be regulated, of course, was the size of claims, and the first miners' rules contained little else than a limitation of the maximum amount of mining ground that one miner might hold. Speaking more in detail, Chief Justice Beatty says: "That being determined, he was often left to take possession of his claim and work it as he pleased. It thus appears that the location of a mining claim was nothing more nor less than the taking into actual possession of a limited quantity of mining ground, and this was accomplished by simply marking its boundaries and going to work inside of them. But in taking possession of their claims, miners sometimes failed to mark their boundaries as distinct or do as much work on them as later comers who were there to secure claims for themselves thought essential; hence arose those disputes and violent conflicts of which we read.

### The Next Step.

"The next and final step in the development of miners' laws, accordingly, was the regulation of the mode of marking the bound-



aries' or otherwise designating the boundary or extent of the claims, and the quality or quantity of work necessary to hold them. As a fence around a claim was utterly useless, four stakes at the corners, or two stakes at the ends of the river boundary of a placer claim were usually allowed to be a sufficient marking of its extent; but in this connection a written notice, descriptive of the claim, and containing the name of the owner, was sometimes required to be posted on the ground and recorded by the district recorder. Then, as it was frequently impossible to continue work upon a claim on account of scarcity or superabundance of water, and as miners were often driven from the vicinity of their claims by the severity of the winter season, the rules went on to prescribe the minimum number of days of work per annum by which a claim could be kept good, and the maximum of time during which a miner might absent himself from his claim without being deemed to have forfeited or abandoned it.

"In rare and exceptional instances miners may have attempted to extend their regulations to other matters than those mentioned, but I risk nothing in saying that the above statement embraces the essence of the miners' law of the Pacific Coast in the placer claims. After these regulations had been for some time in force the discovery of veins or lodes of gold-bearing rock, and to them the law of the placers was adopted with the least possible change.

"First, the size of claims was regulated by allowing so many feet along the vein.

"Second, the mode of making out or designating the claim was prescribed.

"Third, the amount of work necessary to hold it.

#### **Laws are Modified.**

"The principal modification of placer mining law as adopted to lode claims was upon the second point. The placers were located as surface claims and were thus marked by stakes at the corners, notice and record, when required, being deemed of minor importance. In lode claims these conditions were reversed. The exact course or strike of a lode was seldom ascertainable from the cropings at the point of discovery; and as the claim was to so much of the lode in whatever direction it might be found to run, with a strip of adjacent surface, taken for convenience in working the lode, and as a mere incident or appurtenant thereto, it was found to be impracticable to mark the claim by stakes at the surface, and hence the notice and record came to play a more important

part in the designating of a claim. It came, in fact, to be all-important, locations of lode claims being commonly made by placing a notice in reasonable proximity to the point at which the lode was discovered or exposed, stating that the undersigned claimed so many feet of the vein, extending so far and in such direction or directions from the discovery point, together with the amount of adjacent surface ground allowed by the rules of the district.

“The notice so posted had the effect under the rules of holding the ground described a certain length of time, commonly ten days, within which time it was necessary to have the notice recorded in the district records in order to keep the claim good. This was all that was required under the head of marking or designating the locality and extent of the claim, and it was thereafter held simply by doing the prescribed amount of work. This was the California miners’ law.”

In 1851 Stephen J. Field, who was then a member of the Assembly, representing Yuba County, became the instrument that molded the mining customs into law.

Field introduced and had passed what has been known as the Practice Acts, section 621 of which, since re-enacted as section 748 of the Code of Civil Procedure, wrote as follows:

“In actions respecting mining claims, proofs shall be admitted of the customs, usages, or regulations established and in force at the bar or diggings, embracing such claims; and such customs, uses, or regulations, when not in conflict with the constitution and laws of this state, shall govern the decision of the action.”

This was the first statutory law that formally recognized the customs of the miners and incorporated them into the law of the state.

The act of April 13, 1860, relating to the conveyance of mining claims, also recognizes the lawful rules and regulations of the mines in the several mining districts of this state, and is the only other recognition of the rules and customs in California, prior to the federal mining law of 1866.

Chief Justice Sanderson, in 1864, in construing section 621 of the Practice Act, in the case of *Morton v. Solambo Copper Mining Company*, 26 Cal. 527, said: “These usages and customs were the fruit of the times and demands of communities who, though living under common law, could find therein no clear and well-defined rules for their guidance, applicable to the new conditions by which

they were surrounded, but were forced to depend upon remote analogies of doubtful application and unsatisfactory results. Having received the sanction of the legislature, they have become as much a part of the law of this land as the common law itself, which was not adopted in a more solemn form."

From those early times down to date the courts of California have always given the rules, regulations, and customs of the miners full recognition, and a great part of the law consists of a summary of the chief points that then obtained among the miners.

## CALIFORNIA'S CODE OF LAWS.

CALIFORNIA has the unique distinction of being the first English-speaking state to introduce a code of civil procedure.

Before the laws of California were codified, there was considerable agitation of the question. Governor Leland Stanford having recommended the codification and the appointment of a code commission, as early as January, 1863, and following that recommendation, on December 9th of the same year, with a stronger reference to the necessity of codification, which he presented in his annual message.

But so far back as 1860 the Honorable P. C. Johnson, of Amador, introduced into the Assembly a bill to provide for the preparation of a code of laws for the state. It met with coldness and did not pass either house.

By November, 1865, Attorney-General John P. McCullough, in an official report, argued against any attempt to codify the laws of California unless the very best talent should be employed. So the matter rested for some years, but on April 4, 1870, Governor Haight approved an act passed at that session for a commission to revise the laws. This had been introduced into the Assembly by the Honorable T. A. Slicer, of Nevada County.

### Creed Haymond Active.

Creed Haymond, for many years attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad, also prominent in politics, was chairman of the first Code Commission of California, and has often been dubbed the father of the code. He and his associates formulated the first complete code of laws ever adopted by any state in the Union, or by any people who speak the English language.

It might seem that the Practice Act, introduced by Judge Field early in the fifties, was an earlier codification than that of Creed Haymond's Commission, but investigation shows that the work of Field was not original codification in the sense now under discussion. The Field Act was drawn almost wholly from the Practice Act of New York, with some modifications; but New York was not a code state at that time, nor has it since adopted a civil code or followed California and some other states in its reformed procedure.

The codes of California went into effect January 1, 1873. J. C. Burch and Charles Lindley were on the Code Commission with



Creed Haymond, although Mr. Lindley resigned before he really got into the service. The work occupied almost three years and was done for the most part by Creed Haymond himself. A copy of the original, in Mr. Haymond's handwriting, is still preserved.

In answering a political opponent who had criticised the codes, Mr. Haymond once said: "He does me much honor in the assertion that Creed Haymond made the code. It is the growth of the world's civilization, not the work of any one man or set of men."

The late Oscar T. Shuck says that in the same speech Haymond gave considerable information as to the forming of the code and that its details should form an interesting part of the history of the state. He said in part:

#### **Committee Sees Work.**

"Before their adoption, the codes were submitted to an advisory board selected by Governors Haight and Booth, consisting of Charles A. Tuttle, of Placer, and Sidney L. Johnson, of San Francisco. Mr. Tuttle, a lawyer of large experience—the reporter of the decisions of our supreme court—was particularly qualified for the position and gave to the discharge of his duties on the board his undivided attention. Mr. Johnson, a ripe scholar, learned in both the civil and the common law, brought to his labors a mind rich in accomplishments, exact and critical. After a careful examination of the work they gave it their unqualified approval and indorsement and heartily recommended its adoption."

Before their adoption the Civil and Penal Codes, also the Code of Civil Procedure, were submitted to a joint committee of the two houses of the legislature. This committee was composed of W. W. Pendegast, James T. Farley, James Van Ness, A. Comte, Jr., C. G. W. French, and F. E. Spencer, who gave to the codes a thorough examination, and, in elaborate reports, their approval and indorsement. The following is an extract from one of the reports on the subject:

"Your committee believe that the system of law embodied in the codes prepared by the Revision Committee is more perfect than that prepared by any other state; and it would be well for the honor of California if by the action of the present legislature it should adopt this great work, thus setting an example which will be speedily followed by all her sister states, adding new laurels to the fame she has already justly acquired, and at once becoming, as has been remarked, not only a law-giver to the thousands within her borders, but to the millions who are to succeed them; and by

force of her example, to not only the vast population of the Pacific Coast, but to the millions of citizens of other states who will soon follow in her footsteps. Then, when the laws in all the states in this great federation are harmonious and in sympathy with each other, California, having made the first advance toward this high aim, will be entitled to the first post of honor and gratitude of the whole country."

Chairman Edward Tompkins, who was in the Senate at the time and a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, also recognized as one of the best lawyers in California, said, on the passage of the Civil Code, which was the last one of the four to be finished, that he was satisfied that he had been wrong in his skepticism. He said in part:

**Thanks the Commission.**

"As there will be no other opportunity, I desire to say a few words in relation to the bill now before the Senate and the work of the commissioners, of which this is the final result. Those senators who were here two years ago will remember that I was not an advocate of the organization of the Code Commission. Past experience had taught me that it was a dangerous experiment, and that the chances were that we should have as its fruit large salaries and expenses to pay, and then an added uncertainty rather than any definite rule to aid us afterward in the administration of justice. Having entertained these ideas, I have watched the labors of the Commission with perhaps more interest, and certainly not with any stronger disposition to be pleased thereby than would otherwise have been the case; and I desire now, in justice to the Commission and to myself, to say that I was entirely mistaken in the ideas which I entertained in regard to the organization of the Commission, and that, on the contrary, I now believe that they have done their work faithfully, wisely, and well, and that although there will be errors (doubtless some great ones, as who could do such a work and not leave traces of human infirmity behind them?), yet I believe, as a whole, it is the greatest and best step forward that the state of California has taken toward a perfect system of laws, and therefore, with as much earnestness and sincerity as two years ago I used in opposing this movement, I now second the motion that the rules be suspended and the bill passed by the Senate without further delay."

Later, Governor Booth appointed Stephen J. Field, Jackson Temple, and John Dwinelle a commission to make a thorough examination of the code. The names of these gentlemen were sug-

gested by the judges of the supreme court, and after some months in the work, they made the following report:

### **Codes are Praised.**

“We found the four codes—the Political Code, the Penal Code, the Civil Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure—as prepared by the Commission and enacted by the legislature, perfect in their analysis, admirable in their order and arrangement, and furnishing a complete code of laws, the first time, we believe, that such a result has ever been achieved by any of the Anglo-Saxon or British races. It seems inexplicable that those peoples who boast of being the most fully imbued with the sentiments of law, have left their laws in the most confused condition, resting partly on tradition, but for the greater part scattered through thousands of volumes of books of statutes and reports, and thus practically inaccessible to the mass of the people. That California has been the first of this class to enact a complete code of municipal law will add not only to the prosperity of her people, but redound to her honor as a state.”

The importance of the making and adoption of this code was even better appreciated abroad than at home. Great lawyers throughout the United States took great interest in what was accomplished by the Californian Commission.

David Dudley Field, whose own labors had amply fitted him to be a judge of such work as that of the Commission, praised the achievement. On March 18, 1872, he addressed a telegram to the Commission, as follows:

“All honor to you for your great work accomplished. It will be the boast of California that, first of English-speaking states, she has set the example of written laws as the necessary complement of a written constitution for a free people.

“DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.”

### **Japanese Like Codes.**

While the Code Commission was engaged in its work, a deputation of educated Japanese lawyers visited California, and on their return to Japan they took with them copies of the codes, portions of which were later incorporated into the laws of Japan, and these form a part of the broad legal and political reforms that have culminated in constitutional liberty in that country. Letters of compliment and appreciation were addressed by the Japanese authorities to the commissioners.

Mr. Shuck says: "When Creed Haymond died it was remembered that it had been his wish to perfect the code system of California—to take in all the laws that had been enacted since the adoption of the code, and distribute them where they properly belong, and extend their provisions more in detail—to make such a set of codes that henceforth all legislation upon the subjects treated in them should be strictly confined to amendments."

The principle enunciated by the first Code Commission has been largely carried out in subsequent legislation and the work of other commissions. It is to-day in the minds of the best lawyers to make the work of future legislative bodies harmonize with the codified laws of the state.



## THE GREAT PIOUS FUND CASE.

ONE of the most remarkable cases that ever originated in California is that known as the Pious Fund litigation—a claim made for large sums due the Catholic Church by the Mexican government.

In his highly entertaining book called "The Old Missions of California," George Wharton James gives an interesting account of this suit, the genesis of which runs back to early days in the Spanish history of the Pacific Coast. His words are so much to the point that some of them may be quoted, as follows:

"It is singular how hidden things come to light. Nothing more clearly exemplifies this than the history of the pious fund of California. The person who brought this history to light is John T. Doyle, a fine old gentleman. It was a personal joy when he kindly consented to outline the story of the original founding of the fund; its various vicissitudes up to the time of its confiscation by Santa Anna, the Mexican dictator; the modern discovery of the claim that the Catholic Church of California had upon it; the presentation of that claim; the various obstacles met in furthering it; the award by Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire appointed to decide the case; the payment of more than \$900,000 by Mexico in consequence of that award. Then the failure of Mexico to pay the annual installments of interest implied in that award; the various efforts made to secure diplomatic action upon it in Mexico by our State Department; the final submission of the case to the Hague Tribunal through the efforts of Secretary John Hay; and the final award. Here indeed was history at first hand."

It was well known from the earliest times that such a fund existed, but it seemed exceedingly difficult to find much definite information concerning it. The legislators of California—those of the early days—did not know of Palou's and Gigedo's and Ramirez's reports and of the letters and reports of Galdez, all of which have become familiar with the later critical students of the history of the great fund. The lack of knowledge caused them to make a discouraging report; but Mr. Doyle and others were determined to see the case to a successful conclusion.

### Mr. Doyle's Work.

In 1853 Mr. Doyle, who was associated with the Honorable Eugene Casserly, was prosecuting before the United States Land Commission a petition of the Right Reverend Joseph A. Alemany.

bishop of Monterey. During the presentation of the case he made a wonderful discovery that led finally to the successful termination of the case.

Mr. Doyle tells of the bringing to him of a package of papers which the Reverend Joseph Alemany had found in the church's safe. "He thought they probably related to the mission pious fund and asked me to look them over carefully and see if there was any justification of basis for a claim against the United States for the recovery of the fund."

It transpired that the papers were a part of the correspondence, in a cramped hand, on flimsy paper, that seemed to be very dilapidated, being also fastened together, woman fashion, with a needle and thread.

After careful examination the papers were found to be the correspondence between Don Pedro Ramirez, the commissioner who had held the funds in trust, at the time they were confiscated, the government, and some others. Ramirez appears to have been a conservative man of business habits, for he had made out a complete list of the property transferred and had required a receipt from the government official to whom he relinquished his charge. Mr. Doyle says the matter was dropped for the time being, but in 1857 he had an opportunity to go to New York and go into the case more fully. After consulting with Mr. Casserly, and giving him an outline of the case, he thought it well to go ahead with it if his partner agreed with him. There was an agreement to this end and the work went forward.

Before he had gone very far in the investigation of the pious fund case, Mr. Doyle found himself working hard to accumulate additional information concerning that remarkable controversy formulated in favor of the church. He said he was on the alert at all times for information, to which purpose he read every scrap of Mexican history he could find in regard to the events of the old times.

He gradually accumulated, sometimes from the most unexpected places, the materials of the interesting history he has since given to a number of libraries—matters relating to a remarkable section of ecclesiastical history.

### **History is Interesting.**

The historical phases of the case became so deeply interesting to him that the information accumulated very fast; but it seemed to him that the pleasure derived from the study of the case was to be about the only reward.

About this time affairs in Mexico became so entangled, one revolution following another, that the settlement of private claims seemed the most remote thing imaginable. Mr. Doyle even ceased to examine the treaties at the conclusion of each session of Congress, and the bishop, as well as all his associates, had almost dismissed from his mind all hope of recovering anything from the pious fund.

Mr. Doyle's associate in Washington was absorbed in other affairs, so he paid little attention to the fact that he and Mr. Doyle had been retained in the case. Mr. Doyle himself says that he had almost neglected to pay any attention to the proceedings, so hopeless did the prospect of success appear.

Mr. Doyle once spoke as follows concerning the great case: "On March 27, 1870, I took up a New York paper and by luck fell upon a paragraph saying that the 30th instant would be the last day for presenting claims to the Mexican and American Commission, then sitting in Washington. I was away from San Francisco at the moment and no conveyance could be obtained until the next day. The pious fund case in my charge had so long appeared a hopeless thing that I had not even observed that a claims convention had been agreed on between the two governments. I hastened to the city the next morning, got a hold of the convention of July 4, 1869, and read it carefully. Demands presentable under it were limited to damages resulting either to persons or property, committed by either republic on the citizens of the other since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. It was clear that the original seizure of the pious fund, and taking it into the public treasury in 1842, could not be made the subject of reclamation under the convention.

#### **Looks for Remedies.**

"I read it again with a mental inquiry," says Mr. Doyle, "which ran like this, 'Is it possible that we are utterly without remedy?' The time for deliberation was passed; my client, the vicar-general, knew nothing whatever of the matter, was busy at Washington, obviously oblivious to the whole situation. I had to decide on my own responsibility immediately. I decided to abandon all claim for the property of the fund, take Santa Anna's decree of October 24, 1842, as a purchase and sale of it at the price and on the terms indicated in its text, and claim damages for nonfulfillment of the contract by payment of the interest accrued since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

"I telegraphed to Washington, outlining the claim in this form, and announcing my desire that it might be filed with the Commission, and by the following Wednesday I had the satisfaction of learning that my message had been received and understood and the claim presented in time."

Mr. Doyle in due time prepared a memorial of his claim as required by the rules of the Commission and incorporated the historical matter with the papers in the case, adding a pamphlet of sixty-eight pages containing extracts from historical works in Spanish, French, German, and Italian, all in support of the allegations of his memorial, the same being made a part thereof.

The historical proofs were overwhelming, not only as to the object of the fund itself, and the subscriptions to it, but particular donations of great magnitude.

The Honorable Caleb Cushing, who represented Mexico before the Commission, demurred, but his demurrer was never passed upon. After considerable delay Mr. Doyle began to fear that the life of the Commission would expire before it reached decision, and without any further delay he examined witnesses, filed their depositions, and took every possible step to obtain and preserve evidence.

A point of great materiality but difficult of establishment was the text of the Marquis of Villa Puente's deed, because of the large value of the property donated (\$400,000) as well as by the exhaustive definition of the purposes of the trust.

He finally got the evidence before the Commission, and Mr. Cushing, as counsel for Mexico, argued the case on its merits. It is admitted that his ability and attainments were remarkable. While his conclusions differed very greatly from those of Mr. Doyle, the latter highly appreciated every point made, and realized that he had a remarkable antagonist in the field.

### Opinion Elaborate.

To come to a final decision the Commission delivered an elaborate opinion, each writing an elaborate statement of his own views. The case went before Her Britannic Majesty's minister at Washington, as umpire, and the victory seemed in sight, and when it had reached that stage many persons were willing to aid Mr. Doyle.

The case was argued before him by Messrs. Doyle, Casserly, P. Phillips, and Nathaniel Wilson, whom Mr. Doyle had retained to assist him. He says he never entertained a doubt as to the results at the hand of a publicist of the rank and distinguished abilities



of Sir Edward Thornton. The decision justified his confidence when at last it was rendered in November, 1875.

Mr. Doyle thought that the equal division of the fund between Upper and Lower California—the one a sterile mountain chain with a population under 30,000, the other a great and growing state with a population of half a million—and the denial of interest on installments in arrear, scarcely fair, but on the whole the victory was remarkable. Sir Edward, in fact, admitted that he was moved somewhat by the poverty of Mexico and he wanted to be merciful.

Mr. Doyle finally was awarded a goodly sum. Sir Edward determined that the sum annually payable by Mexico to the church of Upper California for interest on the pious fund was the half of \$86,160.98, and he awarded to Upper California twenty-one years' income at that rate, which amounted to \$904,700.79, all of which was paid by Mexico in accordance with the terms of the award.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Doyle bound into volumes as many copies of the printed proceedings in the case as he could gather up and deposited them with public libraries for the information of the public.

## GREAT IRRIGATION BATTLES.

**I**N view of the rapid material development of California and the entire west, particularly those semi-arid regions that have been either reclaimed or made trebly valuable by irrigation, it is interesting and germane to the subject of legal history to recur to some of the battles that were waged regarding riparian rights, irrigation and similar subjects.

The late Honorable C. C. Wright, of Modesto and Los Angeles, known as the father of the irrigation laws of California, had wonderful ability in constructive legislation, and his knowledge of the irrigation laws, the battle for them, and kindred matters, were remarkable. The following account of the long fight for the irrigation of lands is summarized from Mr. Wright's manuscripts on that subject:

In 1884 a great legal battle was fought over the respective rights of riparian proprietors and those who sought to divert the water from the natural streams and apply them to irrigation.

The agitation of this question finally culminated in the famous case known as *Lux v. Haggin*, in the supreme court of California. The question there presented was, as set forth by the court, Can a private corporation divert the waters of a watercourse and thereby deprive the riparian proprietors of their use of the same, without compensation made or tendered to its proprietors?

### Court Renders Decision.

In answer to this vital question, the court held: First, that the owners of land by or through which a watercourse naturally and usually flows have a right of property in the waters of the stream.

Second, this property may be taken for a public use, just compensation being first made or paid into court. Water to supply farming neighborhoods is a public use, and it is for the legislature to determine whether, in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, it was necessary or expedient to provide further legal machinery for the appropriation and due compensation of private rights to the flow of running streams and distribution of the water thereof to public users.

Third, but one private person cannot take property from another, either for the use of the taker or for an alleged public use, without any compensation made or tendered.

Fourth, riparian owners may reasonably use the water of a stream for purposes of irrigation.

**Decision Discourages.**

Under the terms of this decision of riparian rights, it was felt for a time that irrigation interests in California had suffered severely, and the best thought of the state was directed to some solution of the problem as to how waters needed for irrigation might be diverted and appropriated for irrigation purposes. Such was the legal situation.

The contestants in the case herein cited, subsequent to the rendering of the foregoing decision, settled all their differences by compromise, which rendered any further controversy between them unlikely. The respective sides had represented contending forces, and when the plaintiffs and defendants in that case had settled their differences, those whom they had also represented were at a loss to know what course to pursue in the premises.

The right of a private corporation or other land owner to divert the waters of a watercourse for irrigation purposes had by this decision been denied. The statutes prior to this time had apparently authorized such diversion. A title of our Civil Code provided that the right to the use of running waters, lying in a river or a stream, might be acquired by appropriation, provided that the appropriation were for useful or beneficial purposes.

The simple process by which this diversion might be made consisted in the requirement that a notice should be posted in a conspicuous place at the point of intended diversion, and that the claimant should state therein the amount of water claimed by him; the purposes for which he claimed it, and the place of intended use; the means by which he intended to divert it, and the size of flume, ditch, pipe, or aqueduct in which he intended to divert it, and that a copy of the notice must, within ten days after being posted, be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which it was posted.

After taking these preliminary steps the claimant was required to begin work within sixty days, which work he was required to prosecute diligently and uninterruptedly to completion, unless temporarily interrupted by snows or rains.

It had been thought, prior to the decision of *Lux v. Haggin*, that these provisions of the statute authorized the appropriation of water for irrigation purposes in California, and that the doctrine of riparian rights, as defined in this case, had no existence.

### The Current Belief.

It may be said that it had become the current belief among the lawyers as well as the laymen of California that the statutory enactments heretofore referred to were sufficient authority for the diversion and use of waters of any stream as against any and all riparian claims. The future welfare of the state seemed to depend upon the right to use all available water for the purposes of irrigation. This remarkable *Lux v. Haggin* decision seemed to put a new phase on the irrigation situation. The right to have the water flow in its accustomed channel to the sea, according to the common-law doctrine, it was thought, did not exist.

Many important irrigation enterprises had been launched; large canals and other works essential to the diversion of water had been constructed to various portions of the state. In many instances these systems had been operated for a sufficient length of time, before this decision was announced, to have acquired a right to the use of the water theretofore diverted by them by prescription or statute of limitations.

Some of the largest irrigation systems of the state were so protected. But while vast amounts of money had been expended in the building up of such systems, the area supplied by the water supplied by them was insignificant when compared with the entire area requiring irrigation.

It might be safely said that not one-twentieth part of the irrigable land in California had been supplied with water for irrigation purposes at the time this decision was announced. When we speak of irrigable land, we mean lands that were scarcely worth having unless supplied with water for irrigation. Such is the character of the land throughout the great San Joaquin Valley, except in favored spots lying along the bottoms of certain rivers. The same statement might well be made of the lands in the great Sacramento Valley, which are for the most part of little value in their natural state.

The conditions in Southern California, especially in the vicinity of San Diego, were even worse, this because of the desert-like character of the surroundings. California was essentially an irrigation state. Its lands were scarcely worth the government price unless they could be supplied with water for irrigation. It is true that the coast lands, such as are found in parts of Ventura, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Napa, and Mendocino counties, do not in general require water for irrigation. The rainfall in these localities is generally in excess of the rainfall in the in-



terior, and the added dampness by reason of proximity to the sea renders them reasonably profitable for agricultural purposes without the artificial use of water for irrigation; but the great preponderance in area was situated as noted above. How this might be supplied with irrigation, within the limits of the decision in *Lux v. Haggin*, was a problem to be met.

### Neighborhood Rights.

The court had decided that farming neighborhoods were entitled to exercise the right of eminent domain—in other words, that water to supply these neighborhoods was a public use, and that this public use authorized the invocation of the right of eminent domain.

But how should this be accomplished? The farming neighborhoods consisted of an aggregation of farmers, each of whom was a private individual, whose interests were separate and distinct from those of his neighbor, and a single farmer was not authorized to join with his neighbors in a common cause of action, because their interests were distinct and separate, and therefore the exercise of the right of eminent domain did not lie within the reach of either the single farmer or of the many farmers.

The court, it will also be seen, had significantly suggested that it was for the legislature to determine whether, in the exercise and power of eminent domain, it was necessary or expedient to provide further legal machinery for the appropriation and due compensation of private rights to the flow of running streams and the distribution of the water thereof to public uses. No other recourse seemed possible under this decision than the organization of these farming neighborhoods into public corporations, having the semblance of municipalities, who would thereby become possessed of the right of eminent domain in behalf of any interest which they, as such public corporations, might have.

When the legislature of 1887 met such was the existing condition. Vast areas of land in the San Joaquin Valley, which might be made exceedingly profitable with irrigation, were without the needed supply, and without the means of acquiring it. It was absolutely beyond their reach, for the reason that any attempt to take it from the streams would be met by riparian claims, and it was beyond their reach for the further reason, in many instances, that an organization could not be perfected which would be sufficiently powerful to command the funds with which to construct the needed works.

Such being the condition, the irrigation law of California was suggested as a solution of the problem. It afforded to the farming neighborhoods the opportunity of organizing themselves into public corporations wherever the need might exist, and of uniting to the end that they might divert the waters of any stream to supply their lands with needed irrigation.

### **The Law of 1887.**

Inasmuch as this was the first attempt to meet the situation under the decision of *Lux v. Haggin*, it will be interesting to note what the features of this act were, and some of the efforts that were made to apply it, and with what success.

As a means of availing themselves of the provisions of the district law, a farming neighborhood might present to the board of supervisors of a county a petition signed by not less than fifty freeholders who should be owners of land susceptible of one mode of irrigation from a common source, and by the same system of works.

It was required that this petition, together with a notice of its presentation, should be published at least two weeks before the time of its presentation, and that it should set forth and particularly describe the boundaries of the proposed district, and should contain a prayer that the same might be organized into a district under the provisions of said act.

It was also required that the petitioners should accompany the petition by a good and sufficient bond to be approved by the board of supervisors in double the amount of the probable cost of organizing such district, conditioned that the petitioners would pay all costs in case such organization should be effected.

This provision was of the greatest importance. The object of it was to empower the board of supervisors, whenever a petition might be presented to them, to employ all necessary engineering talent to determine the feasibility of the district asked for; as to whether it had an ample water supply; as to whether the lands were so situated that the entire area would be benefited by irrigation; whether the cost of the system would be such as the land owners would be able to meet, and generally to determine the feasibility from the standpoint of profit to be realized from the organization of the district.

The board of supervisors was empowered to determine every fact necessary to be determined as to whether or not the petition

should be or should not be granted, and the cost of determining this question was properly placed upon the petitioner.

In case the petition should be granted, of course the expense would be met by the district organized; but in case the petition should be denied, or if, having been granted, the farmers failed to organize it, the cost would be met by the petitioners.

This provision afforded ample means of avoiding any mistakes in the organization of a district, and if the boards of supervisors throughout the state had faithfully carried out its provisions, in accordance with its spirit, no mistakes would ever have been made. No districts would have ever been organized unless they had possessed an ample water supply. No districts would ever have been organized, the lands of which were not susceptible of irrigation, by one system and from the same source. None would have been organized where the cost of constructing the works exceeded the amount which the farmers could afford to pay.

The act provided for the holding of an election in pursuance of an order of the board of supervisors, in case they should determine that the district was feasible, and if at the election two-thirds of all the votes cast were in favor of the organization of the district, it thereby became a public corporation authorized to do the very things which it had been denied the individual to do, or the private corporation to do, by the decision of *Lux v. Haggin*.

#### **Boards Provided for.**

The act provided that such a district should have a board of five directors, an assessor, a collector, and a treasurer, officers corresponding to those of any other public corporation in this state. It was also provided in detail what their duties and functions and powers should be; how these offices might be filled in case of vacancies, and for regular elections for the election of officers.

A district, by means of such organization, became possessed of all powers essential to carry out the objects for which it was formed. The first duty consisted, of course, in determining what works were needed as a means of diverting and supplying waters essential to be used.

Having determined what works were essential, it provided that plans and specifications of such works should be prepared, and should be adopted by the board of directors of the district.

To meet the exact conditions created by the decision of *Lux v. Haggin*, the act provided that the board of directors should have the right to acquire, either by purchase or condemnation, all

lands and waters and other property necessary for the construction, use, supply, maintenance, repair, and improvement of canals and works, including canals and works constructed and being constructed by private individuals, lands for reservoirs for the storage of needful waters, and all necessary appliances. Thus it was thought to entirely overcome the difficulty which had been met with in the decision of the case of *Lux v. Haggin*.

The farming neighborhoods had been granted the right to acquire the privileges of eminent domain, to organize themselves into a public corporation with the right to avail themselves of the laws of the land.

They had also been given the power to choose from such neighborhood five officers who should control all the affairs of the district; they had been given the power to select an assessor who should assess their property; a collector who should collect necessary assessments, and a treasurer who should be the custodian of the funds. It presented, indeed, a case of home rule in the last degree.

For the purpose of constructing irrigation works, the board of directors were authorized to cause to be prepared plans and specifications for all needed works, and to determine the cost thereof. Having determined the question, they were authorized to call an election at which should be submitted the question whether or not the bonds should be issued in the amount necessary for the completion of the works.

#### **Bond Provisions.**

Complete provision was made for the issuance of bonds; the time for which they should run; how payment therefor should be provided, to the end that upon the final payment the district would own unincumbered a complete system of works, whereby it might for all time be provided with water for irrigation, had at the bare necessary expense of constructing its works.

In short, it provided for the organization of farming neighborhoods into municipal corporations with a single purpose. It differed from other public corporations in no other feature. It was given no extraordinary power; no power not exercised by other public corporations. Counties, cities, and towns from time immemorial had exercised without challenge all the powers conferred on irrigation districts, and many others in addition thereto.



**Subsequent History of the Act.**

The law having been enacted, the people of the state, in sundry localities, proceeded to organize under its provisions. Very many districts were organized; some advisedly and some inadvisedly. The safeguards provided to insure only the formation of such districts as should be only practicable in their operation were ignored by boards of supervisors in many instances, and districts were allowed to be organized by such boards without a single inquiry as to the conditions surrounding them.

In many instances districts were permitted to be organized that had no water or the opportunity of obtaining any. In other instances impracticable schemes were allowed to be consummated, whereby the lands included within the border of a proposed district were either not susceptible of irrigation at all, or not susceptible of irrigation by water from the same source, or by the same system of works. Of course, in such instances, failure necessarily followed. These failures were charged to the district law, instead of to the maladministration of it.

The fight against the validity of the law was vigorous and protracted. The holders of large bodies of land were opposed, as a rule, to its enforcement. Land speculators were determined not to pay irrigation assessments on extensive bodies of lands which they held for speculation only, and which they could not hope to subject to a system of irrigation.

The bankers of the state, as a rule, were firmly set against the law, because many of them held large bodies of land which they had been compelled to take on mortgages and trust deeds. They were in no position to provide their lands with irrigation because they simply held them as a speculation, or as a means of making good the money which they had loaned upon them.

**Capital Fights Law.**

In this manner almost unlimited capital was engaged in the attempt to have the law declared invalid. After a long battle, and notwithstanding the fact that these herculean powers were arrayed in opposition to the law, it passed through all the courts, and was finally determined to be constitutional by the supreme court of the United States in a remarkably exhaustive and well-written opinion.

The best example of the practical operation of the law may be seen in the large districts known as the Modesto District, the

Turlock District, and Alta District. The first two named are situated mainly in Stanislaus County.

The California irrigation district law constituted a new departure in the field of irrigation, and was the first ever made to mold into form a system for farming neighborhoods, the suggestion of which grew out of the famous case of *Lux v. Haggin*.

The controversy over the validity of this law, formed after much study by the late Honorable C. C. Wright, whose account has been so largely used in the foregoing, was continued with unabated vigor until the decision by the supreme court of the United States, which was read November 16, 1896.

That decision determined that the irrigation of arid lands under the California district law is a public purpose, and that the water thus used is put to public use. The great point to be gained was that of furnishing farming neighborhoods with the right of eminent domain. This was fully accomplished by the district law, since, as construed by the supreme court of the United States, the use of water for irrigation purposes by farming neighborhoods constituted a public use.

To reach this end required more than eight years of litigation, and during all this time anything like systematic operation of the law was impossible. Furthermore, the contention over the validity of its provisions resulted in the impossibility of selling bonds by irrigation districts, and work thereunder was wholly suspended until such time as confidence could be created under the full determination by the court that such irrigation districts were valid.

### **Success at Last.**

No general attempt to operate the districts throughout the state was ever undertaken, but in the several localities which we have pointed out they have been operated and are now being operated with great success.

The district law may well be deemed an important event in the history of litigation, law-making, and irrigation in California, and its future is likely to be attended with very important results. As the districts already operating show the practicability of its provisions and the high utility of the law as an economic measure, it will undoubtedly grow in favor and become operative in many portions of the state where little attention is now paid to it.

While controversy over the law continued, irrigation by other means did not languish. Systems already begun were enlarged and the areas already begun were increased in a marked way.

In conclusion, it may be said that the Wright law, which was patiently formulated by one of the former able lawyers of the Los Angeles bar, who was unfortunately cut short in his career by death, has stood the test of the years and the scrutiny of the best lawyers in the land, including the supreme court of the United States itself. Modesto, the former home of the author of the bill, has been the scene of some of the bitterest contentions that have ever come by reason of the irrigation law. At present the machinery of the irrigation law is working smoothly. Questions concerning assessments, the issuance and sale of bonds, and the proper proceedings in general are much better understood than at the outset.

But the great factor in the success of the irrigation law is one that has not taken place in the courts, but in the fields where alfalfa and sundry profitable crops have been made certain and multiplied in productivity by irrigation waters, which have made what were formerly desert lands as rich as the valleys of the Amazon.

#### **Incidents in the Los Angeles Courts.**

Like all other parts of California, Los Angeles has contributed its share of humorous incidents, especially incidents that occurred in the early alcalde days. It is impossible to narrate many of these stories in detail, as they are too numerous, but a few will indicate the spirit that prevailed in the old times, when the oil had not been placed in the joints of the great legal machine—in fact, when the machine itself might be said to have lain unassembled.

On November 12, 1838, a citizen complained to the political superior that an alcalde had appropriated his cattle and fined the sufferer, repenting later and returning the cattle but not the hides. The petitioner was eager to have the fine remitted and the hides or their value returned. It is not known just what happened, but the value of all property involved was under fifty dollars.

The governor referred the case to the first alcalde, along with the petition and exhibits.

The case was referred from one alcalde to another, from prefect pro tem to governor pro tem, until the papers were almost worn out or had become musty and dust-covered. There is no record as to what disposition was finally made of the case. It was not transferred to the American courts after American occupation.

It seems odd to read that in Los Angeles, so late as 1840, one Cornelio petitioned that he had been imprisoned for debt and his

orchard was about to be taken from him, although he asseverates that debt is not a prison offense.

We read that the matter reached the governor, who usually attended to all such cases. It seems exceedingly odd to read that the governor orders the judge who acted to make a written report of what occurred, "supplemental to his verbal report."

The judge finally reports that he had much pity for the prisoner, but a point of ethics had prevented him from acting, as two brother judges had already sentenced the prisoner.

### **The Judge Explains.**

The judge explained, however, that he had mercifully permitted the petitioner's brother to take possession of his orchard and harvest therefrom sufficient fruit to pay the creditors of the imprisoned man. This was done out of consideration for the prisoner's family, it was explained. The governor finally made this unique order:

"Let the judge make Cornelio Lopez understand that properties are respected whenever the debts contracted by the owners do not accuse them; that a judge may imprison a debtor; that the prisoner should not make use of subterfuges, making a merit of imprisonment; also that prisoner waits patiently and submissively the result to which he has given cause."

The judge curtly reported that he had promptly complied with the governor's instructions and that the "prisoner understood and remained informed and subject to what may be ordered."

The records do not show how long the unfortunate owner of the orchard had to "remain submissive and informed" before he gained his liberty, but an old rumor says the apples had long been made into cider, the cider had long been "hard," and many events had taken place in the world before Cornelio again saw the light of day except through prison bars.

In 1840 a petitioner complains that he has been detained in jail three days "for an affair of a horse in dispute." He accuses Don Felipe Lugo, the judge in question, by saying, "which gentleman has not deigned to decide the matter."

The prefect orders that the judge who tried the case "will proceed to do justice." The judge reported that the petition made by the prisoner was "more owing to his violence than to any justice on his side." The petitioner was forced to await dilatory proceedings. The result is not reported, but it is believed that the complaining petitioner lost his cause.



In an old Los Angeles case a citizen, in referring to conduct of a judge, which conduct displeased the citizen, says: "I cannot but be surprised at the extreme facility with which that judge attacks the inviolable rights due to all citizens."

This shows that some citizens, even in those old days, had the spirit of the recall in their mind, or at least the roughshod preliminary criticism.

One of the best stories that has come to light regarding conditions existing in Los Angeles at a date much later than the stories heretofore told is that narrated by Mr. J. A. Graves, formerly of the San Francisco, then of the Los Angeles bar, but now a banker. It is best told in his own language, as presented in a delightful address entitled "Reminiscences of the Early Bar of Los Angeles," which he delivered before the members of the Los Angeles Bar Association on October 15, 1909. It runs thus, but the quotation marks are omitted:

### **Becomes a Judge.**

By one of those peculiar political accidents that are constantly taking place, Don Pedro Carrillo, a native Californian of distinguished family and appearance, but without legal knowledge or training, was elected justice of the peace in Los Angeles.

Mr. Graves describes him as having been grossly ignorant of the law and aggravatingly dense in powers of understanding—intensely stupid and beyond hope of redemption.

He had his courtroom in the second story of a brick building, immediately north of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. The courtroom was reached by a wooden staircase outside of the building, which was owned by the Vigilante, Signoret. Carrillo was not very prompt in paying rent, and when ninety days' rent became due, Signoret took off the lower step of the staircase; ninety days later he took off another step, and again another, so that at the time I am speaking of, it was quite an acrobatic feat to gain access to Don Pedro Carrillo's court.

But the judge was ingenious. He got several strong boxes and improvised steps in lieu of those that were taken away. When he was departing from his daily labors, he passed the boxes up to his constable, who stored them in the courtroom, after which he was obliged to shin his way to the foot of the stairs. The next day, with the justice's assistance, the constable mounted the stairs, passed out the boxes, and the justice then ascended to his courtroom.

His office was run on the fee system, and he was a great stickler for his fees. He would swear a witness, then say, "Hold on a minute! Let me charge up that oath." When duly entered in his register of actions, he would allow the attorneys to proceed.

One day he discovered that interpreters were entitled to pay for their services (interpreting was usually from Spanish to English, or vice versa), so he did the interpreting and allowed himself pay for it, charging it up to the litigants.

There was at this time a woman who ran a beauty parlor in the city. She had a magnificent head of hair, which she wore, when on the street, in a single braid of rare beauty. It reached far below her waist. Her beauty appealed to the justice, as the sequel will show.

### **A Long Examination.**

She was arrested for embezzlement, and I became her attorney. The preliminary examination was tediously stretched out to consume several days. With true Castilian grace, each day, Don Pedro conducted the defendant, with great gallantry, to the top of the improvised stairs, always apologizing for their condition by saying that he was having them repaired, and that the carpenter must be on a drunk.

There was absolutely no evidence on which to hold the fair defendant, and I moved for a dismissal of the charge for lack of evidence. After the argument on the motion Justice Carrillo shook his head and said that it was a most important matter, as the rights of the state were involved; that considerable incriminating evidence had been introduced; and that the good of the nation could be preserved by promptly punishing people charged with crime, and that innocent people were seldom so charged. But he would give the matter his serious consideration before doing anything either way.

Two days later, meeting him on the street, I asked him to come and have a drink with me. He put his arm in mine and said, as we started for the saloon, "Graves, do you know that case of yours is making me gray-haired? It causes me lots of trouble and worry. Why, I work on it every night. Do you see, I have my book now, taking it home to study."

I naturally expected to see some ponderous treatise on criminal law, as he pointed to a law book under his arm. When we reached the saloon he laid the law book on the bar to light the ever-present cigarette. Without appearing to be inquisitive, I got hold of the work, and behold, it was not a work on criminal law or anything

pertaining to such a case as that under consideration, but a well-thumbed first edition of the Political Code of California!

### **Gets an Opinion.**

The matter ran along for some time, and finally he met me on the street, took me aside, and said, "Graves, I'm going to grant your motion, and the district attorney is very hot at me about it, so I have found great difficulty in writing out an opinion that satisfies my mind and will do me credit. Now, would you object to writing an opinion for me? Have it ready to-morrow, so I can copy it, then read it the next day."

I readily assented, got him out an elaborate opinion, quoted him latin maxims, cited cases, reviewed the evidence, and wound up by declaring the evidence of the prosecution utterly insufficient to justify holding the defendant, dismissing the charge against her, and exonerating her bond. I gave it to him, but he complained that it was too long for him to copy, but I explained that it would not look well in my writing. After much grumbling he wrote the opinion in a perfect hand such as was common among the Spanish people in those times. He delivered it from the bench with fine elocutionary effect and much dignity the next morning. He then had it published in all the daily newspapers.

Some months later he became ambitious and wanted the nomination for county judge. If anyone disputed his qualifications, he would refer to the opinion he had so carefully copied from my manuscript. He would say, in a surprised and off-hand way, "What! Me not qualified! You just go and read my opinion in that embezzlement case that all the papers published."

Mr. Graves says he has never been able to make up his mind whether the famous Hall McAllister or the almost equally famous Samuel M. Wilson was the greater lawyer. Both were at the San Francisco bar when he first remembers the things that were going on in 1873.

Like all others who have ever attempted to describe these two eminent men deservedly called legal giants, he admits that both had the elements of greatness. Both were handsome men, although Wilson was the smaller and less imposing appearing of the two; but he was a better business man and perhaps a safer guide, even if he did lack in oratorical powers, possibly in power of statement. He was keen in analysis and seldom failed to see through a cause.

Mr. Graves says that he himself was once at a luncheon at which Hall McAllister was present, along with a number of other legal lights. During the meal Mr. McAllister asked Graves whom he regarded as the coming lawyer of Los Angeles.

"Stephen M. White," was his reply.

McAllister seemed to regard the answer as ridiculous and the person making it as a dreamer. This nettled Graves, who said, "I would as soon intrust the defense of my life, liberty, or property to White as to you, Mr. McAllister, although I am well acquainted with your splendid abilities and high standing here."

#### Changes His View.

Some three months later McAllister wrote to Graves referring to the discussion at the luncheon, withdrawing his remarks, and adding that he had met Mr. White in some litigation in the United States court, where he had learned to respect his abilities.

Mr. Graves afterward learned that White had "waxed" McAllister by having an important bill thrown off the calendar without leave to amend. He says he always admired McAllister for his frank acknowledgment of his erroneous opinion of Mr. White's abilities and character.

It is the opinion of Mr. Graves that the Honorable John B. Felton was far more scholarly than either Wilson or McAllister. He was very fond of such authors as Rabelais, the great French satirist. Graves says he seldom heard Felton make a speech in which he did not quote something from that famous author.

"Felton was an extremely intelligent-looking man," says Mr. Graves. "He was of medium height and compactly built. His hair and beard were of a yellowish tinge, his countenance open, eyes large, expressive, and entertaining. When he looked at you, he took you in, as it were, and seemed immediately to know all about you. Every subject presented to him met with the same instant comprehension. He was a delightful entertainer, a good storyteller, and a good listener.

"I made his acquaintance in an endeavor to collect a bill from him. He finally paid it when I caught him with the money, just as he said he would, the first time I ever interviewed him. We became fast friends.

"When I went to San Francisco to be examined before the supreme court for admission to the bar, I met Felton, who expressed great pleasure at seeing me again. I had been in Los Angeles for some months.



“He took me to dinner and afterward to his office, where he examined me as to my legal attainments, and talked law to me until 11 o’clock that night. When we parted he told me he would come up to the courtroom the next morning to see how I got along. I really hoped he would forget the promise, but sure enough, as I took my place in the class, I saw him come in and take his seat. I was really more afraid of him than of the supreme court.

### **A Slight Digression.**

“Digressing a little, I will relate an incident that occurred during that examination. A member of the class with whom I had gone to college some years before, arose, and, addressing the court in a peculiar voice, ‘If your Honors please, may I make arrangements in advance with the clerk for my certificate of admission, as I live at San Luis Obispo, and must return to-day?’

“Judge Wallace smiled upon him and, with great unction said, ‘You may make any arrangements you please with the clerk, sir.’ The young man thanked him and paid the clerk ten dollars, took the oath of office under stipulation that it was to be dated the next day, and departed. Although this young man was a good lawyer and had passed an excellent examination, it appeared that his name did not appear in the papers the next day as one who had passed a successful examination. In fact, he was the only man in the class who was not admitted.

“I saw Mr. Felton frequently during the next few days and then returned to Los Angeles. I think it was in February, 1877, but a few months before his death, that I met him on Spring Street, in this city. He was suffering from gout and diabetes, and was shuffling along in carpet slippers, not being able to wear shoes. He was rejoiced to see me. I abandoned my office and spent three delightful days with him, during which time I played the host.

“I showed him all the wonders of our locality. We discussed law, politics, religion, and literature, and I had never known him to be in a more vigorous frame of mind. I saw him safely to his train and we parted. He knew that the hand of death was upon him and that he should probably never see me again. Shortly afterward he died. He was a man of brains, possessing a wide field of information. He had read everything worth reading and some things that were not.

“As a lawyer he stood in the front rank of that great California bar that has seldom had its equal in any state. His antagonists were all giants, but he was a match for any of them. He

had no business ability and no faculty of saving money after he had earned it, so he died comparatively a poor man.

"The following story is told of him: A man to whom he was indebted was once in his office when he received a very large fee. He congratulated Felton, and said, 'Now, I suppose you're going to pay me that note.' 'No, my friend,' said Felton, waving the check before him, 'this is for pleasures yet to come.'"

#### **Creed Haymond's Career.**

Mr. Graves gives some interesting reminiscences of Creed Haymond, who was for many years one of the most prominent lawyers of California—brilliant, successful, and as contradictory as the winds in his attitude toward corporations.

At one time Haymond advocated that the public ought to tear up the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, but when he became a state senator he made a powerful plea in their behalf, and later became and remained their attorney until his last illness.

According to Mr. Graves, who frequently recites his reminiscences to members of the bar at Los Angeles, George W. Tyler, the notorious old lawyer of San Francisco, was probably the most tricky member of the profession in California. It was he who "passed a gold brick" to General W. H. L. Barnes, in the Sharon case, by inducing the general to pay \$25,000 of Sharon's money for something that proved to be only a trap in which to catch Barnes and Sharon.

James G. Eastman, also one of the old and brilliant lawyers of early San Francisco, who was associated with Tyler for some years, used to tell the following story on the wily Tyler, who could not be trusted in anything: In the days when stage robbing was not considered so seriously as to-day, or at least when lawyers, some of them, took long chances with the gentlemen of the road, two highwaymen had held up a stage and obtained \$15,000 in gold. Of course they publicly protested their innocence, but Eastman and Tyler got them aside and probed into possibilities. When they finally took the case under investigation, as they announced, they went out, as they said, to gather evidence of their client's innocence.

The allegation was that this gold had been stolen from the Well-Fargo express box. While protesting their innocence to the public, they confessed to Eastman and Tyler that each had buried \$5,000 of the money and each had spent a large portion of the third \$5,000.

One burial of coin took place near Sacramento, the other near Marysville, and of course this buried treasure was to constitute the fee, if the attorneys appeared in the case. The problem was how to get the gold.

It soon developed that the apprehension of the prisoners was due to the fact that they had grown hilarious while proceeding to spend the \$5,000 which was not buried; but Tyler and Eastman found enough of it left to serve as a retainer.

### **Finds his Coin.**

Eastman went to Marysville and dug up his \$5,000, as agreed with his associate. Under the terms of the agreement, Tyler was to dig his fee from Sacramento soil. After a few days Eastman received a telegram from Tyler expressing sorrow that he had been disappointed of his hopes and he desired to meet his partner in San Francisco.

At that meeting Tyler bore a more mournful expression than a minister who had just attended half a dozen funerals. With tears in his eyes—he was a good actor—he confided to Eastman the sad fact that he had been utterly unable to locate his share of the loot. Eastman, moved by the story of his companion's hard luck, acquiesced in the request to divide his "find" with Tyler.

Many years afterward Tyler criticised Eastman for being "too easy" in money matters, and confessed to him that he had readily found the \$5,000. Both defendants, however, were sent to the penitentiary.

The unseemly wrangling that often disgraces courts in these days, as in the so-called graft cases in San Francisco, was suddenly ended in a celebrated case that was tried before Judge James G. Maguire when he was superior judge many years ago, in San Francisco.

There had been much bitterness between Hall McAllister and John I. Bergin, who had a sharp tongue and probably the best memory for cases of any man at the bar.

"These men had been getting closer and closer to the danger line," said Judge Maguire, in telling of the trial some years later, "and it seemed pretty evident that one or the other would soon be calling his antagonist a liar. I had tried in vain to calm them, but each day found them drawing closer to the firing line, so I went into my cloister and devised a way to end the trouble.

### Seeking a Remedy.

"When court was called to order the next morning I said: 'Gentlemen, I have tried in vain to prevent you from addressing each other in language more fit for a bar-room than for a court, so I have decided to make a rule for the guidance of counsel in this cause. In order that the order may not be misunderstood I have caused it to be typewritten. The clerk will hand each attorney a copy of it.'

"The rule simply stated that neither attorney should address the other directly, but any messages should be delivered to the judge, who would convey it to the other attorney. All went well for a few hours, messages being passed through my mouth. Finally little Bergin said, 'May it please your Honor, will you kindly tell the distinguished gentlemen that his word in this matter is no better than that of a common liar.' I at once responded, 'To ask the judge to deliver such a message is contempt of court. I fine you \$100.' The fine was paid forthwith, with the remark, 'It is worth that much to say what I think.' McAllister said, 'May it please your Honor, I am so pleased to see a stingy man disgorge, that you may invite the gentleman to indulge in the vain luxury of using his tongue all day at a hundred dollars a sentence.'"

Some of the peculiar entries made in old court records at Los Angeles are exceedingly amusing, as may be seen by a few excerpts.

In one case, for example, the record shows that judges did not care much whether they held court or not. "A feast day having intervened," runs the entry, "the proceedings are suspended."

In another cause about that time, one of the parties accounted for the nondelivery of the documents in the case, as previously ordered, by alleging that although he came to deliver it, he found the court closed on account of too much rain.

In the same case the following entry appears: "Owing to serious engagements of the court to-day, the proceedings are hereby suspended." A little further along in the case is this entry: "The court now being somewhat at leisure, the expediente will be received." Be it known that all these references to the court really meant the judge, and the engagements referred to were his personal, not judicial, engagements.

### Some Humorous Entries.

Many of the most humorous entries were in conciliation courts such as existed before the American regime. In one of those



causes the parties to the controversy agreed to appoint arbitrators (judges) to decide the matter. Their agreement of arbitration contains the following: "And the belligerent parties impose upon themselves a fine of two hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the one who protests or proposes another suit which may override the sentence which may be given by the arbitrating judges."

In their final sentence the arbitrating judges found a sum due from defendant to plaintiff, and allowed interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent per month.

Another interesting case is where one of the parties alleges that a certain judge has exceeded his jurisdiction. After quoting what was alleged to be the law on the subject, he says: "Since the prescriptions of said law do not admit interpretation, it must be supposed that the honorable judge read it mechanically, since he has wished to take to himself attributes of a higher authority. We must therefore be convinced that the conciliation judge has not acted in conformity with the laws in force, but that through ignorance or malice he has acted in the matter with too much partiality. This proceeding, your excellency, does not only trample upon our social compact, but it also ridicules supreme government and wounds persons and authorities that must be respected and conciliated by reason of the privileges to them imparted by law."

In an interesting case wherein the defendant had made some insinuations as to the bankruptcy and other shortcomings of the plaintiff, the plaintiff relies in a way that gives a wonderful picture of the reckless use of language permitted in legal papers in those days, his reply being in part as follows:

"Even if I wished to answer in the same manner in which the preceding coarse and disreputable writing is formed, my principles and good education do not allow it. It seems, your honor, that the addition of my first writing has been treated with the utmost contempt by the court under your charge, as proved by the effrontery by which the opposing party, absolutely deviating himself from the question, continues insulting me with nonsense and proverbs such as Sancho Panza would not be capable of spouting out when talking with Don Quixote, and lastly I repeat to you my prayer in this particular, making you responsible for the results that may ensue for not listening to me in justice, because my opponent does not respect our being before a tribunal that must be respected."

### **An Odd Direction.**

In directing the defendant to answer, the court says: "And the belligerent parties are cautioned to stop all personalities and insults or the corresponding fine will be imposed."

Mr. Graves had a high opinion of the ability of Hall McAllister, whom he describes as one of the greatest lawyers he ever met in San Francisco. As heretofore said, however, he was never able to say whether he thought McAllister or Samuel M. Wilson the more powerful at the bar. He describes him as a tall, well-built, large-framed man of fine appearance, who always wore a frock coat and high hat. It was his habit to be clean-shaven daily and his clothing was spotlessly neat and clean. His manner was kindly, his bearing dignified. He looked like an actor, although when one knew him to be a lawyer he seemed to fulfill the ideal of that character in his every appearance.

Mr. Graves says: "He was a wonderful advocate, equally good before a judge or a jury. In his argument before a jury he called upon the treasured stores of his well-filled brain, and by the magic of his honeyed tongue, he aroused the emotions of the human heart and touched the innermost chords of human sympathy. Jove-like, he hurled his thunderbolts of scorn, contempt, and ridicule. Broad in his views of life, in touch with every element of human thought and action, he reached into the innermost recesses of the juror's mind and played upon his faults and foibles with the same graceful ease that a skilled musician uses in drawing sweetness from some favorite instrument."

A number of those who knew McAllister well have never said that he was an orator. Under the popular definition, he was not, but when one analyzed the subtle manner of his method, his diction, his logic, and the entire presentation of the case there was no doubt that he wrought wonderful results by so expressing emotion as to excite emotion in others, which is an old definition of eloquence.

### **A Wonderful Talker.**

Mr. Graves often heard him, and he concludes that he was a man of magic speech. Continuing his description, he says: "McAllister was an orator, but not of the Fourth of July or public-speaking class. His oratory was of a legal nature. It partook of that great and honorable profession to which he had so assiduously devoted his life. The beauty of his language, the purity of his diction, the wonderful scope of his boundless knowledge, filled his listeners with breathless rapture. He was earnest and forcible in

his manner, respectful in his bearing to the court, jury, and his opponents.

"He would sometimes talk for days to one juror, never for one moment faltering until he felt that he had won him to his view of the case. The California reports show that his practice embraced every possible question that the eccentricities of litigants and the peculiarities of our laws gave rise to. No man ever more nearly approached him in manner, diction, grace, and general charm of delivery than did John Garber, who became prominent in California later. Either of them would address a court by the day, and their arguments, when presented in printed form, would read like the well-considered legal opinion of a master-minded judge."

Joseph P. Hoge was one of the great characters of the old days. He was an old man in 1873, but was hale and hearty. In fact, he was not a judge until after he was seventy years of age, although this seems almost incredible to those who knew him so long only as a judge. His former title was "Colonel."

#### **From Buckeye State.**

Judge Hoge was an Ohioan and had received a classical education at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He went to Ohio after he was graduated and was there admitted to the bar. Courtesy, with a fund of rare information, and the equipments of a gentleman, were always granted to be among his sterling assets. He became prominent in politics and was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution. He bitterly opposed all radical influences.

Before he came to California he was a member of Congress from Galena, Ill., being a Democrat. He sat as a member in both the 28th and the 29th Congresses. His political career thus ran from 1843 to 1847.

Hoge and Wilson (Samuel M.) were law partners in Galena for some years, but they came to California together in 1853 and practiced together until 1864.

Colonel Hoge's life was active politically and professionally. He was the leader of the Democracy. He was elected judge of the superior court of San Francisco in the fall of 1888 for a full term of six years from January 1, 1889, but he died in his office on August 14, 1891, at the age of eighty years.

#### **Samuel M. Wilson.**

Samuel M. Wilson, the illustrious father of Russell J. and M. S. Wilson, was one of the greatest lawyers that ever came to

California. As heretofore said, he was intimately associated for almost a lifetime with Judge Joseph P. Hoge, the two having been early friends in Ohio, of which they were natives, and afterward legal associates, in partnership at Galena, Illinois, at the time that Mr. Hoge was a member of both the 28th and the 29th Congresses.

Mr. Wilson was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1824. He had the misfortune to lose his father when only four years of age, but he fell into good hands, so that his breeding and education were not neglected, but carefully provided for, although he had to deliver many sturdy blows in his own behalf early in life.

At the Grove Academy, which he attended for several years, he received the elements of a very good education, although he never won a diploma, being compelled to stop and win his own way from time to time, having the physical strength and courage to do so.

His first law studies were pursued in the office of General Samuel Stokeley, also a prominent member of Congress, as was his later associate from Illinois. Here young Wilson proved himself a careful and enthusiastic student of dogged perseverance. He was not given to over-enthusiasm or emotion, but pursued a dogged purpose to succeed, being aided by an indomitable will and a logical mind.

But while he was studying law, he also pursued his other studies, particularly Latin, some English classics, history, and the sciences. He was admitted to the bar and practiced for some time at Steubenville, when Colonel Hoge, who was then in Congress from Galena, invited him to Galena and offered him a partnership, which he accepted in 1845.

Although Colonel Hoge was almost fourteen years older than Mr. Wilson, the friendship between them was remarkable, having begun in Ohio many years before, where that friendship and association had been made even more intimate by the marriage of Mr. Wilson's brother to one of Colonel Hoge's sisters.

#### **Enough of Criminal Law.**

An interesting incident in Mr. Wilson's life is the fact that he became district attorney at Galena by the resignation of the regularly elected officer. His experience in the criminal law at that time sufficed him for life, for he did not like it and would have nothing to do with it. This early determination that he should shun it was possibly responsible for the laying of the foundation for a wonderfully successful and lucrative civil practice for the remainder of his life.



“The criminal law business I had to attend to during the fragmentary term,” said Mr. Wilson to a friend, “surfeited my ambition, if I had ever had such ambition, to be connected with criminal cases.”

The old Galena firm of Hoge and Wilson removed to San Francisco in 1853, while the lure of gold and the activities of the pioneers were still the great features of social and commercial life. This firm continued in business until 1864, during all of which time the offices of the firm were in the historic Montgomery Block, one of the monuments that survived the disaster of 1906.

After the dissolution of the firm, Messrs. Hoge and Wilson went their respective ways. Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with his brother, David S. Wilson. This lasted only two years, being broken up by the return of David to Iowa, where he was soon elected circuit judge.

In 1866 Mr. A. P. Crittenden became associated with Mr. Wilson, and the firm of Wilson & Crittenden was prominent in San Francisco until the death of Mr. Crittenden, in 1870. From 1870 until 1874 Mr. Wilson had no partner, though he often retained Judge W. W. Cope to aid him in his business.

Mr. Wilson and his second son, Russell J. Wilson, became partners in January, 1874, and the firm of Wilson and Wilson was in business without any further change than the admission of another son—Mr. M. S. Wilson—until Mr. Samuel M. Wilson's death.

No lawyer in San Francisco ever enjoyed a better practice than did Mr. Samuel M. Wilson, who represented a large number of wealthy persons and strong corporations during a long era of active litigation. He was the attorney for a large number of mining companies, for Wells-Fargo, for banks and safe deposit companies, and other concerns that took an active part in commercial affairs during the many years of Mr. Wilson's career. He also frequently appeared as one of the attorneys for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in important suits.

### **A Great Lawyer.**

It is the opinion of those who met him in the courts, or who knew his methods and power from observation and general knowledge, that he was one of the greatest lawyers and most indefatigable workers—methodical and patient—that ever appeared before any tribunal in California.

The late Oscar T. Shuck, who had many facilities for observing the great lawyers of the early days, says:

"With the aid of his sons he wielded his immense practice without difficulty. Although perfectly unassuming, he had every possible confidence in his own capacity."

He seems to have been a man who knew things and knew that he knew them, being absolutely certain before he embarked on a sea of litigation. He often opposed the giants of the eastern bar unaided and won his cases even more frequently than he lost them. He disliked hazardous suits and was cautious about the ground on which he fought. He often met them in the supreme court of the United States. He equipped himself in complete armor, having a large, carefully selected library, which he chose for utility. No larger library was ever collected, in the early days, than his.

There is no doubt that he possessed what is known as a well-balanced legal mind, fine judgment, and wonderful energy. To his natural equipment he added constant study, making law his jealous mistress, as Coke advises its votaries to be.

In addition to loving his occupation and the science of the law, he had rare capacity for work. His habits were exemplary and he led an honorable, blameless life.

#### **A Great Cross-examiner.**

The late A. J. Marsh, the great court reporter who established the Marsh system of shorthand, paid a wonderful tribute to Mr. Wilson, whom he pronounced the greatest cross-examiner he had ever seen, unless he excepted Durant, the famous associate of Choate. The Boston cross-examiner was perhaps no greater than Wilson, whose mind seemed to travel far ahead of the witness and lead the man on the stand to the most startling and unexpected conclusions and contradictions, if that man were either dishonest or stupid.

Mr. Wilson was always known as a tireless worker. He perhaps made the most thorough preparation of every phase of his case of any practitioner at any bar. He never boasted of this fact but once, when, goaded by dilatory motions, he made a remark that sheds much light on his methods and his feeling of absolute confidence in his conclusions.

In a suit in 1880, he said, in response to somebody's motion based probably on the theory that Wilson was as superficial as the other lawyers in the case: "I make thorough preparation of my cases. I have analyzed this case and I know just what the plaintiff will be permitted to prove under each count. If this amendment is allowed, I may desire to demur; I may move to strike out; I

may answer. I prepare my cases, so that when I come into court I may be able to assist both court and jury.'"

It was methods such as this remark suggests that caused Wilson to bring victory to so large a proportion of his clients in a life of hard-fought legal battles among men who were not pigmies. He appeared before the supreme court of California more frequently than did any other lawyer during his career, possibly more frequently than any lawyer will ever appear in the future.

He died after a brief illness, on July 4, 1892, and was almost sixty-nine years old. He had been in his office the day before, and had attended the meeting of the Bar Association the evening before his death.

All things considered, no man can say that a greater lawyer ever practiced at the California bar. Samuel M. Wilson may deservedly be called one who was a giant among giants.

### **An Important State Case.**

One of the most important cases ever decided in California or by the supreme court of the United States affecting California was that involving the title to the Yosemite Valley.

By an act approved on April 2, 1866, an act is ratified by which the governor had been authorized to appoint eight commissioners to govern the Yosemite Valley and the Big Tree Grove, near Mariposa.

By the former act the state of California became vested with full title to the cleft or gorge known as the Yosemite Valley, together with the land within the boundary described in the act, including, as before said, the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, famous over all the world by reason of the vast age of the sequoia gigantea growing therein.

The commissioners hold this property, under legal decisions, for the uses and purposes mentioned in the act creating the grant, and the supreme court of California, in the case of *F. F. Low, as governor, H. W. Cleveland, et al., commissioners, vs. J. M. Hutchings*, cited in the 41 California Reports, page 34, the opinion having been written by Mr. Justice Crockett, from which no dissent was made, declares that so long as the powers of the commissioners remain unimpaired and the trust remains in force under which the state holds these lands, the right of the commissioners to their possession cannot be resisted, and declares that the attempt of the state legislature to make a grant of a portion of these lands to the defendant Hutchings would be an open and flagrant violation

of the trust in which these lands were conveyed to the state, and therefore void.

This was regarded as an important decision at the time and created much interest and discussion. The supreme court of the United States, at the December term, 1872, on an appeal taken by Hutchings, cited in 15 Wallace, page 77, Mr. Justice Field having delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, sustained the decision of the supreme court of California, that the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, granting the Mariposa Big Tree Grove and the Yosemite Valley to the state of California, passed the title of those premises to the state, subject to the trust specified therein, and to be held "for public use, resort, and recreation, and be inalienable for all time."

Whatever changes were afterward made in the relations of the state toward the federal government in no way affected the soundness of the decision, which was an important one in the history of Californian litigation many years ago. The case is believed to be unique in American history, at least in some of its essential details.

#### **Views on Street Railroads.**

Much of the litigation of recent years, as well as the discussion of problems affecting the public interests, grew out of contentions between street railway corporations and the public. The extension of the public desire to control the means of transportation has caused much bitter discussion, and some of the great cases of recent years have had to do with the fundamental principles of railway control.

The late Luther McKissick, who was employed as special counsel by the government in some famous litigation against the Stanford estate, uttered some advanced views in his day.

In the library of Mr. McKissick was found a brief that was never filed by reason of a compromise in the suit for which it was prepared, but it is interesting as an evidence forerunning the drift of more recent tendencies to note that that brief took the position that, as railways are public highways, the municipality should have a right, without dispute, to the use of the tracks, under an application of the law of eminent domain.

#### **Principles Contended for.**

The brief indicates legal anticipation of economic changes. "It was not prepared by me," said Mr. McKissick, "but by a lawyer, aided by a student of economic problems. The two made



thorough investigations of the labor and industrial situation, in conjunction with the legal problems, and their very clever contention was the result."

The brief, which later cites many authorities, opens as follows:

"Under modern social conditions strikes, boycotts, lockouts, and other economic diseases are multiplying with increasing frequency. Federations of labor on the one hand and great combinations of capital on the other discourage the middleman, disarrange industry, and plunge society into bitter strifes.

"Though the courts originally regarded strikes as unlawful conspiracies, they now grant not only the right to strike, but to employ pickets. One result of such decisions is that strikes are now conducted as great industrial wars, being directed by national commanders.

"While these signs of social maladjustment multiply, the class struggle predicted and agitated by socialists seems to come closer every day. Thoughtful men who are neither millionaires, labor agitators, nor socialists naturally begin to ask where this strife is to end. The stern capitalist of courage may call for state militia or federal troops when the public peace is overthrown, for example, during a street-car strike, and a president of the determination of a Cleveland, ignoring an Altgeld's gubernatorial protest, protects Chicago's street-cars by sending an escort of Uncle Sam's soldiers. Thereupon the socialists and the public ownership party demand municipal ownership, and with every new strike there is renewed discussion. Thousands of writers and speakers travel over the old roads that lead nowhere, and each outbreak finds the problem as far from solution as ever. Must the strife always continue? Must the remedy forever remain a mystery?"

The attorneys then explain that they agree with Captain W. H. Ashby, one time a lawyer in San Francisco, but later of Beatrice, Nebraska, that ownership of the highway—the track itself—should be vested in the government, whether federal, state, or municipal, and that the ownership and operation of cars fall within the province of private industry. They cite the fact that the late M. J. Becker, chief civil engineer of the Panhandle system, pronounced the plan of joint operation of trains over a publicly owned track, a practical scheme. It was contended that several companies formerly operated over a track near Columbus, Ohio, and each company leased its right of way over the road, with the privilege of using it, at specified times, in conjunction with other companies.

It might be difficult to find a parallel example to this brief, its peculiarity being that it mingles economic analysis, industrial tendency, and legal decisions in its argument.

For example, the authors of the brief say that they agree with Professor Seligman, of Columbia University, that "it is possible to advocate government ownership—especially municipal ownership—of some forms of property, without incurring the imputation of socialism; and if the right line of demarkation is drawn, there is a field for public ownership, in co-operation with private industry in the operation of street-cars in cities."

The attorneys responsible for the brief then say it is their purpose, with the indulgence of the court, to go far afield, so to speak, and look into historical, ethical, and economic principles.

"We purpose," they say, "to analyze the problem of public ownership, as applied to street-car management and the question of the rights of the public, and to show that the public ownership of the highway itself, as distinguished from the public ownership and operation of the cars, is consistent with the modern system of industry, now conducted along the conservative and recognized lines of individualism. In other words, a city may justly own the iron highways within its territory, may also own the power plants by which cars are moved, and may charge track toll and power rentals to competing operating companies, all this without interfering with the rights of private capital, and without overthrowing the present economic system of industry. This distinction preserves the rights of all classes, and overcomes the objection that municipal operation would involve the hiring of a vast army of men."

In view of the Geary Street, San Francisco, situation, wherein the city always seems to have some sort of battle on with the street railway companies, it may be useful, from a historic as well as from a legal and economic view, to quote a little more in detail from the odd brief that, though never formally filed, was in reality a part of the legal thought in California almost a quarter of a century ago. It may be said that Mr. Justice Norman P. Chipman at one time held, as a layman, that the best solution of the railway problem itself—applying that word to every kind of rail highway—would be some such distinction as should recognize the difference between rolling stock and highway.

To come back to the brief, here are some of the vital points set forth in the language of these who wrought so long ago:

“It is now generally recognized by economists that government may ‘properly do what the private individual cannot do, will not do, and ought not to do.’ [Seligman.] The private ownership of any kind of a highway, the exclusive use of that which of right belongs to the public, this comes fairly within the limitation of what private individuals and corporations ought not to do.

“The supreme court of the United States has decided several times, as have the supreme courts of many states, that railways are public highways. In the case of the Pensacola Telegraph Company (96 U. S., page 1), Chief Justice Waite held that government has the undoubted ‘power to make a government monopoly of the management of railways and the telegraph, and to appropriate to its use the existing lines of both.’

“Under the law of eminent domain private property must, under the compelling force of public demand, be surrendered, after just compensation, for the benefit of the majority. Every person who has ever seen a condemnation jury at work knows what may be accomplished when a railroad company, in its quasi-public character, needs a man’s farm for its switch yards.

“In some of the earlier legal battles defendants who opposed the right of railways to condemn their lands argued that railroads were private ways because they were so operated that none but their owners could use them, and because every vehicle not owned by the company was barred from the railroad; but the courts have uniformly held that railroads are public highways whose privileges are granted for a time to companies, subject, always, to the superior rights of the public; and that if railroads do not exist by public necessity, the titles by which the companies hold many of their franchises can be set aside as absolutely null and void. Judge Jere Black announced this doctrine with singular force and clearness.

“Though the cases cited pertain largely to interstate railroads, the principle and the reasoning apply with even greater logic to the case of street railways in modern cities, where interruptions of traffic by the ill-arranged affairs of private owners inflict sharp and disastrous inconvenience and losses upon the public.

### **Highways Belong to All.**

“Highways are of great antiquity. They existed in ancient Egypt, in Peru, and in Ceylon, where they reached a high degree of perfection. In Judges we find accounts of highways and by-ways, and Rome’s Via Aurelia and Flamminian Way are as famous

as the military roads of Caesar's day. Alexander von Humboldt speaks of the marvelous roads of the Incas, mountain highways over the Andes, constructed by forgotten generations. But whether we read of ancient highways in India, or of those described in Exodus or in the annals of excavated Troy, or even of the appearance on the highway of the chariot built by Erichthonius at Athens 1486 years before Christ, we find one condition—that highways were always owned by the people, and from the earliest times (down to the invention of the railroad) both civilized and savage men have always guarded their highways from private ownership. Whether a bridlepath or a chariot way, the road always remained the heritage of the multitude. Men of all races, in all ages, have had the right to pass and repass over the public thoroughfares, which have been open to men, women, and children whether walking, driving, or riding. Horses, mules, asses, oxen, camels, elephants, dromedaries, reindeer, Arctic dogs and even African ostriches ridden by jet black owners, have been free to travel over the highway, as free as the snow-skaters of Lapland or Holland, as free as an Oriental palanquin bearer or a modern chauffeur racing through the highways of an American city. With the advent of railroads the public was ruled off the track. Then began our monopolies and our strikes, interrupting land locomotion with modern vehicles.

“A study of the history of highways shows that a comprehensive definition characterizes them as such modifications of the surface of the earth as will enable it fitly to receive that vehicle furnished by the civilization of the era. The path of a nomad and the steel rails of a modern trolley system are inherently a free means of land locomotion. The franchises and special privileges granted to owners of steel highways mark the first overthrow of the right of the public to use the roads. It is interesting in this connection to note that the first charters issued to American railroads made it plain that the exclusive right to own and operate trains on the highways was denied. The selling of exclusive franchises was a later invention of the money kings who made the railroad era of modern civilization in America.

#### **Public Must Own the Track.**

“The restoration of the highway to the public is the remedy for the evils that come from strikes, because the track is the key that enables the owners of street-car lines to lock out the public and dictate the terms under which men will be hired to operate



cars. Take the track from the magnate, and the giant that makes it possible to block our commerce while he fights with unions is tied and helpless. Abolish private ownership of the rail highway, permit the operation of cars by competing companies, and the problem is solved.

“It is clear by all the legal authorities that in temporarily abandoning their right to build railways the state governments merely delegate to their transient agents—the railway companies—the right to carry on a great public necessity. By parity of reasoning we may substitute city for state, street-railway for steam railway, and argue that the frequency of strikes and the paralysis of industry by the stopping of street-car service justify the condemnation of the street-car tracks, wires, and power houses under the law of eminent domain. That step once taken nobody could ever again bar the public from its right of locomotion in modern vehicles, over modern highways.

“The fact that private companies have bought our highways in almost every American city is an evidence that public officers have never clearly understood that cities might have declined to go into the business of operating street-cars and still have retained the absolute right to say who shall operate them, and that none shall prevent their operation so long as anybody owns a car. Even if it be deemed wise to limit the general use of tracks to one or two companies, the right to allow almost unrestricted access during emergencies should always be retained by the public.

“The character of the railway is such as to make it impracticable for everybody to run his own vehicle thereon, but it is possible to permit a limited number of operating companies to compete over a track owned by the public; it is possible to say that no highway shall ever be sold to anybody or permitted to earn money for any corporation. To preserve the freedom of the masses the highways of every character must be as remote from private ownership as were the wagon roads over which the pioneers crossed the continent in '49. The track itself must forever remain free from the clutch of monopoly.”

## OBITUARY.

### HALL McALLISTER.

It seems to be the general belief in California that Hall McAllister, all things considered, was the greatest lawyer in all the west, and that we shall not see his like again. He was not the greatest in all regards, but his faculties were so developed, his gifts were so various, that it may be said that he had more of the elements of greatness than any man of his time or since his time possessed.

Hall McAllister was born in Georgia in 1826 and came to San Francisco in 1849. He began the practice of the law in August, 1849. He applied himself to his profession with great earnestness. Having a wealthy and indulgent father, he never suffered from poverty or the fear of want. He was courtly, popular, and of an honorable disposition, so his practice grew fast as soon as his abilities were known. There was no let-down in that practice until just before his death in 1888. He was often consulted by other lawyers. Judge E. D. Sawyer once remarked that McAllister was equally good in all kinds of cases. John Garber paid him a rare tribute, after his death, by saying he adorned every subject he ever touched, and that his intellectual capacities knew no limit.

Though a logical, busy man, he had a vein of humor in argument, in cross-examination, and in his general intercourse with men. His manners were pleasant. He had a habit of taking down all the evidence, or the main points, in his own writing. It seemed to make an impression on his mind, so he could recall it in argument. He was a careful cross-examiner. In the management of a case he was logical, patient, and never rattled. He thought and moved fast for a man of his powerful physique, but there was no suggestion of undue haste. He was so polite and courteous that he won court, jury, and witnesses. His intellectual processes were unhampered by hesitation. In achievement he was brilliant.

### STEPHEN M. WHITE.

The Honorable Stephen M. White is now generally regarded as having been one of the most eminent of California's native sons. His death, on February 21, 1901, in his forty-eighth year, cut short a career of statesmanship, oratory, and fame at the bar that might, under the circumstances of a long life, have made him international fame.

The Honorable Stephen M. White was born in San Francisco, January 19, 1853, his father having been a San Francisco merchant. White, Senior, however, soon removed to the Pajaro Valley and engaged in farming. The

hopeful son thus had much early experience in agricultural pursuits. As he grew older, the boy attended a private school in Santa Cruz County, but his father and his father's sister, both persons of good mind and education, had much to do with molding the career of the brilliant young man. Being a devout Catholic, he went to St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, for a time, then attended Santa Clara College, from which he was graduated in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. He almost at once removed to Los Angeles, where he soon took a leading place at the bar. Prior to being admitted he had studied and had much experience at Watsonville and Santa Cruz, so that he was familiar with court practice. He was district attorney at Los Angeles from 1883 to 1885, his career there being noted for industry and ability.

He soon began to take an active interest in politics, having been a firm Democrat. He campaigned the state several times and attracted attention, for he was a close reasoner, a man of pleasing personality, possessed a powerful and resonant voice, and a well-trained mind. As set forth elsewhere in this volume, he attracted the favorable attention of Hall McAllister, the eminent lawyer, when he met and defeated that Nestor of the bar in the United States courts in an important case.

He was elected United States senator in January, 1893, and served his full term of six years. During his term he fought long, hard, and successfully for the \$3,000,000 appropriation for the deep-water harbor at San Pedro. Having always taken an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce and in civic affairs, he was able to discuss business and economic problems in conjunction with the appropriation.

No battle ever fought for a cause involving the welfare of California or any part of it was ever more gallantly and ably fought than was Mr. White's long and able contention for this harbor appropriation.

After his death there was great sorrow throughout California. Bar associations, the legislature, the mayor of Los Angeles, and the mayors of cities sent telegrams of condolence to his bereaved widow, and resolutions of sympathy were adopted by sundry organizations. Leaders of the bar in Los Angeles and elsewhere were of the opinion that death had taken the most brilliant lawyer and statesman of California. His mind was admirably equipped for all occasions, and he was wise, tactful, logical, and thoroughly informed. He was a many-sided and greatly beloved man.

**AUGUSTUS LORING HART.**

One of the remarkable California lawyers of his time was the late Augustus Loring Hart. He was in reality and in the strictest sense a genius as a lawyer. He was at the same time a profound lawyer and a brilliant advocate—qualities rarely found combined in one person.

He was born in the state of Indiana, on the eleventh day of September, 1850, and died at the age of fifty-one years in the city of San Francisco, on the thirtieth day of June, 1901. Accompanied by his father, the late Judge James Hart, of Colusa, and his uncle, Hon. A. L. Rhodes, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, now residing at San Jose, the subject of this sketch came to California in the fifties. After graduating from the San Jose Institute, a well-known college of the early days, he took up school-teaching before he had reached the age of his majority by a number of years. He later took up the study of the law under Judge Lawrence Archer, at San Jose, and when twenty-one years of age was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court. At the age of twenty-four years he was elected on the Republican ticket as District Attorney of Colusa County, although that county was then the banner Democratic county of the state. He built up a lucrative practice in Colusa and adjoining counties, having been retained on one or the other sides of all the important civil and criminal litigations in the courts of Colusa and neighboring counties until the year 1879, when, at the age of a little over twenty-nine years, he was elected as a Republican Attorney-General of California. He was the first Attorney-General elected after the adoption of the Constitution of 1879, and there were many difficult legal problems upon which he was required to give opinions growing out of the radical changes the new organic law had wrought in our system of government. It is a notable fact that the Supreme Court almost invariably supported General Hart's interpretation and construction of the new constitution.

Among the important questions handled by the young Attorney-General was the one involving the power of the state, under the new system of railroad taxation inaugurated by the new constitution, to assess such corporations through the State Board of Equalization. The precise question involved need not be stated here, it being sufficient to explain that the railroad companies took the matter to the United States Supreme Court and the cases there presented were known as the "Railroad Tax Cases." General Hart, in behalf of the state, argued those cases in that court at Washington, and arrayed against him on the other side were the late Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and the late

Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont. A writer, speaking at the time of General Hart's argument in those cases, said: "So brilliantly did the young lawyer plead his cause that George C. Gorham, in his paper, the 'Washington Republican,' complimented him and recorded the fact that Senators Conkling and Edmunds and even members of the Supreme Court themselves had spoken in praise of his remarkable effort."

Among his notable forensic achievements were his victories in these cases: *People v. Jeffries*, charged with murder; the felony case against a well-known state officer charged with embezzlement, General Hart demonstrating the innocence of his client in the last mentioned case by showing conclusively a conspiracy to fasten upon his client the crime of a deputy in the latter's office; the cases of murder against certain strikers in the railroad strike of 1904, each of his clients having been acquitted in the Superior Court of Yolo County; the celebrated land case of Paly, Heilbron & Company, involving thousands of acres of land. The trial of the last mentioned case consumed over three months' time, the result being, after the case had been taken through all the state and federal courts, that General Hart secured a judgment finally confirming the title of his clients.

General Hart left a widow and three children—two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Hart is a daughter of Hon. Wm. Beckman, former State Railroad Commissioner, and now and for many years President of the People's Savings Bank of Sacramento.

General Hart's sons, A. L. and Fred B., are graduates of the University of California and of Hastings Law School. The first named is practicing law in Sacramento and the last is located in Reno in the practice. General Hart also left surviving him four brothers and four sisters. The brothers are: Judge E. C. Hart, of the Third Appellate Court; T. R. Hart, a practicing attorney in Sacramento; Dr. A. C. Hart, a prominent physician and surgeon of Sacramento and Dr. W. C. Hart, a well-known dentist in the city of San Francisco.

**JOHN GARBER.**

After Hall McAllister and Samuel M. Wilson, John Garber was by common consent hailed as the leader of the bar of San Francisco. In all-round qualifications, in integrity, oneness of purpose, power of statement, and the essentials that make a great lawyer, he was second to none. He was a student of intense habits, given to severe analysis, introspection, and that concentration of mind that really shortened his life. Mr. Garber settled in San Francisco in 1857, having arrived from Virginia, his native state.



He practiced in California until 1870, when he went to Nevada, where he had a brief but brilliant career, being elected a justice of the supreme bench of that state. He resigned after a service that ran for about two years and returned to San Francisco. The firm was for a time Garber & Thornton (Harry Thornton), and Thomas B. Bishop was taken into the firm in 1880. In 1887 Colonel Thornton withdrew. In 1890 the firm became Garber, Boalt & Bishop. In 1895 Mr. Charles S. Wheeler entered the firm. Later the Honorable Eugene R. Garber, who had been a superior judge, became a member. Then L. M. Hoefler, G. C. Earl, and William Rix became associated. The Honorable Eugene Garber died some years after this association, Mr. Bishop was called by the same power, and then the head of the firm answered the same summons.

By several test votes it was the almost unanimous opinion of the bar of the state that ex-Judge John R. Garber was the greatest lawyer in California. In forensic discussion he exhibited uniform strength and clearness, never seeking spectacular methods. He had read all the great decisions, mastered the text-books, and had a legal mind seldom equaled among lawyers. He was sincere, and his life was an example of courtesy and personal honor. He was born at Staunton, Virginia, and had the training of an engineer. He excelled in logic and mathematics, so when he essayed the law his powers of reasoning were well matured. As a mining and corporation lawyer he had few equals in the world. He was also famous as a cross-examiner, and his speeches read like text-books.

#### WILLIAM T. WALLACE.

Honorable William T. Wallace, who was long one of the foremost lawyers of California, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, on March 22, 1828, and died when well beyond eighty years of age. He came to California in 1850, settling at San Jose, where he married a daughter of Governor Peter Burnett. During his long career he was prominent as District Attorney, Attorney-General, Superior Judge, Justice of the Supreme Court, of which he was also Chief Justice, and as a member of the San Francisco Board of Police Commissioners.

When Mr. Wallace arrived in California he was in poor health, suffering from tuberculosis, being a thin, pale young man. He grew, however, to be a man of tremendous size and robust health. He was a hard worker, profoundly acquainted with law, history, and the world at large. His greatest fame probably rests on his career as Superior Judge in San Francisco, which was long after he had been on the supreme bench. He had charge for many years of the criminal de-

partment and was a terror to evil-doers. It was his custom to sentence burglars and foot-pads to terms as long as the law allowed—forty years or more. During his incumbency, word went round the world that San Francisco was a dangerous town for criminals and there was a dearth of crime.

He was a thorough believer in the deterrent effect of capital punishment and had no patience with maudlin ideas regarding criminals. In sentencing desperate criminals to be hanged he often gave them terrible lectures on the awfulness of their deeds, then calmly, firmly consigned them to the gallows without a qualm of conscience or any sentimental regret, feeling that he had performed his duty honorably.

He was Attorney-General from 1856 until 1858, Justice of the Supreme Court from 1870 until 1880, being Chief Justice for six years, the longest period of any other incumbent except Justice Beatty.

#### W. H. L. BARNES.

W. H. L. Barnes, a man of large physique, classical education, splendid abilities, and wide experience the world over, was certainly for many years one of the great lawyers of San Francisco—possibly ranking with McAllister, Wilson, and others in some of their strong points, and outranking them for eloquence. He had a superb voice, a varied vocabulary, and a grace that was all his own in forensic effort. He was born at West Point, New York, in February, 1836, his father having been an officer of the regular army. William H. L. Barnes was educated at Yale and was graduated in 1855. He studied law at Springfield, Massachusetts, with the Honorable Reuben A. Chapman, who later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Before completing his legal studies he joined a New York law firm. He later formed a law partnership with Joseph H. Choate, who later became ambassador to the court of St. James. When the war broke out he entered the army. Contracting illness he left and came to California in 1863. He joined with the Honorable Eugene Casserly, and they were associated in business until 1869, when Mr. Casserly became United States senator. During many years succeeding he had a great law practice. He broke the Horace Hawes will, won honor in the Crusader cases, and was prominent in many of the great causes of his day. He was a versatile man, and when the Mercantile Library was once in financial trouble he appeared as the heroic figure in "Rosedale." The seats were sold at auction and the sum of \$5,240 was realized, enough to clear the pressing debt. He was prominent in Republican politics and his voice was often heard in national conventions. His son, also dead,



was a noted lawyer by reason of his prosecution of Theodore Durrant, whom he convicted of murdering a girl in a church belfry.

**M. M. ESTEE.**

Morris M. Estee, who afterward became the first United States Judge in the Hawaiian Islands, was a man of great talents. He was for almost half a century a prominent figure in the politics and jurisprudence of California, having been a prolific writer on legal subjects, a fluent and witty speaker, and, withal, a man of varied talents. He was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, his father having been a farmer. He arrived in California in 1853 by way of the Isthmus. He began life as a miner but soon abandoned the pick for the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced at Sacramento until 1866, representing the county in the legislature in 1863-64. He was then District Attorney. His career may be summarized somewhat as follows: Removed to San Francisco in 1866; was associated, in turn, with such men as Judge Heacock, John R. McLaurin, J. H. Boalt, and E. J. McCutcheon; was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee; member of the Constitutional Convention; ran for United States senator; was a freeholder to frame the new charter for San Francisco; was president of the Republican National Convention in 1888; wrote Estee's Pleading and Practice. President McKinley appointed him United States Judge for Hawaii. He died at his post after a service of several years. Mr. Estee was a forcible speaker and a man of far more than average attainments. He was always popular as a Fourth of July orator and speaker on state occasions of similar character. There were always thousands of Californians who maintained that he would have made one of the state's most brilliant senators in the national Congress, but that was not to be. He was well versed in history and politics and was a patriot in every sense of the word.

**HENRY S. FOOTE.**

Honorable Henry S. Foote, son of the illustrious statesman of the same name, and brother of W. W. Foote, was not so long known at the San Francisco bar as was his brother, having spent much of his life in the south. He came to California pretty late in life and was made Assistant United States District Attorney under Bert Schlesinger. During his term he handled some very important cases, notably the fight of the government against the Stanford estate. A few years later he was made a federal judge in Oklahoma, where he did not long survive.

**L. D. McKISSICK.**

A picturesque figure of chivalric southern manners, a scholarly man of wide experience and attainments, yet one who never made great financial success at the bar of San Francisco, was L. D. McKissick. He lived to a ripe age and was, in his prime, regarded as a profound lawyer. He figured in a number of important causes during his long and varied career, although infirmities obstructed his progress in later years. Perhaps his most important case was that in which the federal government retained him to sue the Stanford estate for some \$10,000,000. Mr. McKissick was a careful, analytical speaker. He excelled in seizing the salient points and illuminating them by example. His manner was much like that of a broad-minded college professor. There was an academic atmosphere about the man. He looked the serious student that he was.

**W. W. FOOTE.**

W. W. Foote, who spent most of his life in California, became one of the conspicuous political orators and advocates of the state many years before his death. His father was United States Senator Henry S. Foote, whose career was brilliant in the south and in California. Incidentally, his son, Henry S. Foote, became a prominent lawyer in California also and was brilliant in his line. W. W. Foote had a varied career, having struggled hard several times to succeed at the bar before he was victorious. Like many other successful members of the bar, he was at one time a newspaper man. When Henry George owned the "San Francisco Post" he was a reporter on that paper for a time. Earlier in life, at Omaha, Nebraska, he failed to earn a living at the law, and was so hard pressed that he drove a furniture delivery wagon from Omaha to Ft. Calhoun. Later he earned a living, then a competency, and during the last ten or twelve years of his life was fortunate in amassing a comfortable fortune. His fee in the Blythe will case was in itself enough to make him independent. He was known as the bulldog of the bar, being tenacious and even overbearing with witnesses in cross-examination, sarcastic in debate, bold to the point of contemptuous with courts. He was a good liver, a prominent club man, a Democrat, and a loyal friend.

**JOHN T. DOYLE.**

John T. Doyle was one of the studious, persistent lawyers of San Francisco, a man whose fame will rest largely on his masterful and tenacious handling of the famous Pious Fund case.

Mr. Doyle was born in New York City on November 26, 1819. He was a son of John

and Frances (Glidden) Doyle. His grandfather was an Irish rebel of 1798 and came to the United States in 1803.

Mr. Doyle studied law in New York, where he practiced from 1842 until 1851, after which he came to California "by gradual stages," as he used to say, for he was engaged with a canal company at Nicaragua from 1851 until 1853, when the call of the law was again heard and he came to California, where he practiced until 1888.

Mr. Doyle took much pride in preserving his familiarity with the Greek and Latin classics. After leaving school he acquired an intimate knowledge of French and Spanish, which he spoke and wrote without difficulty. Not only so, but he was a learned Shakespearean scholar. He wrote an account of the legal phases of "The Merchant of Venice" and sent it to Lawrence Barrett, who had it published in "Shakespeareana." Shakespearean scholars the world over recognized this as a clear, scholarly production.

Mr. Doyle is said to have excelled almost every member of the bar of San Francisco in power of statement. Like Samuel M. Wilson, he was able to carry in his mind an infinite amount of detail, then state the salient points in logical, forcible language.

He spent his declining years at Menlo Park, where he was often visited by eminent lawyers and literary men. George Wharton James thought Mr. Doyle one of the most delightful men he had ever met. When writing his work on the missions of California, Mr. James found invaluable aid in the clear statements and intimate knowledge possessed by Mr. Doyle.

#### THOMAS BARD McFARLAND.

Thomas Bard McFarland, who became famous as a California lawyer and Justice of the Supreme Court, was a picturesque character, an imposing looking man of the old school, who, though hailing from Pennsylvania, became one of the mining men that climbed up when flush times fell upon the Golden State. He was born at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He had advantages in his youth and was graduated from Marshall College, after which he studied law at Chambersburg, the county seat of Franklin County, with Robert M. Bard, father of United States Senator Bard, of California. Mr. McFarland was admitted to the bar in 1849 by the eminent Jeremiah S. Black, who was then a judge in the district that included Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He crossed the plains and reached California in September, 1850. Taking a chance as a soldier of fortune, he worked as a miner for three years, but he began the practice of his profession at Nevada City, in 1854. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, which consisted of Nevada County only. He

married in that county and took a prominent part in political and social life. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that promulgated the present Constitution, but he vigorously opposed it, having old time views as to popular rights. He not only opposed the Constitution in the Convention, but went before the people on the same mission. In 1882 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento County. In 1884 he was nominated for the ensuing term, being elected by a large majority. In 1886 he was elected as Justice of the Supreme Court. After serving his full term of twelve years, he was elected for a second term of the same length. Although formerly a Whig he became an ardent Republican and took a prominent part in the politics of his party. He was a hard worker, a man of literary qualifications, and a splendid raconteur. His many opinions, scattered throughout the California reports during his term of office, are vigorous and clearly written. Justice McFarland wrote many literary papers and was often heard on the rostrum as a lecturer. In private conversation he was witty, full of reminiscences, and fond of telling of the customs and people of early California. He and William H. Mills, for many years land agent of the Central Pacific, were great friends, and used to talk for hours of old times.

#### WILLIAM T. BAGGETT.

William T. Baggett, a slight, wiry man of southern accent and manners, was unique among lawyers. He followed journalism for some years after he had been a practicing lawyer, and even almost until the time of his death he was part owner of a law journal. He was born on December 16, 1850, in Mississippi. After receiving a good common school education he took up the classics and the law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1863. Hearing the call of the west, and having some friends in San Francisco, he made it his home in 1877 and lived there until his death. In 1878 he issued the Pacific Coast Law Journal, and the year thereafter the Law Journal, in association with Messrs. Schofield and Stockwell. In a few years from that time, in addition to his Law Journal work, he was the editor of the "Daily Examiner" of San Francisco. He was also part owner of that paper. By 1883 Mr. Baggett began to apply himself to the practice of the law, which profession he liked and at which he was successful. He was connected with some cases of great importance, either alone or in conjunction with others. He was always deemed a scholarly, careful practitioner. He was a far-sighted man, a good judge of human nature, and thoroughly familiar with the technical points that often arise in great cases. His briefs were remarkably clear and exhaustive. He excelled in



mining cases, and obtained one of the greatest judgments, in money value, ever recorded in California, in the Norcross case, the title of which was *Fox v. Levy*. He was one of the best known lawyers of his day, although a modest, retiring man.

#### JOHN H. BOALT.

Honorable John H. Boalt, who became a noted lawyer at the San Francisco bar, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, on May 29, 1837. He was graduated from Amherst College and decided early in life that he would make mechanical and mining engineering his profession. He was a hard student, full of ambition, so he went to Heidelberg, Germany, and spent two years at the famous Freiburg Mining School. After completing his education at these institutions he spent some months in traveling throughout Europe, having in mind the perfection of his knowledge of his profession before returning to America. After returning to the United States he selected Nevada as the scene of his activities, but it was not long before mining engineering lost its attraction for him. He longed to get into what seemed to him the wider and more interesting field of the law, which proved to be the vocation of his life. His knowledge of mining and mechanical engineering was of inestimable value to him in many intricate suits involving such matters. He not only began the practice of the law in Nevada, but early in his career filled an unexpired term as judge. He was soon regarded as a man of wonderful learning. He came to San Francisco in 1871 and soon formed a law partnership with M. M. Estee, which existed until 1879. He then retired for two years and traveled with his family in Europe. He opened an office alone on his return. In 1879 he formed a partnership with John Garber and Thomas B. Bishop. This firm was regarded as one of the strongest firms in the west. Mr. Boalt was a man of fine disposition and striking appearance. He was fond of discussing economic questions, Chinese immigration, and similar problems, but devoted himself quite assiduously to the practice of the law with the firm that always had a large clientage.

#### R. P. CLEMENT.

R. P. Clement, who was long a prominent lawyer and somewhat active in politics and civic affairs, came to California in 1853. He was in partnership with others for a time, but practiced much of the time alone. He began his western career with considerable success at Virginia City, where he prospered during the flush times of the Washoe. He was in partnership there with Dighton Corson, a prominent attorney and afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of South Dakota.

His San Francisco career was a long and successful one, however, and he was in reality one of the strenuous fathers of the Golden Gate Park idea. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors and took an active part in everything that forwarded the interests of the park. As a lawyer he was prominent in his service for the San Francisco Gas Light Company for eighteen years, following Governor Haight in that office. In politics, business, and every other relation of life he was a clean, progressive citizen. He was born in New York, in 1826. Perhaps his chief fame will be his record in the matter of Golden Gate Park. He hammered for many years on the idea of an expansion of Golden Gate Park to the ocean. The two-hundred foot boulevard was his idea. He was also a great friend of the public school system, and in favor of giving San Francisco one of the best public school departments in the Union.

#### ANTON MORGENTHAU.

Anton Morgenthau, who was born in Saxony, Prussia, in 1850, came to the United States in 1871 and to California in 1879. He was educated at Hamburg, Germany, St. Louis, Missouri, and the Hastings Law College, San Francisco. After completing his law course he was admitted by the Supreme Court. His professional career was one of great activity from the start. He had a large library and maintained excellent offices in the Flood Building. He was a man of quiet habits and sincere nature. He was a member of several clubs, and American Legion of Honor.

#### WILLIAM M. PIERSON.

William M. Pierson, a prominent lawyer in San Francisco for some years, devoted much of his attention to the study of literature and science. He was deemed one of the ablest amateur astronomers in the United States and often lectured on that subject. Not only did he deliver lectures on the popular phases of astronomy, but he wrote papers for technical journals on the more recondite forms of the science. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and after a well-sustained practice for thirty-eight years he was still in his prime, battling hard for a large number of clients. He was born in Cincinnati, February 3, 1842. His parents were Joseph D. and Catherine (Taylor) Pierson. His childhood was passed in New York City, but in his tenth year he went with his parents to California, via Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco July 4, 1852. He studied law in the offices of Nathaniel Bennett, Annis Merrill, and Henry H. Haight. He formed a partnership with Mr. Haight and this continued until the latter became governor, in 1867. Mr. Pierson dabbled in politics for a time, serving as a senator from

San Francisco from 1875 until 1878. The political game, however, was never to his liking. His most important case, perhaps, was one that involved the estate of Senator James G. Fair, also some large bank cases. He practiced law for a few years with Robert Brant Mitchell, who afterward became a broker.

#### HENRY E. HIGHTON.

Henry E. Highton was one of the remarkable lawyers of San Francisco for a long period of years, during which he was engaged in some of the most important cases ever tried in California. Mr. Highton was born in England, but he became one of the pioneer lawyers of San Francisco, using the word as applying to those of the early fifties as well as to the '49ers. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1836, and much of his early training was obtained in that country and city.

He began his legal studies under his father, an eminent man. The foundation was well laid, thoroughness being the prime essential. Although the elder Highton was never a lawyer, yet he was a man of vast experience and broad education, so he saw that the training was perfect. Father and son settled in Wisconsin when the boy was ten years of age, but the two came west in 1849, where the young man followed mining for six years. His experiences in the mines proved of inestimable value to him in later years in many suits involving definite knowledge of mines. He located in San Francisco in 1856, being then only twenty-one years old. He served as a newspaper reporter for a time, under Frank Soule. Later he devoted himself to the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was associated for a time with Oscar L. Shafter, after which he went to Sonoma for a time. He soon returned to San Francisco and was successful during a long career. He was not a specialist, but a successful lawyer in all-round lines, even in criminal law. He preferred intricate commercial cases and once kept books for three years in order to learn the intricacies of the business world. Delos Lake once said that a legal opinion bearing Highton's name had as much weight with him as a closely reasoned opinion of the Supreme Court. He often wrote briefs for other lawyers. It was he who successfully defended Isaac M. Kalloch, who killed Charles De Young. He also successfully defended A. B. Spreckels, who shot and wounded M. H. De Young, of the "Chronicle." He was also successful in winning a great case wherein a man of the name Hayes had been arrested for assaulting Dennis Kearney, the noted sandlotter. His argument in the case was ingenious and attracted world-wide attention. He was engaged in scores of the most important civil trials dur-

ing his time—the Blythe case, and many other will contests and business suits.

#### REUBEN H. LLOYD.

Reuben H. Lloyd was a typical American, although born in Ireland. He came to California when a young man, in 1850, and became identified with large interests, both legal and social, before he ended his long career of industrious labor. The law was his jealous mistress, for he never married. At one time he held the highest post in Masonry in the United States. He was educated in San Francisco. In 1857-58 he studied law with McDougall & Sharp and was admitted in 1859. McDougall withdrew from the firm when he became United States senator and Sharp & Lloyd continued to practice together, until the spring of 1876. Mr. Sharp did not long survive, and Lloyd became associated with Francis G. Newlands, the firm being Lloyd, Newlands & Wood. When Mr. Newlands removed to Nevada the firm of Lloyd and Wood continued for many years—in fact, until the death of Mr. Wood. He prospered in business and died leaving a comfortable fortune, most of it to friends, charities, and fraternal orders of which he had been a member. He never used tobacco and never touched any kind of liquor in his life. He never changed his office but twice in more than forty-five years. He retained his residence at 1010 Folsom Street, where his mother had lived with him and where he had grown to manhood, although he could have bought valuable property elsewhere. He was a hard worker, possessed a large library, and was deemed one of the cleverest members of the bar in his day.

#### ANNIS MERRILL.

Annis Merrill was one of the patriarchs of the California bar, although he was excessively modest when it came to assuming any such distinction. He was born on September 9, 1810, and was hale and hearty, with much keen appreciation of the world and its affairs, at the age of ninety, which was in 1900, although he lived for several years after that date. It seems odd to write that he had almost retired from business in 1866, although he often took a sort of active interest in cases with the Honorable Eugene Casserly and others at that time. His career was in many ways remarkable. From 1836 till 1842 he was a professor of Latin and Greek in an Illinois college. He came to San Francisco in 1849 and used to say he earned and obtained \$20,000 that very year. He was a friend and adviser of the famous William Sharon, whom he declared was always a misunderstood man, honest, and the foe of all sorts of hypocrisy. Sharon once had



desk-room in Mr. Merrill's law office. Mr. Merrill was noted for clear reasoning and hard analytical work in a case. He was essentially a principle lawyer of the Daniel Webster class, having less respect than most of his brethren for the doctrine of stare decisis. He believed in thorough preparation and in integrity, which latter attribute he held essential to any real success at the bar. In his life and character he was an example of an able and honest man who ever held the profession in high regard.

#### CHARLES N. FOX.

Honorable Charles Nelson Fox, who was a Justice of the Supreme Court of California in 1889-90, was born in Michigan in March, 1829. His parents were poor and he had to work hard and study after his labors in order to get his first ideas of the rudiments of education. He had to walk two or three miles to the little schoolhouse where he first studied. He divided his time between school life and farm work until he was fifteen years of age, as was common in his age and locality. He went to Ann Arbor University at an early age, determined to struggle hard to work his way through the institution. The only course opened to him was a classical one. He pursued it for two years, became ill, and abandoned it. He then went into a printing office, learned the trade, and finally became a country editor. General Lewis Cass took an interest in him, and through his advice young Fox became a public speaker for the Democratic party. This was in 1848. At the age of twenty-one he was made Chief Deputy in the office of Recorder of Deeds at Ann Arbor. He was later elected City Recorder and served as ex-officio Mayor for a short time. Later he began the study of law, being employed for a time by the Bradstreet Commercial Agency. He was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1857 he followed his family to California and settled near San Mateo. He soon became attorney for the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. He was also retained for the people against the Spring Valley Water Company in its fight to get a foothold in San Mateo County. Later he gave considerable attention to criminal law. He was one time district attorney of the county. He declined to be a judge of the old district court. He was a member of the legislature during the first session after the adoption of the new constitution, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee of that body, and of this he was chairman. It was a hard job and he devoted much time to it. Every measure that he declared unconstitutional was afterward declared to be so. His work on the Supreme bench during his brief appointive term was characterized by tireless work. For twenty-five years before he became

a justice he held his office in San Francisco. He was regarded as the ablest constitutional lawyer on the bench and in the state because of his unerring foresight. He seemed to know just how courts would rule.

#### MILTON A. WHEATON.

Milton A. Wheaton, who was famous as a patent attorney for more than a third of a century, where he made a record in San Francisco, was born in New York, in 1830. He received his education in his native county and at Hamilton College, graduating in 1851. He lost his father when he was less than eight years of age. He left college in order to accompany an uncle to California, arriving in San Francisco, by way of Panama, in 1853. He began his career as a wood-chopper for a steam mill. He teamed, freighted, and did all sorts of odd jobs until the fall of 1855, when he began the study of the law in earnest, at Sacramento, in the office of Carter & Hartley. He began the practice of his profession at Suisun, in 1857. He remained there and handled a general business—largely land titles, however—for eight years. His fame as a land lawyer was very great, but he abandoned that for patent law, having a mechanical turn of mind. In fact, he himself patented a can-heading machine, from which he realized \$20,000. He began his career in San Francisco in 1865. Almost at once he devoted himself to patent law practice. He won early fame in that line of cases and, in the busiest days of his career, was often called into cases over all the United States. His famous Spaulding Saw Cases were for a time the most remarkable in the courts, and he won against some of the ablest men in the country—men like Hall McAllister. In some of the greatest patent suits of his day he won victories alone, over strong competitors. In his later years he was in partnership with I. M. Kalloch, son of Isaac S. Kalloch, once mayor of San Francisco.

#### JAMES T. BOYD.

James T. Boyd, who was prominent as a leading lawyer of San Francisco for more than fifty years, was born in New York City in November, 1825. After studying his profession in the east for a few years he came to California in 1851 and was admitted to the bar soon thereafter. He joined the old firm of Janes & Noyes, of San Francisco, making titles to real property his specialty. In 1854 the firm of Janes, Noyes, Barber & Boyd was formed, followed by Janes, Lake & Boyd, then by Boyd & Morrison, and later by Crane & Boyd. Then there came McCullough & Boyd, then Cope & Boyd, Fifield being added later. Mr. Boyd, like his friend

Reuben H. Lloyd, never married. He acquired a comfortable fortune in real estate litigation, probate matters, and kindred lines. He was regarded as a master in his day.

#### WILLIAM H. FIFIELD.

William H. Fifield, who was for many years associated with the best lawyers in San Francisco, was born in Jackson County, Michigan, in 1843. He was graduated from Ann Arbor in 1865, after which he followed his profession at Jackson, Michigan, where he studied and practiced in a small way with Honorable Austin Blair, war governor of the state. He attended the Ann Arbor Law School after this experience. He came to California over the Isthmus, in 1868, opened a law office in San Francisco that autumn, and followed his profession until he died. He was president of the San Francisco Bar Association in 1898 and 1899.

#### JAMES WILLIAM TAGGART.

Born February 24, 1859, in Parkersburg, Virginia. Son of George W. and Eliza (Hines) Taggart. Married June 15, 1887, to Katherine E. Payne. Educated in the public schools of Virginia and West Virginia College. Moved to California 1881 and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1885. He was for several years Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Barbara. At the time of his death in July, 1910, he was Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeals for the Second District of California. He was prominent in lodge affairs, being a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and B. P. O. E. He was for some time instructor and lecturer in the College of Law of the University of Southern California.

#### DAVID PATTERSON HATCH.

Born November 22, 1846, in Dresden, Maine. Son of Eben and Margaret F. (Patterson) Hatch. Married in 1874 to Ida Stilphin. Graduated from Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College in 1871; University of Michigan Law School in 1871-72. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1872, and practiced in that state until he moved to California in 1875. Elected District Attorney of Otter Tail County, Minnesota, in 1874. Appointed Judge of Santa Barbara County, California, in 1880 and re-elected to that office in 1884 and again in 1886. During the latter term he resigned and moved to Los Angeles to engage in the general practice of his profession. At the time of his death in February, 1912, he was in partnership with W. E. Lloyd and F. L. Hunt. He was the author of "Scientific Occultism," a text-book of the Christian Hermetic philosophers, "The Blood of the Gods," a book on temperance,

and several others. His writing displayed broad learning, diligence in the accumulation of material, and skill in construction and arrangement. As a judge he was characterized by an earnest desire to render justice, and by reason of ability and integrity, he commanded the respect and admiration of the community.

#### PERCY RIPLEY WILSON.

Born February 20, 1854, in Athens, Ohio. Son of Horace and Caroline A. (Hunt) Wilson. Married in March, 1880, to Emily Alice Sandes. He was a graduate of Michigan University, and attended University of Leipzig (Germany), 1877-79. Admitted to bar of Ohio in 1875 and California in 1884. Moved



to California in 1882. From 1886 to 1900 he was in partnership with Robert N. Bulla. From 1900 to the time of his death, on December 30, 1909, he practiced alone. Endowed with mental faculties of unusual grasp and acuteness, strong power of analysis and clearness of conception, he was fit to cope with the most complicated legal problems. Although his powers were great and his prospects of distinction bright, he will be best remembered for those qualities of the heart which endeared him to his friends. Association with him was a privilege, which inspired the mind, cheered and gladdened the heart.

#### FRANK GARRETT.

Born September 14, 1869, in Leavenworth, Kansas. Son of Robert and Mary Ellen (Cobb) Garrett. Married November 16, 1899, to Sara G. Dickenson. Graduated from Hamilton College in 1892 with degree of A.B., and received his law degree from University

of Michigan in 1895. Moved to Los Angeles in 1895 and was at that time admitted to the bar of this state. Mr. Garrett was in partnership with Walter F. Haas, under the firm name of Haas & Garrett, for a number of years, and at the time of his death, which occurred April 23, 1911, he was a member of the firm of Haas, Garrett & Dunnigan. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an active member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

#### EDGAR EUGENE SELPH.

Born December 3, 1860, in Salem, Oregon. Son of William and Julia Cynthia (Chitwood) Selph. Married October 31, 1886, to Lulu B. Gwinn. Educated in the public schools of Oregon. Attended McMinnville College from 1880 to 1885. Admitted to the bar of Oregon in 1890 and California in 1897. Moved to California in 1896 and engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles, specializing in mining law. Deputy Attorney-General from 1906 to 1907. This office he resigned in the latter year to accept the office of Justice of Peace, which position he held up to the time of his death on February 10, 1909. Mr. Selph was a prominent member of the Masonic order and took an active part in all civic affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Temple Baptist Church.

#### PHILIP G. GALPIN.

Mr. Galpin was born in Buffalo, New York, February 3, 1830. At the age of five years Philip changed his name, on his own motion, from Philip Galpin Gleason to Philip Gleason Galpin; and from that time on resided with his uncle and was brought up by him as his son. Mr. Galpin graduated from Yale in the class of 1849, entered Yale Law School, studied in the office of Charles R. Ingersoll and that of Henry B. Harrison, afterward Governor of Connecticut, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that state in 1852. He removed to Ohio and began practice at Findley. Two years after, on a visit to New York, he was offered a partnership by Robert G. Pike, which he accepted, and remained in practice for some years in the firm of Pike & Galpin in Wall Street. He came to California on business of that firm in 1857, and remained here for two years to argue a case on behalf of the heirs of Franklin C. Gray, on appeal to the Supreme Court, known as Gray v. Palmer in the Ninth District of California. Winning this, he returned to his partner in New York. He again temporarily returned here in 1861. In 1865 Mr. Galpin again reappeared temporarily in California, being still engaged in practice in New York, and brought several suits for the heirs of John Hall of Philadelphia, who

claimed large tracts of San Francisco. In 1868 Mr. Galpin traveled in Europe, and then resumed practice in Wall Street. In the year 1875 he came to California to remain, having on previous occasions continued his residence and business in New York. Since 1875 he has tried numerous cases, some of which will be found in almost every volume of the Supreme Court Reports of this state. After a residence here of one year, his first partnership was formed with John B. Harmon. This lasted until 1881, when the strong, leading combination was begun by John T. Doyle, William Barber, Mr. Galpin and H. D. Scripture, under the style of Doyle, Barber, Galpin & Scripture.

#### CREED HAYMOND.

Mr. Haymond was born in Beverly, Randolph County, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 22, 1836. He came to California in 1852. Soon after arriving in this state, in 1852, being possessed of some means, he engaged in mining, packing, merchandising and ditching, on a large scale, in the northern part of Sierra County. For a year and a half he carried Wells, Fargo & Co.'s mails. He continued in business until 1859, when he entered into the study and practice of the law with Honorable James A. Johnson, afterward Lieutenant-Governor of this state, and Judge Alexander W. Baldwin, afterward United States District Judge of Nevada. In the legal profession his upward flight was remarkable, carrying him to the highest point then achievable within the first year of his new life. The position thus early gained he never lost. His reputation widened as time passed by, until it became more than national. His later arguments, especially, dealing as most of them did with the broadest questions of constitutional law, engaged the study of lawyers and statesmen in every part of the world.

Mr. Haymond was for a long time Colonel of the First Artillery Regiment, National Guard of California. He was Captain of the Sierra Grays, a Sierra County militia company, and took his command into service in the spring of 1860, under Colonel Jack Hays, against the Indians of Nevada, after the Pyramid Lake massacre. In this campaign against the Indians, Captain Haymond was lightly wounded. Two severe battles were fought; one on the Truckee, and the other on the Carson, below Wadsworth. This broke the power of Chief Winnemucca.

Mr. Haymond was appointed tide land commissioner by Governor Haight, to settle questions as to the tide lands of San Francisco, but did not serve, and L. L. Bullock was appointed in his stead. He served two sessions in the state Senate, being elected in 1875 from Sacramento County. In that body he



achieved distinction as a speaker and worker. He declined a renomination, after serving four years.

In 1880 Mr. Haymond was sent to the Republican National Convention, which nominated Garfield.

In 1881 began a new phase of Mr. Haymond's professional career. In that year the Central Pacific Railroad Company tendered him the position of associate solicitor of that company.

The name of Haymond will always be linked to that of the Leland Stanford Jr. University. He, with Governor Stanford, drew the act and formulated the provisions under which this university was to be founded and perpetuated, and to him was assigned the preparation of the Articles of Endowment signed by Leland Stanford and his wife, whereby their immense fortune was bequeathed to the cause of education.

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON CAPPS.

Born in 1872 in Huntsville, Alabama. Was graduated from the University of Tennessee, receiving the degree of A.B.; later the degree of A.M. He taught mathematics for some time at the University of Tennessee, and later became president of that institution, resigning at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was Colonel of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, and served to the end of the war, during which time he was shot through the shoulder and had his left arm broken by a shell. At the close of the war he commenced the practice of law in Selby County, Illinois. For fourteen years was United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Illinois. In 1879 he moved to Golden, Colorado, where he remained until 1884, when he moved to California. In 1886 he settled in San Diego, where he continued until the time of his death. He was a man of sterling integrity, generous and had a host of friends. He was a staunch Lincoln Republican.

#### JOHN S. CHAPMAN.

In the summer of 1908, the bar of Los Angeles lost its leader. Pre-eminently the chief of the bar of Southern California, many considered John S. Chapman the foremost lawyer of the Pacific Coast.

Appearing in the courts of San Francisco and in courts of states other than his own, and before the Supreme Court of the United States, his reputation was more than local.

He was born at Batesville, Arkansas, March 6, 1842. His early education was received at private schools of his native town. He studied law alone, without assistance or instruction, while acting as Deputy Sheriff of Lassen County.

He came to California in 1859. He served for a time as Deputy Sheriff of Lassen County,

was Judge of the County Court of that county from 1870 to 1872, was admitted to practice in the District Court in 1872 and in the Supreme Court in 1876.

He removed to Los Angeles in 1878, where he practiced law until the time of his death.

His mental equipment contained every faculty essential to professional success.

Thoroughly grounded in principles, he was equally well versed in precedents. He was



not a "case lawyer." Every question presented to him was first considered, and the results of his studies classified, according to general rules, and his opinion or argument illustrated and fortified by citation of decided cases. Blessed with a memory of remarkable retentiveness, he had at command an apparently exhaustless supply of principles and precedents.

The facts of his cases were thoroughly understood, carefully analyzed, grouped in logical order. His arguments were simple and direct. Never losing sight of the question under discussion, never straying from the path, nor led astray by minor questions, he proceeded directly to his point. Each proposition was developed, and its relation to the main question made to appear.

Opponents' arguments were met fairly and without evasion. His characteristic method was the employment of sledge-hammer blows which demolished opposition. But at times he found the joints of an adversary's armor with rapier thrusts of sarcasm and wit.

He seldom indulged in "fine writing," his style being simple and idiomatic, often suggesting the opinions of the older English judges and chancellors. Occasional passages, not intended for effect, but employed as the appropriate vehicles of his thought, dis-



played an English style formed by a critical knowledge of the classics.

Although at his best when arguing questions of law, he was almost equally powerful before juries. Not claiming the oratorical graces which are supposed to be most effective with jurors, he impressed them by his sound common sense, power of reasoning, and force of character.

A careful, conservative counselor, a skillful draughtsman of business papers, his work as an "office lawyer" was of the same high character as his forensic achievements.

Every matter presented, whether involving litigation or not, received the most careful thought.

In the examination of witnesses he was skillful, his questions being adapted to eliciting the information desired, and not complicated or confusing.

In cross-examination he was fair, not indulging in "bullying" tactics, nor asking unnecessary questions for the mere sake of confusing a witness.

His objections to questions were stated with clearness and precision. He did not make numerous objections, and his objections were made upon what he considered valid grounds, and not for the purpose of embarrassing opponent or witness, or confusing court or jury.

#### CHARLES A. TUTTLE.

Charles A. Tuttle was born in Genesee County, New York, November 10, 1818. He attended Hobart College at Geneva, belonging to the class of 1844. He moved to Milwaukee,



Wisconsin, in 1845, and was admitted to the bar in that year, and practiced his profession there until early in 1849. In the same

year he left Milwaukee with a party of five, and arrived in Placer County, California, in October, 1849. Mr. Tuttle engaged in mining on the American River, and after about a year, returned to Milwaukee, and in 1851 came back to California with Mrs. Tuttle. After making an unsuccessful attempt at merchandising, he opened a law office at Michigan Bluff, in 1853. Leland Stanford was the Justice of the Peace of that place at that time. In 1856 Mr. Tuttle moved to Auburn, the county seat.

In 1853 he was elected a member of the state Senate, and represented Placer County during the first memorable Gwin-Broderick contest. He became a Republican almost at the organization of the party. He was chairman of the Republican state convention held in 1859, and was an elector on the Republican ticket for 1860, and as such stumped the state.

In 1863 he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court, and held this office until 1867.

He was afterward appointed as one of the commissioners on the revision of the codes, in company with Sidney L. Johnson. He declined an appointment to the bench, and also as a regent of the University of California. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and served in the session of 1867-68. In 1871 he was reappointed as Reporter of the Supreme Court. Mr. Tuttle's industrious life ended in 1888 at Auburn. His name is indissolubly connected with the history of the state. He was a man of the strictest integrity and absolutely fearless in the defense of what he believed to be right.

He was not an eloquent talker, but was possessed of a wonderful reasoning faculty. He was always interesting because of his earnestness and sincerity. His logic was of the very best. He was a student, and had the faculty of communicating to others the results of his researches. He was particularly kind and encouraging to young practitioners, and there are many able lawyers who will always have a kindly remembrance of Charles A. Tuttle.

#### CLARENCE R. GREATHOUSE.

General Clarence R. Greathouse, practically prime minister for many years of the kingdom of Corea, resided and practiced law in San Francisco from 1870 to 1886. He was associated first with Louis T. Haggin, son of James B. Haggin, then with William M. Stewart, next with Gordon Blanding, and from 1881 to 1884 with Mr. Blanding and Honorable Wm. T. Wallace. He was an editorial writer on the "Examiner" in 1885-86.

In 1886 he went to Yokohama, under appointment of President Cleveland, as United States Consul-General for Japan. At the close of his four years' term in that office,

the Korean government secured his services as foreign adviser. He achieved a high reputation for wisdom in council during the troubles that afterward afflicted that country.

Rev. George Heber Jones, a missionary in Corea, said in an interview with the San Francisco "Call" of March 31, 1897, that General Greathouse had been instrumental in introducing judicial reforms in that country which put an end to a long era of corruption and cruelty. General Greathouse was a near relative of Lloyd Tevis. He registered as a voter in San Francisco on August 8, 1871, as a native of Kentucky, then aged twenty-seven years. He died in the Korean capital, lamented by the king and people, on the 21st of October, 1899.

#### EDWARD J. PRINGLE.

When it is said that Edward J. Pringle, a man of character and knowledge, began the practice of the law in San Francisco in 1854, it may be surmised that he was an influential figure at the bar. Mr. Pringle was born in South Carolina in 1826 and was graduated from Harvard in 1845. Following his graduation he traveled abroad for a few years, then came to California, where he formed a partnership with John B. Felton and A. C. Whitcomb. This association continued until 1864. In later years he was associated with Robert Y. Hayne until the latter went on the bench. Mr. Pringle went far into the study of Spanish and Mexican land grants and came to be an authority on that subject. He had been appointed a commissioner of the Supreme Court only a few months before his death, which occurred on April 21, 1899.

#### EDWARD EVERETT POWERS.

Mr. Powers was born December 2, 1859, in Winnishiek County, Iowa. Son of John Emory and Ruth Ann (King) Powers. Moved to California in 1870. Married December 31, 1886, to Clara Hoeber. Educated in the high school of Quincy, Plumas County, California. Attended Hastings Law School, from which he received degree of LL. B. in 1886. Admitted to the bar of California in 1886; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Commenced to practice his profession in Los Angeles, alone, until 1901, when he formed partnership with C. F. Holland, under the firm name of Powers & Holland, which continued until his lamented death in April, 1912. Member of the Board of Education of Los Angeles, 1889-91.

#### WILLIAM S. DAY.

Born March 14, 1848, in Smith County, Tennessee. Son of Henry D. and Martha

W. (Kerley) Day. Married August 20, 1876, to Helen A. Frick. Educated in the common schools of Illinois, and in seminaries at Jonesboro and Carbondale, Illinois; later received legal education in the same state. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, by the Supreme Court, June, 1874. Member of the Illinois legislature, 1886-87. Admitted to the United States Supreme Court of the state of Illinois in 1882. Moved to California in 1887, and was admitted to the bar of that state in that year. In 1896 was appointed Superior Judge of Santa Barbara, and elected to that office in 1898. Elected District Attorney of Santa Barbara in 1906, and continued the practice of his profession in that city until his death, which occurred February, 1912. He was a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. fraternities.

#### GEORGE STROTHER HUPP.

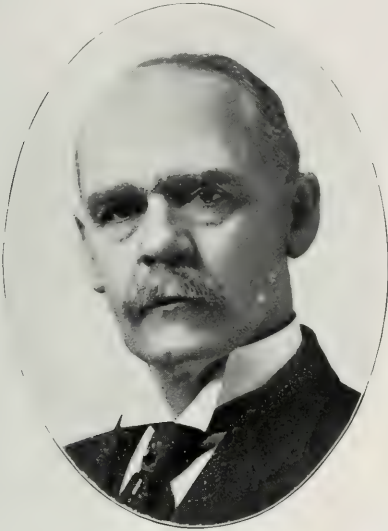
Moving to California in 1850, Mr. Hupp commenced the practice of his profession in White Pine, Nevada, where he gained considerable fame, in partnership with John Graber, in the able way in which he handled some of the largest mining cases in that vicinity, and where he continued in the practice until 1866, when he moved to Nevada City and practiced alone. After a period of two years he removed to Los Angeles, and remained active until his lamented death, which occurred in 1884. He was a man of considerable eloquence, and was much sought after, having the reputation of being one of the best authorities on mining law.

#### J. W. P. LAIRD.

Born in Mt. Carroll, Illinois, in May, 1844, he received his education in the common schools of his native state, moving to California in 1851, where he later commenced the study of the profession in which he was destined to spend his life. He was admitted to the practice in Inyo County in 1880, and shortly thereafter was elected District Attorney of that county, serving with considerable credit until 1887, when he was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office in Independence. He continued in that office until 1901, when he was elected to the California legislature. In 1903 he was elected District Attorney of Kern County and was the incumbent of that office until 1910. For many years he practiced in Bakersfield, and commanded the respect of all those with whom he became associated, and his death, which occurred on July 29, 1911, was mourned by all those who had ever met him. He was an able lawyer, painstaking, and honorable, and a credit to the profession he had so long graced.

**JOHN GREENLEAF NORTH.**

Born September 16, 1855, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Son of John Wesley and Ann Hendrix (Loomis) North. Married December 3, 1878, to Augusta C. Nourse. Received his education in the public schools of Minnesota, New York, California, and Tennessee. At-



tended high school in Syracuse, New York. Admitted to the bar of California, April 10, 1894, and immediately began the practice of law in Riverside, where he continued to practice until the time of his death in London, England, January 9, 1910. Mr. North left for London, England, in December, 1909, to be present at the taking of depositions in the case of the Bank of California v. Matthew Gage. He was a member of the National Geographical Association, National Forestry Association, the Los Angeles Bar Association, Commonwealth and Olympic clubs of San Francisco, Sierra Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, Southwest Society of Archaeological Institute, Masonic order, Knights Templar, K. of P., Landmarks Club and Sequoia League; two years president of California and Forest Association. Mr. North was one of the strongest men, intellectually and professionally, in Southern California, and a man of great enterprise and business capacity. He was a man possessing the strongest and purest friendship.

**JOSEPH NAPHTALY.**

This prominent member of the bar arrived in San Francisco in 1856 and at once began his legal studies, afterward attending Yale. His success, although not great at first, was immediate, and he won a large clientage. He was born at Gostyn, Prussia, in 1842, and was educated at a French gymnasium at Ber-

lin. By 1867 he was prospering in the firm of Crockett, Whiting & Naphtaly. Paul Neumann joined the firm after Mr. Crockett became a member of the Supreme Court. In 1872 the firm was Naphtaly, Friedenrich & Ackerman. The firm made a specialty of land and probate business and represented the sheriff, the public administrator, and other clients of that character. Mr. Naphtaly was a close reasoner and a hard worker.

**JUDGE ROBERT ROBINSON.**

Born May 6, 1818, at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio. Married November 8, 1840, to Louisa Harper, of the same place. Went immediately from Conneaut to Aurora, Kane County, Illinois. Licensed as attorney and counselor of law by the Supreme Court of



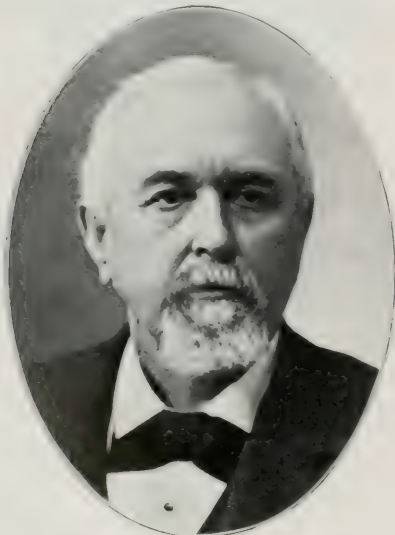
Illinois. In 1846 he moved to Shulsburg, Lafayette County, Wisconsin. Was elected County Clerk, and practiced law there until 1850, when he crossed the plains to Sacramento, California. During the year 1852 he was associated with H. O. Beatty, father of Chief Justice Wm. H. Beatty, in the practice of law. Elected as a Whig a member of the 4th Session of the Assembly from Sacramento County. In 1853 he became a member of the firm of Crocker (E. B.), McKune (John H.) & Robinson (Robert), from which McKune later retired to become District Judge. In 1858 he was elected and served as County Judge of Sacramento County for a term of four years, after which E. B. Crocker and he again formed a copartnership, and continued together (except for a period of six months), until the formation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, when they were both employed and acted as counsel of said company until the retirement of Crocker, when Judge Robinson



became chief counsel for that company, as well as the Southern Pacific and Contract and Finance Company, and remained in that position until disabled in 1884. In 1862 he was appointed Provost Marshal for the Middle District of California by President Abraham Lincoln, and held the office until it was abolished. Was offered the appointment of United States Circuit Judge by President Johnson, which he declined. November 30, 1865, was appointed Adjutant-General of California, by Governor F. F. Low, serving as such for six months, when he resigned. He was also appointed by Governor Leland Stanford Commissioner for California, to meet the Commissioner of Nevada for the purpose of establishing the boundary line between California and Nevada. Judge Robinson and Judge E. B. Crocker sustained all the burdens of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies in their formation and early legal experiences. He was considered one of the ablest lawyers of early California. He was a member of Sacramento Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Sacramento Lodge I. O. O. F. He died in San Francisco September 29, 1894.

#### WILLIAM H. AVERY.

Born in Auburn, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1836. Died January 20, 1912. Mr. Avery received his early education in the country schools for three months each winter and passing his vacation of nine months working on a farm; later he attended



Oberlin College and thereafter became a district school teacher. Mr. Avery joined the army of Argonauts that marched to Pikes Peak in 1859.

He commenced the practice of law in Effingham, Illinois, in 1863; later he moved to

Lamar, Missouri, where he practiced for a number of years, and was also interested in banking and title business. In 1870 he moved to Washington Territory and located in Olympia. He organized and managed the first bank in the Northwest Territory. In 1874 he returned to Missouri on account of impaired health, and in 1886 settled in Los Angeles. He was the father of Russ Avery of the law firm of Avery & French, Los Angeles.

In 1868 he married Nellie Townsend Fox. Four children survive him. Mr. Avery took an active part in the business life of this community, having been for a number of years a director in various banks, and at the time of his death he was president of the First National Bank of Farmington, New Mexico. He was largely interested in other business enterprises. Was a life member of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, and took a special interest in all movements for civic betterment. He was a man of strong personality, scrupulous integrity, inflexible honesty, and of unusual keenness of perception and wisdom of judgment. In politics he was a Progressive Republican.

#### RICHARD DUNNIGAN.

Born August 4, 1852, in St. Marys, Indiana, and the early years of his life were spent on a farm near that city. He obtained a common school education and afterward completed a course in one of the eastern universities. He then began the study of law in the office of Senator Voorhees, in Terre Haute, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1867.

His health becoming impaired, he removed to Los Angeles in 1883, and practiced continuously until the time of his death, June 9, 1905, in that city. In 1896 he formed partnership with his son, H. L. Dunnigan.

Mr. Dunnigan was attorney for many years for the estate of Senora Maria Esperitu Leonis, one of the notable estates of Southern California, over which litigation has been in progress since 1889. He was a man of large property interests and in politics a staunch Democrat. He always took an active part in city and state political matters. He was a member of the Catholic Knights of Columbus. He was a great student, and has established a number of principles in California law, notable of which are "Homestead and Riparian Rights" and "Statutory Homestead."

#### H. T. LEE.

Died April 3, 1912. Major Lee had been an important figure in the development of Los Angeles during the last thirty-five years. Wherever he went prior to coming here, he won respect and renown.

Born in Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, July 28, 1840, he passed the first sixteen



years of his life in acquiring a splendid home education and the instruction which could be obtained from the foremost private schools. He entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1856, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1860.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was professor of Latin, English and mathematics at Lafayette College. He left his faculty chair and helped to organize a company of lancers. This type of mounted force was found unavailable and the lancers were soon merged into the Fourth New York heavy artillery. Later the regiment served as infantry and was in all the terrific battles fought by the Army of the Potomac.

He became an aide-de-camp to General Abner Doubleday and shared with his chief the dangers of the battle of Gettysburg. Aide-de-Camp Lee went back to his old regiment at the close of the war and was later mustered out with the rank of major.

He entered Columbia Law School, New York City, receiving his LL.B. in 1869. He practiced law in New York until 1876, and just before he came to California married Miss Josephine Mason Moir. He settled in Los Angeles in 1877.

For many years he was prominent in church and charitable organization work, being chancellor of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Los Angeles. He formed a law partnership with J. R. Scott under the firm name of Lee & Scott. Later the firm name was Lee, Scott & Chase. They were special counsel for the city of Los Angeles in the long water litigation and became widely known authorities on water law.

#### GILBERT DWIGHT MUNSON.

Gilbert Dwight Munson, the oldest son of Colonel Horace D. Munson, was born in Godfrey, Marion County, Illinois, September 26, 1840. In 1846 his parents removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools, certificated as a teacher at the age of seventeen, taught school and began the study of law.

At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in many battles and campaigns during the war, took part in the final grand review at Washington, and by frequent promotions attained the official rank of colonel. At the close of the war he returned to Zanesville, resumed his law studies, attended the law school of Columbia University, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1867. From the latter date to 1894 he was actively engaged in the practice of law in the courts of Muskingum and adjoining counties, and, from 1894 to 1899, served as Common Pleas Judge in the Eighth Ohio Judicial District.

In 1900 he removed to Los Angeles, California, and there associated himself with Henry A. Barclay under the law firm name of Munson & Barclay, which partnership continued until his death on the 21st day of May, 1911.

Scrupulously conscientious and patriotic, he was held in high estimation by lawyers, suitors, clients and people generally.

#### WALTER J. TRASK.

Walter J. Trask, the son of Kiah B. and Mary Jane (Dunton) Trask, was born in South Jefferson, Maine, on July 6, 1862. He received his education at Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Maine, and at the Waterville, Maine, Classical Institute. He was, in 1886, admitted to the bar in St. Paul, Minnesota, and in 1890 moved to Los Angeles, California, where in 1893 he associated himself with Honorable John D. Bicknell until 1897, when the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask was formed, which latter firm was afterward, in 1903, merged with that of Dunn and Crutcher, under the firm name of Bicknell, Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher, which, on the retirement of Judge Bicknell, continued under the firm name of Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher. Mr. Trask died at his residence, 1321 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, on the ninth day of May, 1911.

He was twice married, and left surviving him his widow, Victoria H. Trask, and an only child, Caroline B. Trask, the issue of his first marriage. He was independent in politics and never sought or held any public office. He left, as one of the best monuments to his memory, the reputation of being an able and conscientious lawyer.

Judge C. E. McLaughlin paid the following tribute to Mr. Trask:

"It has been charged against our profession that mental training and habits indulged make cold the heart and dulls our sympathies. We who are brought in contact with many lawyers know that this charge is as unfounded as it is uncharitable; that lawyers, as a rule, are generous, whole-souled men whose human impulses are quickened rather than stilled as we read the pages of human life with all of human weaknesses exposed in daily routine of professional work.

"It is therefore fitting that this body turn for the moment from prosaic labor, to indulge in sentiment and voice regret that the voice of one pre-eminent and loved will ne'er again be heard. The passing of Walter J. Trask deserves a tribute from heart and voice and pen of those who knew his sterling worth and loved him for his admirable traits of character.

"When I first met Walter Trask at one of the Los Angeles clubs my mental comment when the parting moment came was, 'A splendid gentleman!' Later, when we met in the forum and in a business way, that comment

was, 'A splendid lawyer!' Anon, discussing economic problems involving weal of those whose bread is moistened by the sweat of toil, my comment was, 'A great and generous heart!'

"When I heard of his death I seemed to feel there was a hush in the courtrooms of California; that tears were falling and broken voices were lamenting the departure of a giant from the bar.

"Before that Great Tribunal where the Master sits in judgment, His Son, the advocate for all mankind, our friend has made appearance, and we feel and know has heard the words, 'Well done,' fall from the Master's lips, the final judgment upon his life, his work, his future. When death laid his icy finger upon the brow of Walter Trask, the light of a great intellect went out, and a great soul went on its way to solve the problems of eternity. That icy touch ne'er chilled more manly heart, nor closed more kindly eye."

#### WILLIAM E. PARKER.

Born in Columbus, Indiana, November 26, 1872. Son of Alexander and Mary (Polk) Parker. Early education received in the public schools of his native city and Orange, California, to which place his parents moved in 1883. Later he attended Occidental College, from which he graduated in 1895 with degree of A.B. After a course in the University of Michigan, 1897 and 1898, he read law in the office of E. E. Keech, Santa Ana, California, until his admission to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1899. From that time until 1901 he was a member of the firm of Keech & Parker, at Santa Ana. From 1901 to 1903 he was associated with the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, in Los Angeles, and from 1903 to 1906 he was associated with Eugene S. Ives, with offices in Tucson, Arizona, receiving a certificate to practice in Arizona during the year 1904. In 1906 he formed a partnership with Adolfo Ybarra, under the firm name of Ybarra & Parker, with offices in Guaymas, Mexico, and Los Angeles, California, specializing in corporation, mining and railroad law. In 1907 he was admitted to practice before the courts of Sonora, Mexico. This partnership continued until his death, which was sudden and unexpected, following an operation in a Chicago hospital on June 13, 1912.

Mr. Parker had built up an extensive Mexican practice during the six years' association with Señor Ybarra. He was known and highly respected throughout the state of Sonora, and had a wide acquaintance in all the principal cities of Mexico. Besides being the attorneys for the Southern Pacific of Mexico, Ybarra & Parker were also retained by many of the large mining and commercial companies operating in Sonora, and in this con-

nection Mr. Parker's extensive knowledge of the Spanish language, cultivated from his youth, stood him in good stead.

During Mr. Parker's association with Hon. Eugene S. Ives at Tucson, Arizona, he was connected with some of the most important litigation in the territory, and made a host of friends.

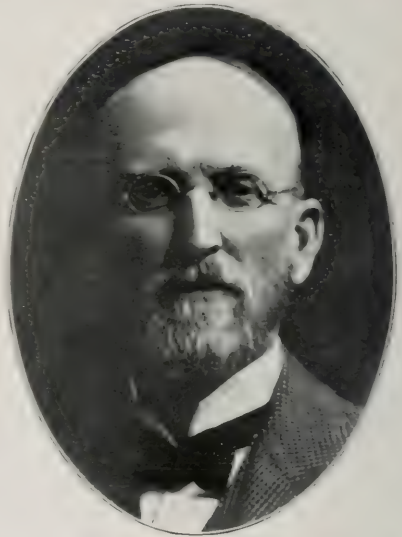
He was a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club and Bar Association of Los Angeles; the Old Pueblo Club, Tucson; Blue Lodge of the Masonic order and Scottish Rite, Tucson; the Shrine, Phoenix.

Mr. Parker is mourned by a widow, Mrs. Harriette N. Parker, and four children. In his passing Southern California has lost her best known and most successful practitioner in Mexican law and a man of the highest integrity.

#### ROBERT HENRY FAUNTLEROY VARIEL.

Robert Henry Fauntleroy Variel, one of the best known attorneys of the Los Angeles bar, died March 3, 1905.

Mr. Variel was born November 22, 1849, a scion of an old New England family of Revolu-



tionary stock. He was the eldest of five children.

When he was two and a half years of age his parents brought him across the plains to California, and settled on the Yuba River. They soon located at the prosperous mining camp of Camptonville, and it was there that his early years were spent.

His education was received in the public schools, and through his perseverance in home studies, at eighteen years of age he had secured a second-grade teacher's certificate, and after two years of successful teaching he received a first-grade certificate.

During this time he was studying law, and in 1873 he was nominated by the Republicans of Plumas County for District Attorney, and was elected by a large majority, although the county was Democratic.

He was married to Miss Caroline Vogel in 1876, and to them were born three children, a daughter, who is now Mrs. Roger Sherman Page; two sons, R. H. F. Variel, Jr., and Clarence L. Variel. They, with the widow, survive him.

Mr. Variel had been connected with some of the heaviest litigation before the courts of Southern California. Among the most notable of these cases were the water suits in which the city of Los Angeles and the Pomeroy-Hooker interests were arrayed.

In his earlier years here he was associated for a time with Senator Stephen M. White, and then practiced alone until 1905, when a partnership was formed between Mr. Variel, his brother, William J. Variel, and his brother-in-law, H. M. Barstow.

He was a member of the Charter Revision Committee and gave much time to that work. He was also a trustee of the State Normal School under the administration of Gage. He held membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and was always interested in the development of the city and Southern California.

He was a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Los Angeles Commandery, Knights Templars, Hollenbeck Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Fraternal Brotherhood, the California Club, the Sierra Club and other societies. In church fellowship his affiliations were with the Independent Church of Christ.

Politically Mr. Variel had always been a Republican, and he took an active part in both local and state politics. In 1886 he was elected to the state Assembly from the district comprising Plumas and Sierra Counties.

The career of Mr. Variel shows the possibilities of unremitting perseverance and determination to make progress despite seemingly great difficulties. Without the aid of a college education or wealth, he studied alone, and won his way to an important position in the bar, in a career which made him friends in all walks of life. He had a capacity of winning and retaining friendships.

#### ROBERT FERRAL.

Judge Ferral had been conspicuous in the public life of the state for many years. He was a pioneer in newspaper work and at the bar, and several times filled public offices. His last office was that of Assistant District Attorney under Lewis Byington from 1903 to 1906, during which time he prosecuted Mrs. Botkin in the famous poisoning case.

Ferral was born in Philadelphia in 1841 and came to California in 1852, by way of the

Isthmus of Panama. His youth he spent in Sonora, where he became the editor of the "Sonora Union Democrat." In 1863 he was admitted to the bar. But for many years he did not engage in active practice, devoting himself rather to newspaper work. He was the editor of a paper at Aurora and later of the "Sacramento Republican." In 1867 he took charge of the "Sonoma Democrat," of which he remained the editor until 1872. In that year he came to San Francisco and was associated for a time with Henry George in editing the "San Francisco Post." For a time he was identified with "The Bulletin."

In 1873 he was appointed Assistant District Attorney, which he held for two years. He was then made secretary of the state Senate, and when the City Criminal Court was established in 1876 he was appointed to the bench by Governor Irwin. This place he held until 1879, when he became Superior Court Judge for five years.

After that he devoted himself to private practice, and became one of the most successful criminal lawyers at the local bar. He died in the spring of 1912.

#### CYRUS F. McNUTT.

Cyrus F. McNutt, one of the oldest and best known attorneys in Los Angeles, and associate counsel in the McNamara trial, died May 31, 1912.

He was prominent in legal and Democratic political circles here and in Indiana, his native state. His legal services were secured by Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the McNamaras, because of his comprehensive knowledge of Indiana law. He was also selected to assist in the defense of Clarence Darrow on trial for bribery, but failing health forced him to withdraw.

He was elected Superior Court Judge of Vigo County, Indiana, in 1892, and served four years. He was candidate for Congress in Indiana on the Democratic ticket, in 1876, but was defeated.

He was married in 1858 and his wife died three years later. In 1863 he married Eliza Gordon Craig, who survives him. He also leaves a daughter, Eloise McNutt, who resides in this city, and one son, F. A. McNutt, a practicing attorney in Terre Haute.

Judge McNutt was born July 9, 1837, in Johnson County, Indiana, and received his education at Franklin College until 1856. He was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis in 1860, and was associated for a time with Judge D. D. Banta. He moved to Martinville, Indiana, two years later, where he practiced until 1897, when he moved to this city where he since engaged in his profession, having been associated with Colonel George H. Smith and J. E. Hannon.



**JOHN SAMUEL BEARD.**

Born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1836, and passed to the Great Beyond on December 12, 1910, at Yreka, California, the county seat of Siskiyou Co., the scene of his activities since 1862.

Judge Beard was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1857, a few



months before becoming of age. He practiced his chosen profession there for a short time, and in 1859 came west, residing for a short time in Oregon, and locating in Siskiyou County in 1862.

During the years 1859 to 1863 Judge Beard engaged in mining. In 1864 and 1865 he followed the butchering trade, and from 1865 until 1872 he was a teacher in the grammar schools of Siskiyou County, having the distinction of being the president of the first Board of Education of that county. He resumed the practice of the law in 1872, and entered politics in 1876, first as District Attorney for eight years, and then as Judge.

During all his busy life, Judge Beard was an ardent member of fraternal orders.

Trained in the common law by his early reading, and familiar with all local conditions, having practical knowledge of mining and irrigation, Judge Beard was well fitted to serve upon the bench. His decisions were generally upheld by the Supreme Court in civil cases, and in some notable instances the Supreme Court adopted his construction of the law, where no precedent existed.

In criminal cases Judge Beard had a perfect record of no reversals during his long occupancy of the bench.

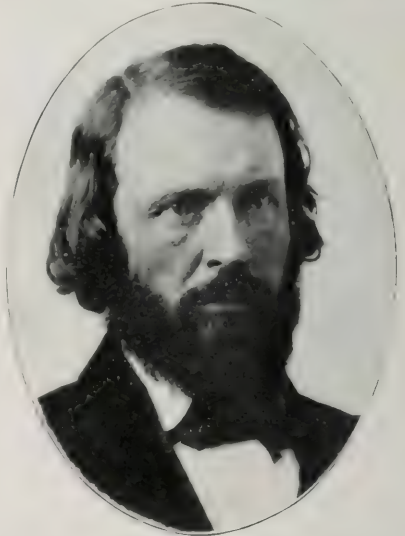
Pioneers of Siskiyou County remember Judge Beard as a young man, full of life, fond of sports and not afraid of manual la-

bor. They recall the dark days of that career, when evil companions and the loose customs of the times in the mining camps threatened to mar a promising future. And they remember, with thanksgiving, how the man's strength of character asserted itself and in a few short years won from the people of Siskiyou the highest office within their power to bestow—that of the superior judgeship. And with what pleasure they recount the fact that their judgment of the man was well founded, and that for thirty-two years—1876 to 1908—and indeed until old age had laid a heavy hand upon him, they had kept him in office, and none there was who could depose him.

During those years Siskiyou County had a judge whose record has been unsurpassed in the entire state. A devoted and enthusiastic friend, a political enemy not to be despised, he never lost his judicial poise, and finally retired from the bench in January, 1909.

**A. P. CATLIN.**

A. P. Catlin was born in Dutchess County, state of New York, in 1823, and came from a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. He was called to the bar in New York as an attorney and counselor in 1844, and later in the same year as a solicitor in



the old Chancery Court. He entered the practice of the law first in Kingston and later in New York City. He came to California in August, 1849, via Cape Horn.

In 1849, he formed a partnership with John Currey, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California and now the patriarch of the California bar.

Later in the fifties Mr. Catlin formed another partnership with Colonel (afterward



General) G. W. Bowie, which partnership was ended by the departure of Colonel Bowie to the war in command of one of the California regiments. Later in practice he had as partners T. B. McFarland, late Justice of the Supreme Court of California, David Hamburger, now of Los Angeles and since retired, Lincoln White, George A. Blanchard, A. L. Shinn, and his son, John C. Catlin.

He was a member of the 4th and 5th Sessions of the California Senate, where his efforts did much in perpetuating the title of the San Francisco waterfront in the state. He served one term as a member of the State Board of Equalization, by appointment of Governor Booth, and one term as Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento County.

Actuated by the highest principles, his political career was largely a history of defeat. In 1875 he was defeated for independent nomination for governor by the combined strength of Bidwell and Estee, after one of the hardest convention battles in the history of the state. In 1879 he went to defeat for Justice of the Supreme Court of California with the whole Republican ticket.

In the antebellum period his public efforts and lectures in the cause of the Union kept him prominently before the people. During the famous career of the "Sacramento Union" he was an editorial writer, together with such distinguished men as Anthony and Seabough, and in the early seventies he was its editor-in-chief. His own unaided activities located the permanent seat of government at Sacramento, and he was always the implacable adversary of all who tried thereafter to remove it.

A great reader and a finished scholar, an earnest advocate and a sincere and sound counselor, he carried with him always the air of the motley drama of '49. His venerable figure was a familiar and beloved sight in the metropolis and in the county seats of Central California. He died in Sacramento, November 4, 1900.

#### SAMUEL MOUNTFORD WILSON.

No more ardent votary of the legal science lived than the subject of this sketch, and his professional success, as well as his eminent position as a lawyer, verified the practical wisdom of the great father of the common law. Sprung from a hardy and worthy race, inheriting an active intellect and a sound constitution, he devoted his earliest years to the acquisition of knowledge, in which his intelligence and application conquered every obstacle until the crudeness of the student matured into the erudition of the scholar. In later years, his practical, inquiring mind, in its wide intercourse with men, derived those lessons of experience and wisdom which gave their inspiration to his legal life. Mr. Justice Stephen J. Field, of the

United States Supreme Court, a warm personal friend of Mr. Wilson, entertained a profound respect for his learning and ability, and ranked him as the peer of the greatest English lawyers.

Mr. Wilson received an academical education at the Old Grove Academy in Steuben-



ville. Two of his school-fellows, Milton S. Latham and Joseph C. McKibben, have since become prominent in the history of California. It was the best institution of learning in that part of Ohio, and its facilities for obtaining an education were equal, if not superior, to many of those pretentious institutions dignified with the empty title of "college." But in the great west in those days men made themselves, and were not the product of colleges and universities.

Samuel M. Wilson studied law with his uncle, General Samuel Stokely, of Steubenville, a man of most distinguished abilities, and at the time a member of Congress from Ohio. The bar of that part of Ohio in which Mr. Wilson was educated was always renowned for its prominent lawyers.

Samuel M. Wilson was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Warren, when but twenty-one years and two months old. Shortly afterward he settled and began the practice of law at Galena, Illinois, forming with Joseph P. Hoge, then member of Congress from that state, a copartnership which was destined to last nearly twenty years, and until both members of the firm had achieved a distinction that placed them at the head of the profession on the Pacific Coast, and in the very first rank of living lawyers.

The little city of Galena, so often heard of as General Grant's former residence, was, during Mr. Wilson's sojourn there, the center

of the lead mines of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and was remarkable for its able bar. Among its distinguished members were E. B. Washburne, late Minister to France; Thomas Drummond; Benjamin R. Sheldon, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Thompson Campbell, formerly one of the United States Land Commissioners and long a resident of San Francisco; O. C. Pratt, formerly United States Judge in Oregon, and afterward one of the ablest District Judges in San Francisco; Van H. Higgins, afterward one of the District Judges in Chicago; and Colonel Joseph P. Hoge, already mentioned. It was at such a bar that Mr. Wilson started on his legal career.

Mr. Wilson was married on July 5, 1848, to Emily J. Scott, daughter of Honorable John Scott, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Missouri, and first member of Congress from that state.

In 1853 Messrs. Wilson and Hoge, still law partners, transferred themselves and families to San Francisco. The firm at once took rank with the leading members of that already brilliant bar. In 1864 the business connection was dissolved, but the warmest friendship continued between the members. In 1867 Mr. Wilson formed a professional connection with the late A. P. Crittenden, which continued down to the death of that gentleman in November, 1870. Upon the resignation of S. W. Sanderson as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, the vacant seat was offered to Mr. Wilson by Governor Haight, but declined, Mr. Wilson preferring his position and independence at the bar, the only exception being that of the Constitutional Convention of 1878, when he felt it to be a duty incumbent on him to participate in its deliberations, involving the consideration of questions of grave magnitude, as well as the fundamental principles of state government. He was elected as a nonpartisan by the state at large. While his former venerable and eminent law partner, Colonel Hoge, was the presiding officer, Mr. Wilson was chairman of the judiciary committee, and likewise a member of several other equally important committees. His superior legal knowledge, learning and ability gave him a commanding influence as a leading member of that body, and contributed largely to mold its final conclusions and enactments, though he refused to sign the constitution as finally adopted. He was also elected, in 1880, a member of the body of freeholders, formed to draft a new charter for the city of San Francisco, in which he took a leading part. His son, Russell J. Wilson, having been admitted to the bar, the father and son, in January, 1874, formed the law firm of Wilson & Wilson. The legal opinions of Mr. Wilson were always well considered, and carried great weight wherever he was known. When the question

arose among the members of the Supreme Court, in reference to their terms of office, and especially as to which one of them was chief justice under the old constitution, Mr. Wilson was one of the three gentlemen called on to determine this most difficult and delicate matter. The decision rendered by him and his learned associates, Colonel Hoge and S. H. Dwinelle, was unanimous, and was accepted by the judges, as well as by the public at large, as just and sound. It is this clear perception of the primary principles of law, on great occasions, which induced the bar, as by common consent, to select him as the legal arbiter of many of the most difficult, nice and important questions arising in judicial investigations.

Mr. Wilson was an accomplished advocate, able in debate, strong in legal argument, and especially successful in jury trials. Although his forensic duties, in the line of his profession, claimed his special attention, yet he had occasionally, in compliance with friendly solicitations, taken the rostrum in behalf of some political measure, or by way of inaugurating some worthy public enterprise. In 1864, at the laying of the cornerstone of the state capitol, by invitation of Governor Downey, Mr. Wilson delivered the address, a masterly production, worthy both of him and the occasion.

Mr. Wilson, until within a few years of his death, enjoyed perfect health, but an attack of rheumatism some years ago, brought on an enforced retirement from his work. His recovery, however, seemed to be perfect, and on the resumption of his professional labors there remained scarcely any perceptible traces of his illness. Shortly after his recovery he made a tour of the Orient returning to San Francisco in October, 1891. On his return he found many matters awaiting him, and immediately, with his old-time ardor, he plunged into work. The fatal day came June 3, 1892, when after a short illness he passed away, leaving a name that will always stand prominent in the history of the state of California.

#### GEORGE CADWALADER.

George Cadwalader was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1830. His great grandfather, a native of Wales, settled in Pennsylvania two years before William Penn, and lies buried in the churchyard at Chester near Philadelphia. George was the first lawyer of his line, as far as it can be traced back. He received a common school education in Ohio, and came with his father, and father's family, to California in 1849. The route was unusual and picturesque; down the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence across Mexico to Mazatlan, thence in a schooner to San Francisco, which was reached in July, 1849. The family settled in Sacra-

mento, where the father died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years.

Young Cadwalader went later to the mines. He was nineteen years old. The virgin sands panned out to him his share of gold, and in two years he became a merchant. He went back to Sacramento and followed mercantile life until 1855, being once utterly ruined financially by the great fire of 1852.

Mr. Cadwalader went to Colonel Philip L. Edwards, and said he would like to study law. Colonel Edwards encouraged him, told him to study—to read every book in his library, if he wanted to, and when he wanted to ask a question or a dozen questions, to do so—and to make that office his place of study so long as it pleased him.

In March, 1856, he was admitted to the Supreme Court and in the same month made his maiden argument before the Sixth District Court (Judge A. C. Monson) in a case which involved the jurisdiction of the old Superior Court of San Francisco. He had the good fortune to prevail in this case, and so to set out conspicuously upon his profession. He practiced in Sacramento until 1884, when he removed to San Francisco, and after practicing about one year died, leaving a name honored as a lawyer and a gentleman throughout the state of California.

#### SELDEN STUART WRIGHT.

Born in Essex County, Virginia, March 7, 1822. He received his education in the public schools of his native state, and studied law at the William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia, which institution he left in about 1842, and proceeded to Lexington, Mississippi, where he was admitted to the profession in which he was destined to be a leader. He commenced the practice in the city in which he was admitted, practicing in partnership with Hon. Walter Brooke until the fall of 1850, when he removed to Yazoo, Mississippi, and shortly after his arrival there received the appointment of Vice-

Chancellor of the Middle District of Mississippi, and three years afterward was elected by the people to the same office. At the close of his term of office he removed to California, arriving here on the third day of January, 1860. He continued actively in the



profession, and in 1868 was elected Judge of the Probate Court, serving in that office with honor and distinction until the expiration of his term in 1872. In 1871 he was nominated by the Democratic party, a candidate for Supreme Judge, but was defeated with the rest of his associate candidates, but in 1874, notwithstanding the difference in politics, he was appointed County Judge. He was a man of deep religious sentiments, being a Baptist, and during his early years wrote for the religious press, being an exceptionally graceful and able writer. He died in San Francisco on February 26, 1893, after having led a particularly active life, and leaving behind him an honorable record.



## BIOGRAPHICAL.

### ARTHUR JAMES ABBOTT.



Residence, 954 Beacon Street; office, 809-811 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born August 15, 1885, in Clayton, Michigan. Son of James Buchanan and Fannie Eloise (Baker) Abbott. Graduated from Ann Arbor High School in 1904. Graduated from University of Michigan, Department of Literature, Science and Arts, in 1909, with

degree of A. B., and from the Law Department of that institution in 1911 with degree of J. D. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June, 1911, and to the bar of California April, 1912, and later to the United States District Court of Southern California. General manager Michigan Alumnus 1907 to 1911. Associate editor "Michigan Law Review," 1910-11. Member of Delta Sigma Rho (debating fraternity); Sigma Delta Chi (Journalism), and the Order of Coif (law). Republican.

### CARL HEWES ABBOTT.



Residence, Oakland; office, Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland. Born August

4, 1867, in Boston, Massachusetts, son of Granville Sharp and Susan (Davis) Abbott. Moved to California in 1877 and received his early education in the Oakland High School, later attending Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, graduating therefrom in 1888 with the degree of A. B. Entered the Hastings College of Law and graduated therefrom in 1891 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of the state in that year, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Oakland. Entered into partnership with R. M. Fitzgerald in 1895, under the firm name of Fitzgerald & Abbott, later moving to San Francisco and becoming a partner of the firm of Campbell, Fitzgerald, Abbott & Fowler, this partnership being dissolved in October, 1905. Re-entered into partnership with R. M. Fitzgerald, in October, 1905, practicing under the firm name of Fitzgerald & Abbott, and being located in San Francisco until April, 1906, when the firm removed to Oakland and continues in the active practice to date. Member of the Athenian Club. Democrat.

### WILLIAM MARTIN ABBOTT.

Residence, 2467 Vallejo Street; office, 425 Wells-Fargo Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, March 17, 1872. Son of William and Annabel (Casselman) Abbott. Married August 3, 1895, to Anna Josephine MacVean. Received his education from the public schools of San Francisco. The Hayes



Valley Grammar School, 1887; Boys' High, 1890; Hastings College of Law, 1893, from



which he graduated with the degree of B. L. Admitted by Supreme Court of California, May 18, 1893; United States Supreme Court, April 9, 1900; also admitted to all federal courts. Was three years with the National Guard of California. Member of firm of Cross, Ford, Kelly & Abbott, 1895-96. From 1898-1902 Deputy Attorney-general of California. To date Attorney-general for United Railroads of San Francisco. Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and Academy of Pacific Coast History. Member of the Bohemian, Elks, Transportation and Union League Clubs, California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., California Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., California Commandery No. 1, K. T., Islam Temple Mystic Shrine, and Stanford Parlor No. 79, N. S. G. W. Republican.

**CHARLES MAXWELL ACKERMAN.**

Residence, 531 Britannia Street; office, 323 Bullard Block, Los Angeles. Born in Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1875. Son of Emanuel A. and Elvira (Baker) Ackerman. Married Marie C. Browne July 19, 1899. Received his early education in the primary and



high schools of Chicago, Illinois. Entered the Illinois College of Law September 1, 1897, and graduated May 31, 1900, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Springfield, Illinois, in June, 1900. Practiced in Chicago until his removal to California in 1903. Admitted to the bar of California October 8, 1905, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the active practice of law in Los Angeles since March 6, 1906, specializing in corporation and criminal law. Prior to his admission to the bar

was prominently connected with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in Chicago, Illinois. Member of the Mounted Hussars of Chicago for one year. Member of the Royal Arcanum, Masonic fraternities and Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

**ALEXANDER A. ADAIR.**

Residence, 1310 Orange Street; office, Loring Opera House Block, Riverside. Born August 25, 1857, in London, Ontario, Canada. Son of John and Rose (Aird) Adair. Married June 13, 1882, to Jennie E. Knight. Educated in the public and high schools of



St. Mary's, Ontario, Toronto Normal School, and University of Toronto, Canada, receiving degree from the latter institution of LL. B., June 10, 1887. Admitted to the bar in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in May, 1882. Practiced his profession in Stratford, Ontario, until June, 1888, when appointed by the government of that state as crown attorney for Muskoka and Parry Sound, in Ontario. Lived in Bracebridge while serving in that office, until October, 1890, when he resigned position, moving to Riverside, California. Entered into partnership in that city with W. A. Purington, with whom he practices his profession to date. President of National Bank of Riverside since its organization in 1906. Republican.

**CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.**

Residence, 4253 18th Street; office, 822 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born November 7, 1880, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Son of John P. and Mary Agnes (Tierney) Adams. Moved to California in 1884. Married Agnes Cecilia Kendrick, September 4,

1911. Received his early education in the public schools. Entered the University of California, graduating from there in 1906 with the degree of B. L. Attended Hastings College of Law during 1906-7. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco September 25, 1907, and has been practicing law ever since.

#### FRANK STONEWALL ADAMS.

Residence, Garvanza, California; office 317 Story Building, Los Angeles. Born in Santa Cruz County, California, September 5, 1866. Son of David Lewis and Julia (Bennett) Adams. Married in 1897 to Adelia A. Barnes. Educated in the public schools of



native state, and later entered San Bernardino Academy, graduating in 1888. Attended Hastings College of Law 1889 to 1890. Admitted to practice in California in 1890 by the Supreme Court, and the federal courts in 1891. Commenced the practice of his profession in 1890 and continues to date. Active in improvement association work for five years. President of Garvanza Improvement Association three years. President Federated Improvement Association during the year 1910. Member Masonic fraternity. Contributor to Encyclopedia of Evidence published in 1902, writing chapters on "Abatement" and "Affidavits" (Vol. I), "Attendance of Witnesses" (Vol. II), and "Citizens and Aliens" (Vol. III). Republican.

#### GEORGE PRICE ADAMS.

Residence, 1199 Crenshaw Boulevard; office, 410 Bullard Building, Los Angeles. Born near Kewanee, Illinois, August 13, 1860. Son of George C. and Harriet R. (Johnson) Adams. Moved to California in 1887. Married to Edith L. Harmon, September 6, 1893. Attended the public schools of Henry County, Illinois, until 1876; graduated from Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois, in 1885 with degree of Ph. B., and from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1887, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Illinois by the Supreme Court June 14, 1887; by the Supreme Court of California April 3, 1889; to practice in the United States courts in California September 15, 1896. From 1889 to 1893 associated in partnership with W. H. Mitchell, under firm name of Adams & Mitchell; since dissolution has been practicing alone. Member Masonic Order, Knight Templar and Shriner. Republican.



#### JOHN WARREN ADAMS.



Residence, Sacramento; office 312 Forum Building, Sacramento. Born February 23, 1881, in Fort Bidwell, California. Son of Loammi and Sarah May (Casey) Adams. Married January 10, 1903, to Mary J. Smith. Educated in the grammar schools of California. Attended the University of Nevada and Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., receiving degree of LL. B. from the latter institution, June 9, 1902. Admitted to practice in the District of Columbia, by the Supreme Court, May 22, 1902. Admitted by the Court of Appeals, D. C., May 23, 1902. Admitted in the Supreme Court of the state of California, June 2, 1902. Commenced the practice of his profession associated with John E. Raker, of Alturas. Continued until January, 1903. Then as-

sociated with F. M. Jamieson, under the firm name of Jamieson & Adams, until 1905, and then practiced alone until 1909. Moved to Sacramento July, 1909, commenced practice April, 1910, and continues to date.

**EDWARD GEORGE ADANK.**



Residence, 1331 West 30th Place; office 336-337 Copp Building, Los Angeles. Born in Evansville, Indiana, January 20, 1871. Son of George and Elizabeth (Daescher) Adank. Married September 15, 1906, to Rose Ella Olsen. Attended the public schools of Evansville, Indiana, and Schiers, Canton Grisons, Switzerland, and Kantonschule, Chur, Canton Grisons, Switzerland, 1885-86. Attended Commercial College, Evansville, Indiana, 1887-88; Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana, 1892-95; University of Leipzig, Germany, 1895-96, and the University of Indiana, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1894 and the degree of LL. B. in 1895. Admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 4, 1894. Practiced law in Evansville, Indiana, 1896-99, when he moved to California. Engaged in insurance and real estate business in San Francisco, Mexico and Los Angeles, 1899-1909. Admitted to practice in Los Angeles January 25, 1909, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession alone to date. Member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and the Indiana University Alumni Association. Republican.

Residence and office, Colusa. Born near Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, October 12, 1851. Son of John M. and Sarah (Baldwin) Albery. Married December, 1881, to Florence Hatch Kirk. Educated in the common schools of Ohio and Iowa. Admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, March 7, 1876, and began practice in Colusa, California, the following year. In 1878 he formed partnership with W. F. and J. W. Goad, under the firm name of Goad, Albery & Goad, continuing same until 1881, when the firm dissolved. Was District Attorney of Colusa and Glenn counties from 1886 to 1888. Admitted to the bar of California, March 6, 1889, and was elected Superior Judge of

**H. M. ALBERY.**

Colusa County in 1896, which office he holds at the present time. Democrat.

**WILLIAM ATKINSON ALDERSON.**

Residence, 1227 Leighton Avenue; office, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born in St. Charles, Missouri, October 1, 1856. Son of Benjamin Ames and Mary L. Baker Alderson. Moved to California in 1900. Married January 1, 1907, to Maude W. Webster. Educated in public and private schools St. Charles, Missouri, West Nottingham Academy, Maryland, and Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania (class of 1878). Studied law in office of T. F. McDearmon, St. Charles. Admitted to the bar of Missouri October 1, 1878; New York, 1894; California, 1903. Member of Masonic order, K. of P. and Loyal Order of Moose.

**JOHN KING ALEXANDER.**

Residence, Salinas; office, 163 Main Street, Salinas. Born in Brandon, Mississippi, October 8, 1839. Son of Benjamin F. and Caroline W. (Hiveley) Alexander. Moved to California in 1854. Married Sarah B. Carothers, August 2, 1865. Attended the



public schools of Jackson, Mississippi, and Sacramento, California, graduating from the latter in 1859. Studied law in Sacramento in the offices of George R. Moore and Harrison & Estee. Admitted to the bar of California October 7, 1862. Began the practice of law at Sacramento. Entered into partnership with Geo. R. Moore, under the firm name of Moore & Alexander, which continued until 1868, when he formed a partnership with Hon. John W. Armstrong, under the firm name of Alexander & Armstrong, which



continued until 1870 when he was elected District Attorney of Sacramento County, serving until 1872. Shortly after formed partnership with Hon. A. C. Freeman under the firm name of Freeman & Alexander, which continued until his removal to Salinas, in 1874. Elected Judge of Monterey County in 1879, serving until 1881, after which he continued in the practice of his profession alone until 1906, when he became associated with his son, Roy Lamar Alexander. Admitted to the United States District Court November 17, 1898. Member and P. M. of Salinas Lodge No. 204, F. & A. M., of Salinas Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M., and P. H. P. thereof, and P. Patron Reveille Chapter O. E. Star. Chairman of the Masonic Hall Association since its organization. Vice-president of the First National Bank. President of Monterey County Bar Association. Democrat.

#### HARRISON B. ALEXANDER.

Residence, 200 South Flower Street; office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Natick, Massachusetts, July 27, 1872. Son of Edmund K. and Harriet E. (Babcock) Alexander. Married on May 17, 1904, to Alice E. Scott. Educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and California, and later attended the University of California. Admitted to the bar of California in 1899. Appointed Deputy City Attorney of Los Angeles in 1907, and served until the following year, the same year being appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. Deputy District Attorney since 1907. Member of the Union League Club and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### ROY LAMAR ALEXANDER.

Residence, Salinas; office, 163 Main Street, Salinas. Born in Salinas, California, June 20, 1877. Son of John King and Sarah B. (Carothers) Alexander. Married Annie E. Patton, June 18, 1902. Educated in the Salinas public schools and California College, East Oakland. Studied law in the office of his father, J. K. Alexander, and Alexander & Gardner, in San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California December 20, 1903. Commenced the practice of law in Salinas in association with Hon. Chas. B. Rosendale, and subsequently with his father, John K. Alexander. Appointed Deputy District Attorney in June, 1911. Member of the B. P. O. E. (is now Exalted Ruler), and W. O. W. fraternities. Democrat.

#### EDWARD HORACE ALLEN.

Residence, 1130 Garfield Avenue, South Pasadena; office, 605 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born April 27, 1887, in West Newton, Indiana. Son of Jesse J. and Jessie (Jesup) Allen. Moved to California in 1887. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1909 with degree of LL. B.

Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1908; California, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of firm of Morgan, Allen & Richardson until 1910. In April, 1911, formed partnership with Henry Brown, under firm name of Allen & Brown, which continues to date. Member of Phi Delta Phi, B. P. O. E., and Metropolitan Club. Republican.



#### J. A. ALLEN.

Residence and office, Visalia. Born in Hampshire, Kane County, Illinois, September 10, 1857. Son of Aaron G. and Sarah (Lanfear) Allen. Married Nettie E. Lawrence May 6, 1885. Educated in the public and high schools at Elgin, Illinois, and the Elgin Academy, from which he graduated in 1877. Attended the University of Illinois for three years. Read law with Honorable John W. Ranstead, at Elgin, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, by the Supreme Court, in 1884. Moved to California in May, 1885, and was admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, in August, 1887. Commenced the practice of law in Tulare County in December, 1886, and continued until December, 1898, when he removed to Visalia, where he continued in the practice of his profession to the time of his appointment as Superior Judge of Tulare County, in May, 1911, which office he holds to date. Elected District Attorney of Tulare County in 1898, serving until 1902. Member of Masonic order, Eastern Star, and W. O. W. Republican.

#### MATTHEW T. ALLEN.

Residence, 4972 Pasadena Avenue; office, International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born September 17, 1848, in Greenville, Missouri. Son of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Ash) Allen. Married April 23, 1879, to



Mary Whiteside. Educated in the public schools of Ohio. Attended Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, 1863-65. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1869; Ohio, 1872; California, 1887. Practiced law in Greenville, Ohio, from 1872 to 1887. Moved to Los Angeles in January, 1887, and became associated with Hon. N. P. Conrey and Clarence A. Miller. Appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of California in 1891, and in 1893 formed partnership with Senator Frank P. Flint, which continued until 1897, when he was appointed Superior Judge of Los Angeles County. In 1905 appointed Associate Justice District Court of Appeals, Second District. Presiding Justice of this Court since 1907. President of the Board of Education of Greenville, Ohio, 1883 to 1887. Member of the Masonic bodies, Shriner and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**THOMAS FRANKLIN ALLEN.**

Residence, 1665 M Street; office, 1669½ Chester Avenue, Bakersfield. Born in Nevada City, California, May 13, 1875. Son of Thomas and Catherine Jane (Cruikshank) Allen. Married April 26, 1905, to Edith Maynard. Graduated from Lincoln Night Grammar School in 1895. Admitted to the bar of California, December 13, 1899. Socialist.

**ARVID G. ALM.**



Residence, 223 S. Beaudry Avenue; office 525 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born May 5, 1878, in Sweden. Son of L. G. and Anna S. (Kallberg) Alm. Educated in the public schools of Minnesota; High School of Minneapolis; University of Minnesota; graduating from Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, in 1903, with degree of

A. B. Attended Law Department of Northwestern University. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1906, and California, 1909. Practiced law in Chicago, Illinois, until 1907, when he moved to Kingman, Arizona, where he was engaged in mining for a short period. Formed partnership on January 1, 1912, with F. M. Shepard, under the firm name of Shepard & Alm, which continues to date. Member of Masonic order, Order Vasa and Swedish National League. Democrat.

**FISHER AMES.**

Residence, 2933 Pacific Avenue; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in

New Hampshire, February 8, 1844. Moved to California in 1870. Graduated from Dartmouth College. Admitted to the bar of New York May 10, 1870, and to the bar of California the same year. Assistant in the office of Honorable W. C. Burnett, City and County Attorney for eight years. Member of the Board of Education, 1876-77; of the Board of Fire Commissioners, 1887-92. Democrat.

**HOMER G. AMES.**

Residence and office, Anaheim. Born in Madison County, Iowa, November 29, 1877. Son of Arthur W. and Sarah A. (Walker) Ames. Moved to California in November, 1887. Married Harriet Wents April 14, 1910. Attended the public schools of Santa Ana, California, and the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1901 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in April, 1901, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Santa Ana, in October, 1901. Deputy District Attorney of Orange County, 1903-6. In September, 1908, appointed Referee in Bankruptcy for Orange County, by Hon. Olin Wellborn, United States District Judge. Formed partnership with Hon. Richard Melrose, in January, 1910, under the firm name of Melrose & Ames. Appointed City Attorney of Anaheim, in March, 1911, which office he continues to hold. Member of the Knights of Pythias, B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Democrat.



**WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON.**

Residence, 401 J Street; office, City Justice's Court, Sacramento. Born February 25, 1846, in Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Son of Hartford and Susan (Atkins) Anderson. Married September 8, 1880, to Mary Cadwell. Moved to California in 1849, and received his education in the schools of this state. Attended Folsom Institute, and later Santa Clara College. Studied law in Benicia Law College. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento, April, 1866. From that date until 1868 he served as County Auditor, after which service he became associated with George Cadwalader, with whom he practiced until 1879. City Attorney of Sacramento from 1875 to 1887. Member of Assembly, 1893. In 1899 appointed Police

Judge of Sacramento, in which office he continues to serve to date. Republican.

#### WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

Residence, Venice; office, 330 Stimson Block, Los Angeles. Born December 31, 1866, in Memphis, Tennessee. Son of James A. and Louisa (Trent) Anderson. Married to Jessie Calhoun in 1895. Received his early education at Texas common schools. Attended the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. Came to California in 1886. Admitted to the bar of Texas; to the bar of the state of California in 1889; United States Supreme Court in 1897. Member of Jonathan and University clubs. Republican.

#### HENRY PARKER ANDREWS.



Residence and office, Red Bluff. Born May 4, 1861, in Marion, Mississippi. Son of William Penn and Sarah A. (Smith) Andrews. Married December 26, 1893, to Lillie Gay. Early education was obtained in public schools of his native state, until 1881, when he attended Marion Academy for six months. Studied law at odd times

while engaged in other work, entering the office of C. G. Grace, in Meridian, Mississippi, July, 1881, where he remained until August, 1882. Admitted to the bar of Mississippi at Quitman, August 21, 1882, later moving to California, 1888. Served as District Attorney of Tehama County, California, from 1895 to 1899. Democratic nominee for Attorney General of state of California in 1898; defeated by Tirey L. Ford. Attended all Democratic State Conventions since 1896. Member of Vesper Lodge 84, F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Red Bluff Foresters of America fraternities. Member Executive Committee Woodrow Wilson League. Democrat.

#### LEWIS W. ANDREWS.

Residence, 274 Andrews Boulevard; office, 1100 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born April 22, 1869, at Mt. Vernon, Missouri. Son of Lindley M. and Elizabeth W. (Gorton) Andrews. Moved to California in 1889. Married Abbie Crane January 21, 1892, at Saticoy, Ventura County, California. Attended high school, and graduated from the Scientific Department of the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Illinois, in 1887. Read law with Hon. B. T. Williams, Judge

of Superior Court of Ventura County, California; also with Messrs. Andrews Brothers of Norwalk, Ohio. Admitted to the bar of California in October 9, 1894, to the United



States Circuit and District Courts in January, 1908, and to the United States Supreme Court February 20, 1911. Associated in the practice of his profession with Hon. Thomas O. Toland, in Ventura, California, from May, 1895, until October, 1900, when he removed to Los Angeles. He is now associated with Hon. Thomas O. Toland and Cedric E. Johnson, in general practice. Was the first secretary of Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, California; also instructor in history. Member of California and Union League Clubs, Los Angeles. Republican.

#### WILLEDD ANDREWS.

Residence, 1258 West 30th Street; office 230 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, November 17, 1883. Son of Carl and Florence (Marsh) Andrews. Married September 23, 1911, to Helen Justis Stocker. Attended public schools of Little Rock, Arkansas, New Orleans, Louisiana and Los



Angeles, California, and for two years the Central University of Kentucky, 1898-99, and graduated from the University of Southern California (Law Department), receiving the



degree of LL. B. in 1908 and the degree of LL. M. in 1909. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, June, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practices in Los Angeles to date. Specializes in corporation law. Attorney for Night and Day Bank and Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Served First Troop Cavalry, Louisiana National Guard, 1900-2 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Member of the College Men's Association of Southern California, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities. Republican.

#### HENRY JAMES ANGELL.

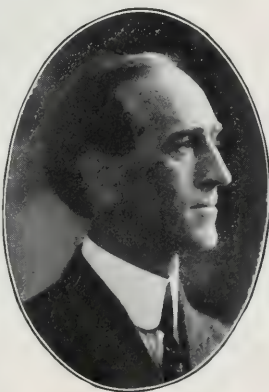


Residence, 407 South Hope Street; office, 407-408 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born January 15, 1878, in the town of Richmond, Washington County, Rhode Island. Son of James Phetteplace and Lillias (Geer) Angell. Married June 2, 1906, to Precilla Hammond, of Somerville, Massachusetts. Moved to

California June 11, 1906. Educated in the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, and Providence County, Rhode Island, and Bryant and Stratton Business College, Providence, Rhode Island. Finished academic studies and took all college studies under private instructors. Graduated from Boston Law School on June 5, 1906, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California October 22, 1906, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the general practice of law alone to date. Member of Knights of Pythias. Republican.

#### H. M. ANTHONY.

Residence, San Francisco; office 372-376 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, April 11, 1872. Son of Edward Taylor and Carrie Augusta (Hanford) Anthony. Married to Mildred A. Goffe, August 15, 1908. Received his education from the San Francisco grammar schools, Lowell High



School, and graduated from the University of California in 1895 with the degree of Ph. B. Was admitted to the bar in San Francisco in 1901, since which date he has practiced his profession in this city. Spanish-American War Veteran, Scottish Rite Mason, Member Bar Association.

#### HORACE HILARY APPEL.

Residence, 1132 West 28th Street; office, 421-423 Bullard Building, Los Angeles. Born in Tucson, Arizona, November 3, 1862. Son of Nathan B. and Victoria (Torrey) Appel. Moved to California in 1876. Married April



2, 1902, to Alba St. Cyr Bennet. Attended the public schools in Tucson, Arizona, until 1876. Entered St. Mary's College, San Francisco, and graduated therefrom in 1880. Admitted to the bar of Arizona in 1886 and to the bar of California in 1887. Formed partnership with C. C. Stevens in 1887, under the firm name of Stevens & Appel, continuing until 1889, when the firm name was changed to Willis & Appel, this partnership continuing until 1893, since which time he has been associated in many cases with Chas. Silent, Alex Campbell, S. O. Houghton, Stephen M. White and Ex-Governor Henry T. Gage. Member of the Southwest Society of Archaeological Institute of America, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the California and Arizona Pioneers. Member of the Gamut Club. Republican.

#### HARRY RUTHVEN ARCHBALD.

Residence, 1137 Brent Avenue, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County; office, 422 Federal Building, Los Angeles. Born in London, Ontario, Canada, April 28, 1872. Son of George H. and Margaret S. (Tiffany) Arch-

bald. Came to California in 1905. Married Mary Wingar September 16, 1906. Received his education in the public schools of Indiana, Michigan, and Arizona. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1902, with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of Michigan at Lansing in 1902; Arizona the same year; California, 1905, and to the Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California, 1912. Appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California February, 1912. Republican.

#### LEO BETHELL ARCHER.

Residence, Keyes Street and Senter Road; office, First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born August 18, 1874, in San Jose. Son of Lawrence and Alice (Bethell) Archer. Married April 24, 1900, to Maude Wyatt. Received his early education in the public schools. Attended Santa Clara College, 1890-91; Stanford University, 1891-93, and Hastings College of Law, 1893-96, receiving the degree of B. L. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco May 21, 1896. Democrat.

#### RICHARD TODD ARCHER.

Residence, 1406 Harvard Boulevard; office, 332 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born October 25, 1869, in St. Louis, Missouri. Son of Richard P. and Florence (Todd) Archer. Moved to California in 1887. Educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, from 1876 to 1882. From 1882 to 1886 attended the Foster Academy, St. Louis. Graduated from Lake Forest University, Chicago College of Law, with degree of LL. B. in 1900. Admitted to the bar of Illinois June 7, 1900, to the bar of California, May 12, 1905. Commenced the practice of law in Chicago, Illinois, and in 1902 returned to California, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in Los Angeles. Member of Masonic bodies. Independent.

#### GEORGE STANLEIGH ARNOLD.

Residence, 3240 Pacific Avenue; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born April 3, 1881, in New Haven, Connecticut. Son of George S. and Evelyn (Thompson) Arnold. Moved to California in 1909. Educated at Hillhouse High School, New Haven, and Phillips Exeter Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Attended Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, and the Yale Law School, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1903, and LL. B., respectively, in 1906. Admitted to the bar of Connecticut at New Haven, July, 1906; Supreme Court of the United States in 1910; all courts both state

and federal, having jurisdiction in California in 1911. In December, 1911, formed partnership with William Denman, practicing under



the firm name of Denman & Arnold, which continues to date. Law Examiner, U. S. Forest Service, 1908-9. Member of University and Commonwealth clubs.

#### JULIUS HARRIS ARDIS.

Residence, Downey; office, 525-527 Bullard Block, Los Angeles. Born in El Dorado, Arkansas, May 11, 1863. Son of John Columbus and Fannie Amanda (Harris) Ardis. Moved to California in July, 1867. Married Mamie Haygood, September 24, 1888. Received his early education in the public schools at Downey; from



1872 to 1876 attended the Los Neitos Valley Institute, at Downey, California, and in 1884 entered Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, graduating therefrom in 1888 with the degree of A. M. Read law in office of Haygood & Douglas, of Atlanta, Georgia, and during this period attended law lectures in Atlanta, Georgia. Admitted to the bar of state of Georgia, De Kalb County, August 31, 1889, and to the bar of California at Los Angeles, October 17, 1893; United States Circuit Court, April 13, 1908, in Los Angeles.



Commenced the practice of law in Atlanta, Georgia, where he continued until December, 1889, when he moved to Sheffield, Alabama, and was admitted to the bar of Alabama, 1889. Practiced law in Sheffield until 1892, when he moved to Los Angeles. Formed partnership with A. C. Lawson in 1893, under the firm name of Lawson & Ardis, which continued until 1894. In 1904 entered into partnership with W. T. Kendrick and W. S. Knott, under the firm name of Kendrick, Knott & Ardis, continuing until 1909, when the firm was changed to Kendrick & Ardis, which continues to date. Chairman of Democratic County Committee of Los Angeles. Member of B. P. O. E. and Masonic fraternities. Democrat.

**FRED N. ARNOLDY.**

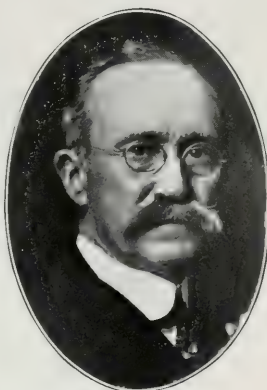
Residence, 1028 Grattan Street; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born June 24, 1883, in Tipton, Mitchell County, Kansas. Son of Conrad and Margaret (Ottley) Arnoldy. Moved to California in 1904. Educated in the common schools of Kansas,



Kansas Wesleyan University, Law Department of University of Southern California and the Liberal Arts Department of that institution. Admitted to the bar of California in 1908 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Los Angeles alone to the present time. Member of Knights of Columbus, Los Angeles Bar Association, and Metropolitan Club.

**FOSTER CALHOUN AUSTIN.**

Residence, 856 East Kensington Road; Office, 308 Bullard Building, Los Angeles. Born April 13, 1850, at Due West, South Carolina. Son of Henry P. and Isabella C. Austin. Married to Kittie Lankester, April 15, 1885. Educated in Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina, graduating in 1870. Teacher in schools of Mississippi eight years, and for two years



—1878-80—principal of Pontatoc Male Academy. Moved to Florida in 1881. Admitted to the bar of that state April, 1885, at Enterprise, Volusia County. Practiced in state and federal courts of Florida until 1899, when he removed to Brunswick, Georgia, remaining eight months. Member of firm of Miller & Austin, 1897-99. Attorney and general manager for the Atlantic and Western Railroad, Florida, 1887-89. Member of School Board, Volusia County, Florida, 1887-90, and elected mayor of Orange City, Florida, in 1894. Moved to California in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles in 1900, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practices alone to date. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Masonic bodies, Knights Templar and Eastern Star. Democrat.

**RUSS AVERY.**



Residence, 936 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles; office, 632 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Olympia, Washington, August 23, 1872. Son of William H. and Nellie T. (Fox) Avery. Moved to this state in 1886. Graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1890, University of California in 1894, receiving the

degree of B. L., and from the Harvard Law School, with the degree of LL. B., in 1897. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in June,

1895. Began the practice of law in Los Angeles in 1897. Formed partnership with Samuel H. French in 1907, under the firm name of Avery & French, which continues to date. Member of the University, Harvard, Jonathan, Union League, Sierra, Country, and City clubs of Los Angeles. Chairman Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee. President of the Chamber of Mines and Oils. Republican.

#### WILLIAM MACK AYDELOTTE.

Residence, 15 Ocean View Avenue; office, 6 and 7 Leask Building, Santa Cruz. Born in Yellow Springs, Ohio, September 14, 1873. Son of William and Minnie A. (Kearns) Aydelotte. Married November 10, 1898, to Winifred Hysung. Came to California in Sep-



tember, 1901. Received his early education in the public schools of Terre Haute, Indiana, and later attended the University of Indianapolis (Law Department), receiving the degree of B. L. therefrom in 1896. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1896, and by the Supreme Court of California in 1902. Member of the firm of McBride, Denny & Aydelotte, in Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1897 to September, 1901. Practicing alone in Santa Cruz to date. President of Santa Cruz Emporium Company, doing business at Brookdale, Santa Cruz County, California. Member of the Marion and University clubs of Indianapolis, Indiana. Member of Masonic fraternity, York Rite and Shrine. Republican.

#### WALTER ROMAYNE BACON.

Residence, 1360 Jones Street; office, 1005 Call Building, San Francisco. Born Septem-

ber 14, 1857, Mexico, Miami County, Indiana. Son of Francis Marion and Sarah Felton (Griswold) Bacon. Married Evelyn F. Smith in 1880. Received education in the public schools of Indiana, 1861-66; High School of Rochester, Indiana, 1870; Parsons' Academy,



Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1873. Read law in the office of Thumel & Platt, Grand Island, Nebraska. Admitted to the bar in Nebraska, June, 1886; California, 1891. Elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hall County, Nebraska, November, 1886, serving one term. Moved to Los Angeles in 1891, and practiced law there continuously until 1907, when he moved to San Francisco, where he continues in the active practice of his profession. Late general counsel of Los Angeles Gas Company. President of Southern California Historical Society for eight years. One of the founders of the South West Archaeological Society and Museum of Los Angeles. Member of the Jonathan and Union League clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### MILTON B. BADT.

Residence, 3038 Jackson Street; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, July 8, 1884. Son of Morris and Lina (Posener) Badt. Received his early education in public schools of San Francisco and at Wells, Nevada; graduated from the Lowell High School in 1902, University of California in 1906, receiving the degree of A. B., and from the Hastings College of Law in 1909, with the degree of

LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, District Court of Appeals, First District, at

the United States, Southern District, at Fresno, same time. Justice of the peace of



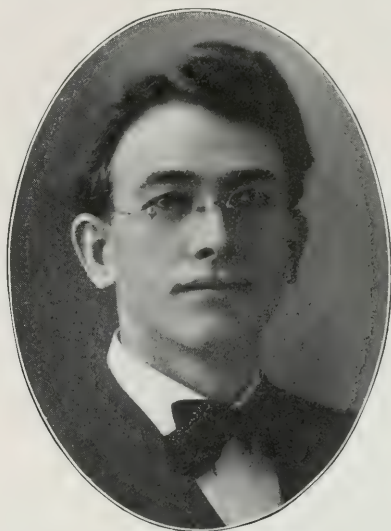
San Francisco, May 19, 1909. Commenced practice of his profession alone and continues to date, his practice being divided between California and Nevada. Republican.

#### CHARLES BAER.

Residence, 925 Eddy Street; office, 1117 Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, October 25, 1882. Son of Isaac and Flora (Peyser) Baer. Attended the public and high schools of San Francisco, and the University of California, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1905. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, July 30, 1905, since which date he has continued the practice of his profession alone.

#### EARL A. BAGBY.

Residence, 515 North Locust Street; office, City Hall, Visalia. Born January 8, 1887, in Clay County, Kansas. Son of R. J. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Bagby. Moved to California in 1888. Married May 6, 1911, to Celissa B. Wing. Attended Tipton-Lindsey Grammar School, Visalia, from 1893-1900, graduating in the latter year. Entered Visalia High School in 1900 and graduated in 1904. Attended the University of Michigan (Law Department) at Ann Arbor, from 1905 to 1908, graduating in the latter year with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan at Lansing, to all courts, June 16, 1908. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, November 9, 1908. To the Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Judicial District, Southern California, May 3, 1909, at Fresno. To the District Court of



Visalia Township, Tulare County, and judge of the Recorder's Court of Visalia since January, 1911. Secretary of the Board of Trade of Visalia since January, 1911. Secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee, Tulare County. Secretary of the Visalia Democratic Club. Member of the W. O. W., F. O. E., L. O. O. M., and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Vice-president of the Visalia Tennis Club. Democrat.

#### LOUIS H. BAILEY.

Residence, 784 South 8th Street; office, 310 First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, April 26, 1878. Son of Willard C. and Mary F. (Bass) Bailey. Moved to California in 1886. Married March 3, 1911, to Georgie Bacon. Attended the Grant Grammar School, San Jose, San Jose High School and the Stanford University. Studied law in the office of Thomas, Gerstle, Frick & Beedy from 1906 until 1908. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento in December, 1908, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in San Jose. Republican.

#### CARLETON REED BAINBRIDGE.

Residence, 2111 Park Grove Avenue; office, 411 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born November 6, 1883, in New York City. Son of William Wilson and Mary E. (Shively) Bainbridge. Moved to California in 1896. Received his early education in public schools of New York City, and Los Angeles, California, later attending the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he



obtained the degree of LL. B. in 1907. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, July 15, 1907, since which date he has practiced his profession in Los Angeles. Member of the University Club of Los Angeles and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### **WILLIAM SMYLLIE BAIRD.**

Residence, 331 Bryan Street; office, 418 Fay Building, Los Angeles. Born November 13, 1873, in Glasgow, Scotland. Son of Robert and Elizabeth (Watson) Baird. Moved to California in 1900. Married in 1910 to Clara H. Barton. Educated in the public, high and normal schools of Glasgow. Graduated in 1910 from the University of Southern California, College of Law, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1909. Member of the firm of Baird & Gerecht since January 1, 1911. Member of the Celtic Club and Masonic order. Republican.

#### **RALPH BANDINI.**



Residence, 1111 San Pasqual Street, Pasadena; office, 811 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Pasadena, California, July 9, 1884. Son of Arturo and Helen (Elliott) Bandini. Married August 4, 1908, to Elizabeth Stevenson. Attended the Pasadena public schools, Throop Polytechnic Institute and the

Stanford University. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, California, July, 1907. Associated with the firm of O'Melveny, Stevens and Milliken, for five years. Continues the active practice of his profession alone. Member of the South Coast Yacht Club and the University Club. Republican.

#### **ARTHUR GARFIELD BAKER.**

Residence, 2128 Cambridge Street; office, 709 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Morris County, Kansas, October 2, 1880. Son of Andrew and Elizabeth Ann (Mills) Baker. Married February, 1908, to Grace A. Freuler, who died January, 1909; June 14, 1910, to Helen G. Sherer. Educated in public schools of Kansas, Missouri, and California. Graduated from Hastings College of Law in 1907, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, May, 1907. Moved to Los Angeles in June of that year, and commenced the practice of law. Republican.

#### **IVAN C. BAKER.**

Residence, 335 Clay Street; office, 311-317 Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born July 19, 1889, in Gainesville, Texas. Son of Lawrence and Jennie Seyton (Cook) Baker. Attended grammar school at Tipton, Missouri, and graduated from Surprise Valley Union School in 1909. Moved to California in April, 1903, and attended Stanford University and the University of Southern California. Admitted to the bar of California September 21, 1911, and is associated to date with the firm of Crouch & Crouch. Republican.

#### **GUSTAVE WILLIAM BANTEL.**

Residence, 1656 Devisadero Street; office, 406 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in New York City, New York, September 14, 1885. Son of Gustave Augustus and Julia (Hertel) Bantel. Moved to this state in July, 1907. Received his early education from the public schools of Brooklyn, New York. Entered the Brooklyn Law School, graduating in June, 1907, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in New York May, 1907; California, March 26, 1908. Served as a law clerk in office of Henry A. Jacobs from January, 1908, until May, 1909, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone to date. Republican.

#### **JOSEPH EDWIN BARBER.**

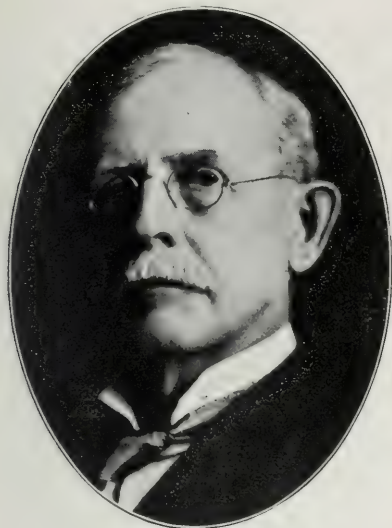
Residence and office, Redding. Born in Bear Creek, Merced County, California, April 2, 1864. Son of Matthew O. and Catherine (McQuilkin) Barber. Married February 3, 1909, to Johanne Ernst. Attended the public schools in Mariposa, Merced and Alameda counties, and graduated from the Old Berkeley Gymnasium. Entered the University of California and graduated therefrom in 1885, with the degree of B. A. Admitted to the bar of California, by the Supreme Court, in San Francisco, August 28, 1895, and engaged in private business in Alameda County until 1897, when he moved to Shasta County, where he continues in the active practice of his profession to date. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of Shasta, Department 2, November 3, 1908, to fill unexpired term of four years. Democrat.

#### **HENRY AUGUSTUS BARCLAY.**

Residence, 1173 Norton Avenue; office, 600-602 Frost Building, Los Angeles. Born January 17, 1849, in Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. Son of David and Sarah Cooper (Gaskill) Barclay. Married July 13, 1882, to Lily Adele Ward. From 1856-57 attended the Moravian School at Litz, Pennsylvania; 1857-60, public school and private academy, Brookville, Pennsylvania; from 1860-64 private school at Kittanning, Pennsylvania,



and Dayton Academy; from 1864-67, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania; from 1867-69 read law in the office of his father; from 1869-71, Cornell University, New York. Admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania at Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in



1871, Clarion County in 1872, and at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, in 1873, and removed to the state of California in 1874. From 1876 until 1886 associated with Robert N. C. Wilson, under firm name of Barclay & Wilson, when Charles R. Redick became a member of this firm, under its firm name of Barclay, Wilson & Redick, which continued until 1887, when R. B. Carpenter entered the firm, which continued under firm name of Barclay, Wilson & Carpenter until 1892, when the firm was dissolved and he practiced alone until 1896, when he formed partnership with Edward W. Camp, under the firm name of Barclay & Camp, which continued until 1899. In 1900 formed partnership with Judge Gilbert O. Munson, under the firm name of Munson & Barclay, which continued until the death of Judge Munson on May 21, 1911, since which date he has been practicing alone. Member and acting chairman of Los Angeles County Central Republican Committee, 1879-84. Chairman of same, 1884-88. Member of the Union League, Cornell, Celtic and Republican Clubs, and Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Al Malaika Temple, A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Has been extremely active in securing the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Forest Reserve from a conservation standpoint. Republican.

**J. A. BARDIN.**

Residence, Salinas; office, Monterey County Bank Building, Salinas. Born in Salinas,

California, December 27, 1873. Attended the University of California from 1894 to 1896, and the University of Michigan from 1896 until 1899, receiving the degree of LL. B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1899 and to the bar of California in 1902. Began the practice of law in Salinas in 1902, with F. W. Sargent, under the firm name of Sargent & Bardin, which continued until 1910. Formed partnership in October, 1911, with P. E. Zabala, under the firm name of Zabala & Bardin, which continues to date. District attorney of Monterey County 1906-10. Democrat.

**ARTHUR H. BARENDT.**

Residence, 749 Taylor Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born February, 1860, in Liverpool, England. Son of John E. and Isabella A. (Crowe) Barendt. Educated in the schools of Liverpool and in Liverpool College and Liverpool School of Science and Arts, Medalist in 1881, and Whitworth Scholar. In 1884 came to California.

Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, December, 1897, and later to the federal courts. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission. In June, 1909, appointed member of the Board of Health of San Francisco, which position he retains after illegal removal by Mayor McCarthy and reinstatement by court. President of the Iroquois Club. Democrat.



**DONALD BARKER.**



Residence, 601 South Burlington Avenue; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Canada, March 13, 1868. Son of William and Margaret (Mitchell) Barker. Moved to California in 1884. Married December 16, 1896, to Carrie L. Pabst. Educated in the public schools of Canada and the high school of

Lindsay, Ontario. Admitted to the bar of

California, April, 1896. In 1897 formed partnership with Hon. Frank P. Flint under the firm name of Flint & Barker, which continued until the election of Mr. Flint to the Senate in 1905, later forming partnership with William A. Bowen, under the firm name of Barker & Bowen, which continued one year, when the Hon. Wheaton A. Gray, ex-presiding justice of the District Court of Appeals, entered the firm and the name was changed to Gray, Barker & Bowen. In 1910 Carrold Allen, Henry S. Van Dyke and L. W. Jutten joined the firm, and in 1911 Hon. Frank P. Flint re-entered the firm, the firm name now being Flint, Gray & Barker. Member of the California Club. Republican.

#### CHARLES R. BARNARD.

Residence, 1501 Lucerne Lane; office, 10-11 Union National Bank Building, Fresno. Born in Warrenville, Illinois, December 28, 1881. Son of Robert R. and Elizabeth (Child) Barnard. Married Lillian O. Smith in 1907. Moved to California in 1907. Attended High School of Centralia, Illinois, graduating in 1899, and from the Iowa College Academy in 1900. Attended Iowa College, from which he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1904, and the degree of LL. B. from the Iowa State University in 1907. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Iowa in June, 1907, and to the bar of California in San Francisco, September, 1907. Republican.

#### WILLIAM A. BARNHILL.

Residence, 213 North Carondolet Street; office, 718 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, September 18, 1880. Son of Samuel S. and Julia Louise (Russell) Barnhill. Moved to California in 1896. Married to Frances Teresa Penglase, December 26, 1903. Early education received in the public schools of Kansas City. Graduated from St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, in June, 1899, with the degrees of B. S. and M. S. In June, 1902, he graduated from Hastings College of Law with degree of LL. B. Studied law in the offices of Garber, Boalt & Bishop, afterward with Bishop & Wheeler, San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California in 1902, and associated with Bishop & Wheeler. In November, 1902, appointed Chief Assistant United States Attorney, First Division of Alaska, with headquarters at Juneau, which office he held for nearly seven years, when he was appointed United States Attorney for the same division. He resigned in 1910 and after practicing a short time in San Francisco removed to Los Angeles and entered the firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, December, 1911. Member of B. P. O. E., L. O. O. M., Arctic Brotherhood, and Los Angeles Athletic Club. Republican.

#### EDMUND D. BARRY.

Residence, 229 South Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena; office, 1024 Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born August 4, 1854, in Pittsfield Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Son of Robert J. and Sarah Amelia (Moseley) Barry. Married August 2, 1888, to A. Belle Fitzgerald. Educated in the public schools of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Received degree of A. B. in 1876 from the Michigan University. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June 12, 1880; to the Supreme Court of the United States, November 23, 1881. Practiced law in Grand Rapids, Michigan, from July, 1881, to December, 1903, when he moved to California and was admitted to the bar of California April 6, 1904. Practiced law in Los Angeles to date.

#### HOLLEN MEAD BARSTOW.

Residence, 2800 South Flower Street; office, 406 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born August 27, 1855, in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. Son of Wilson and Jane Perry (Faunce) Barstow. Moved to California in 1878, and married Mary E. Variel



November, 1879. Educated in common and high schools of Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. Studied law in office of Robert Codman in Boston. Admitted to the bar of California in 1878, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts in Southern California, and practiced his profession in Plumas, Lassen and Sierra counties until 1887, when he removed to Napa County, where he engaged in general practice in Napa City and San Francisco until 1901, when he removed to Los Angeles, where he practices his profession to date. In 1888 elected District Attorney of



Napa County. Playground Commissioner for Los Angeles for the first year of the establishment of this office. Member of the Union League and Gamut clubs, and of the Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**ALFRED L. BARTLETT.**

Residence, 1200 W. Hollywood Boulevard; office, 407 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles. Born October 8, 1884, in Kansas City, Missouri. Son of Frank and Francelia (Lewis) Bartlett. Attended the Central High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;



Morris High School, New York City; Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York, from which he graduated in 1903. Attended Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, from 1903-6, and the University of Southern California, from which he received the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, Second Appellate District, July 23, 1909, when he commenced the practice of law in partnership with Lewis B. Randall, under the firm name of Randall & Bartlett, which continued until July 1, 1911, when Thomas P. White entered the firm, which became Randall, Bartlett & White, which continues to date. Member of the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Member of the New England College Club. Republican.

**LOUIS BARTLETT.**

Residence, 2434 Warring Street, Berkeley; office, 1700 Call Building, San Francisco. Born February 20, 1872, in San Francisco. Son of Columbus and Louise (Mel) Bartlett. Married Mary Olney, June 13, 1903. Attended St. Ignatius College of San Francisco, from 1880-88; the University of California, 1889-

93, and Hastings College of the Law 1894-96. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco in 1895. Commenced the prac-



tice of his profession with Columbus Bartlett in 1897, under the firm name of Bartlett & Bartlett, this partnership continuing until 1904. Formed partnership with William H. Langdon, in 1909, which continues to date, practicing under the firm name of Bartlett & Langdon. Vice-president of the University of California Club. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association and Commonwealth Club. Democrat.

**FRANK T. BATES.**

Residence, 946 B Street; office, Courthouse, San Bernardino. Born March 1, 1883, in Greene, Butler County, Iowa. Son of N. S. and Rebecca (Bate) Bates. Married November 7, 1911, to Ida Rosenbeck. Moved to California in 1887, and received his early education in the grammar schools at Rialto, 1891-97. Attended San Ber-



nardino High School from 1897 to 1902. Entered Stanford University in 1904, graduating therefrom in 1908, with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, January 20, 1909. On February 15, 1909, entered into partnership with R. E. Hodge, under the firm name of Bates &

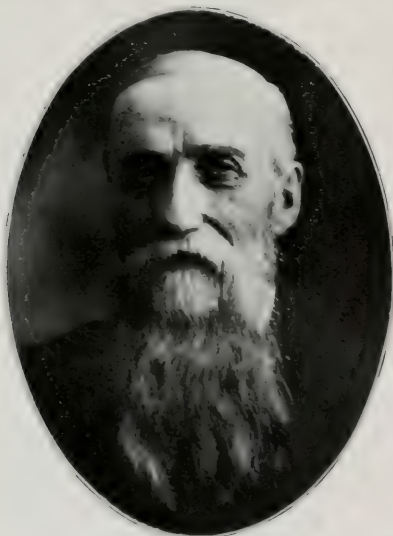
Hodge, which continues to date. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of San Bernardino County, January 1, 1911, to date. Republican.

#### WILBUR BASSETT.

Residence, University Club; office, Chester Building, Los Angeles. Born in Illinois, September 24, 1875. Son of Fletcher S. and Helen (Wheeler) Bassett. Moved to California in 1905. Attended Harvard College. Graduated from Northwestern University Law School in 1899, receiving the degrees of Ph. B. and LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1899 and to the bar of California in 1906. Member of the University Club. Republican.

#### JOSEPH CLEMENT BATES.

Residence, 2165 Central Avenue, Alameda; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Richmond, Maine, on July 1, 1836. Son of Frederick and Johanna (Thwing) Bates. Married June 25, 1868, to Bertha Comstock. Received his early education in the public



schools of Litchfield Corners, Maine, and later attended Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in the class of 1863, and was a college mate of Thomas B. Reed. Moved to California in 1863, and began reading law in Redwood City, while teaching school. Admitted to the bar of California in 1866, and later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1888. Commenced the active practice of his profession in San Francisco and continues to date, practicing alone, and making a specialty of street law, probate, and civil practice generally. Author of "Forms and Use of Blanks," "Horace Hall Will Case" (1873) and of the "History of the Bench and Bar of California" (1912). Republican.

#### ALEXANDER ROBERT BAUM.

Residence, Hotel Arlington; office, Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. Born May 6, 1865, in San Francisco. Son of Charles and Eliza (Schleiden) Baum. Married July 31, 1888, to Louise Scott. Educated at George Bates Preparatory School; Gymnasium in Friburg, Baden, Germany; Gymnasium Karlsruhe, Germany. In 1881 entered the University of California; Harvard



College, 1883-85; Hastings Law School, 1886-87. Read law in office of Van Ness & Roche, and in May, 1888, admitted to the bar of California. In 1894 formed partnership with T. E. K. Cormac and Denis Donohoe, under the firm name of Cormac, Donohoe & Baum; later the firm was changed to Cormac & Baum, which continued for eight years, since which date he has practiced alone. Attorney for the British Consulate. Nominated for Assembly in the 47th District in 1900. Member of the Press Club, and Society of California Pioneers. Democrat.

#### EDWIN J. BAUMBERGER.

Residence, 791 Buena Vista Avenue; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, January 30, 1878. Son of James and Elise (De Prez) Baumberger. Educated in public schools of Salinas, Monterey County, California, San Leandro, Alameda County, Polytechnic High School of San Francisco, the "Lyceum" of San Francisco, and Hastings College of the Law, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1904. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California at San Francisco, May 20, 1904, and to the United States District Court in 1906. Associated with Humphrey



& Schlesinger from 1904 to 1906, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone to date, associated with George



N. Didion. Served apprenticeship with Garrett W. McEnerney and W. S. Goodfellow, of San Francisco. Member of the N. S. G. W. fraternity. Republican.

**WESLEY H. BEACH.**



Residence, 918 West 48th Street; office, 732 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Independence, Kansas, August 28, 1878. Son of Charles T. and Lizzie A. (Bridgman) Beach. Attended public schools of Independence, Kansas, and moved to California in November, 1889, attending schools at Colton and San Bernardino. Entered

Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1896, and graduated therefrom with degree of A. B. in 1900. Was post-graduate student at Stanford University 1900-1. Attended the University of California Summer School in 1901 and 1902, and the Columbia Law School, in New York, from 1904 to 1907, obtaining the degree

of LL.B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of New York State November 19, 1906, and was a member of the Board of Editors, Columbia Law Review, from 1905 to 1907, and was a teacher and principal in New York City public school from 1905 to 1907. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, October 14, 1907, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts September 14, 1908. Immediately engaged in the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles and continues in the practice alone to date. Assistant Librarian, Leland Stanford Jr. University 1898-1901, and teacher and vice-principal of Colton High School, California, 1901-4. Member of University Club, Southern California Rod and Reel Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles County Bar Association and of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**JAMES GEHRIG BEARD.**

Residence, 1238 Washington Street; office, Courthouse, Red Bluff. Born December 30, 1879, in Etna, Siskiyou County, California. Son of John Samuel and Annie (Ackley) Beard. Married June 11, 1902, to Louise Sophia Smith. In 1886 entered Yreka grammar schools, graduating therefrom in June, 1895. Entered Siskiyou County High School in September, 1895, taking combined literary and commercial courses for three years. Admitted to bar at Sacramento, California, January 4, 1909. January 8, 1909, formed partnership with his father, Judge J. S. Beard, practicing under firm name of Beard & Beard, at Yreka, which partnership existed until death of Judge Beard on December 12, 1910. Official reporter of the superior Court of Siskiyou County from April 29, 1905, to January 7, 1909. On September 13, 1909, appointed official reporter of the Superior Court of Tehama County, California, which position he now holds, practicing at intervals at Yreka until the firm of Beard & Beard was dissolved by death of Judge Beard. Republican.

**CHARLES A. BEARDSLEY.**

Residence, Key Route Inn; office, Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland. Born in Pennsylvania, January 14, 1882. Son of Ezra S. and May (Fleming) Beardsley. Moved to California in 1892. Married Agnes I. Lafferty, July 9, 1911. Graduated from the Campbell High School in 1901, Stanford University 1906, receiving the degree of

A. B., and Stanford Law School in 1908, with the degree of Juris Doctor. Admitted to the bar by the First Appellate Court of



California in January, 1907. Commenced the practice of law in association with Fitzgerald & Abbott, June 1, 1908, and continues to date. Deputy City Attorney of Oakland from January 1, to July 1, 1911. Assistant City Attorney of Oakland from July 1, 1911, to date. Member of the Nile Club. Republican.

**WILLIAM H. BEATTY.**



Residence, 2409 Octavia Street; office, Wells-Fargo Building, San Francisco. Born February 18, 1838, in Monclova, Lucas County, Ohio. Moved to California in March, 1853, but returned east to complete his edu-

cational studies, and in 1856 entered the University of Virginia, continuing there until 1858. In September, 1858, he returned to Sacramento, California, and studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California, January, 1861. In 1863 he removed to Lander County, Nevada, and when that state was admitted to the Union, in 1864, he became Judge of the District Court in Lander County, and held that office under successive re-elections in Lander and White Pine Counties until January, 1875, when he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, holding that office from 1875 to 1878, and the office of Chief Justice from 1879 to 1880. At the close of his term he returned to Sacramento, and practiced his profession there until January, 1889, when he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, being elected to fill the balance of the unexpired term of Chief Justice Morrison. He was re-elected in 1890 and has been re-elected each successive term to date.

**CHARLES MARION BECKWITH.**

Residence, 1922 16th Street; office, 310-311 Hagelstein Building, 9th and K Streets, Sacramento. Born June 28, 1863, in San Joaquin County, California. Son of Francis Marion



and Betsy Lucinda (Quiggle) Beckwith. Married November 27, 1895, to (Mrs.) Annie M. Hurd, deceased, December 31, 1907. Married October 31, 1908, to Bess M. Blake. Received his education in the public schools of California and later attended the Oberlin University, Ohio. Studied law in Stockton, was admitted to the bar of California on November 14, 1893, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1894, locating in Sacramento, where he continues to date in the

general practice. Member of the Masonic order, Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Arcanum fraternities. Republican.

**ROLAND BECSEY.**

Residence, San Francisco; office, Call Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, California, September 9, 1879. Son of Joseph A. and Eugenia (Reguin) Becsey. Educated in the public schools and the high school of San Francisco. Read law in the



office of Judge Robert Y. Hayne, with whom he remained for eight years, until the time of his death. Admitted to the bar of California, March 10, 1901; also to the United States District and Circuit Courts, and by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Commenced the practice of his profession alone, later becoming associated with Senator James C. Sims, with whom he continues his practice to date. Appointed Assistant District Attorney for San Francisco County, July 1, 1910, in which office he serves at the present time. Member of the Masonic and N. S. G. W. fraternities; also of Olympic and Knickerbocker clubs. Republican.

**GEORGE BEEBE.**

Residence, 1432 Union Avenue; office, 438 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born August 5, 1871, in Los Angeles, California. Son of Charles A. and Almira L. (Lewis) Beebe. Married November 16, 1911, to Addie Mae Brooks. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles. Studied law in the office of Edwin A. Meserve. Admitted to the bar of California, October, 1899. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**WILL MELVILLE BEGGS.**

Residence, San Jose; office, Knox Block, San Jose. Born in Mercer, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1867. Son of John J. and Matilda Jane (Davis) Beggs. Moved to California in April, 1873. Married October 23, 1898, to Agnes Berg. Attended the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from 1889 to 1893,



graduating in the latter year with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan in 1893 and the bar of California, at San Francisco, in August, 1893. Has been admitted to practice before the United States District Court, United States Circuit Court and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Practiced his profession alone in San Jose until 1908, when he formed a partnership with R. C. McComish, under the firm name of Beggs & McComish, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**EDWARD A. BELCHER.**

Residence, Union League Club, O'Farrell & Powell Streets, San Francisco. Born in Vermont, August 1, 1855. Attended Putnam College, Newburyport, Massachusetts. Moved to California in 1868, and studied law in his brother's office. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, October 10, 1876. City Attorney of Marysville in 1877. Moved to San Francisco in July, 1890, and was appointed Judge of the Superior Court by Governor Markham on October 25, 1893. Was elected for full term in November, 1894, holding office until 1900. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**RICHARD BELCHER.**

Residence and office, Marysville. Born in Marysville, January 17, 1868. Son of Isaac S. and Adeline (Johnson) Belcher. Married June 6, 1892, to Josephine Ward. Attended Marysville public schools; Berkeley Gymnasium, Berkeley, and Amherst College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1889, and the degree of LL. B. from Hastings College of Law in 1892. Admitted to the bar of California in June, 1892. Commenced the practice of his profession immediately upon admission and continues to date. Trustee of the Chico State Normal School from 1899 to 1906. Manager of the Napa State Hospital from 1906 to 1912. Republican.



**EDWARD STANTON BELL.**

Residence, 720 Oak Street; office, Bank Building, Napa. Born August 26, 1862, in Trinity County, California. Son of Charles and Catherine J. (Mills) Bell. Married July 26, 1898, to Jessie Louise Dresser. Educated in the common and high schools of



Vallejo, and studied law in the office of Theodore Bell, of Napa. Admitted to the bar of California June 11, 1897, entering into partnership with his brother, Theodore Bell, which continued until December, 1902, when this partnership was dissolved and the firm of Bell, York & Bell was formed, which continued until 1906. Practiced under the firm name of York & Bell until January, 1907, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession alone. Justice of the Peace for St. Helena from 1892 to 1895. Member of the N. S. G. W. and Loyal Order of the Moose fraternities. Democrat.

**FRANCIS VINTON BELL.**

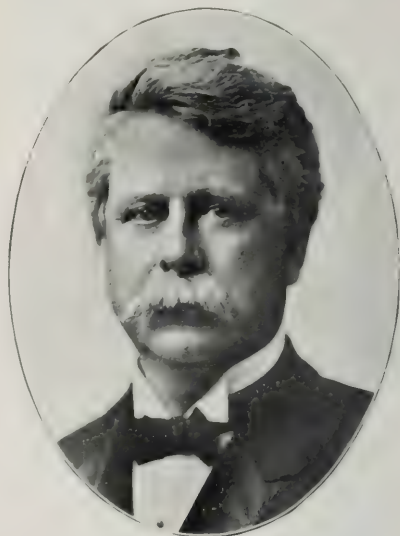
Heald's Business College. Was admitted to

Residence, 2078 Green Street, office, 614 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Yonkers, New York, August 15, 1853. Son of George Henry and Elizabeth (Jansen) Bell. Moved to the state of California in 1862. In 1900 married Edwina Whitney. Attended City College; graduated from the Boys' High School and

the bar in San Francisco September 4, 1883. Managing clerk and read law in offices of W. H. L. Barnes, 1873-87. From 1887-98 practiced alone; 1898-1906 was in partnership with Gaston Straus, under firm name of Bell and Straus; 1906-9 in partnership under firm name of Bell, Straus & Atwood. Since October, 1909, has continued the practice of his profession alone. From 1879 to 1883, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain in 2d Regt. Infantry, National Guard of California. Member of the Olympic, Commercial and Fly Casting clubs of San Francisco, Royal Arcanum, Improved Order of Red Men and several different sportsmen's clubs. Republican.

**HARMON BELL.**

Residence, Piedmont, Oakland; office, Syndicate Building, Oakland. Born March 23, 1855, in Oakland, California. Son of Samuel B. and Sophia (Walsworth) Bell. Married in 1880 to Catherine Wilson. Studied law in the office of Dirlam & Layman in Mansfield,



Ohio, and later in the office of Judge Turner A. Gill of Kansas City, where he was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1880. Elected to the legislature from Kansas City for two years, and practiced law there until 1898, when he returned to California and commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco. From that period he has acted as chief counsel for the Oakland Traction Company, Key Route and Realty Syndicate, which has since been merged into the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways. Senior member of the firm of Bell, Bell & Smith to date. Member of Masonic, B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Republican.



**JAMES WARREN BELL.**



Residence and office, Bakersfield. Born August 2, 1870, in Newburne, Dyer County, Tennessee. Son of Isaac Thomas and Elizabeth S. (Smith) Bell. Moved to California, 1883. Married June 30, 1906, to Alice Cockerham. Educated in the public schools of Tulare County, California. Graduated from

Stanford University in 1897, with degree of A. B. Studied law in office of Charles G. Lamberson, Visalia. Admitted to the bar of California, March, 1900; Alaska, September, 1900. Engaged in the practice in Nome, Alaska, 1900 to 1911, when he moved to Bakersfield, where he continues to date. City Attorney of Nome, Alaska, 1903. Assistant United States Attorney of Nome, Alaska, 1908 to 1910. Member of Masonic order, F. O. E., I. O. O. F., and Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska. Democrat.

**RICHARD B. BELL.**

Residence, 2928 Forest Avenue, Berkeley; office, Berkeley National Bank Building, Berkeley. Born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, June 17, 1870. Son of Thomas Clelland and Sallie M. (Connor) Bell. Married June 15, 1898, to Mary E. Galt. Attended Georgetown College from 1890 to 1893, graduating in the latter year with the degree of A. B., and the Central University, Danville, Kentucky, Law School, 1894-95, under Ex-Governor J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, October 9, 1894, and commenced the practice of law with his father, Thomas C. Bell, under the firm name of Bell & Bell, which continued until 1899, when he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and formed a partnership with D. C. Saterwhite, under the firm name of Bell & Saterwhite, which con-



tinued until 1901, when the firm of Bell, Felix & Cary was formed, and upon its dissolution in 1903 he moved to San Francisco, where he practiced until 1906, then for a short period in Oakland, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession with offices in Berkeley. Democrat.

**NELSON WILLIAM BELL.**

Residence and office, Pasadena. Born January 4, 1860, New York City. Son of Molyneux and Ann F. (Jarvis) Bell. Educated in Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Graduated from Yale College in 1883, with degree of A. B.; Columbia Law School in 1885, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York, 1885; California, 1891; and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Moved to California March 26, 1886, and practiced law in Los Angeles until 1902, when he moved to Pasadena and became a member of the firm of Wright, Bell & Ward. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association and Masonic order. Republican.

**THEODORE A. BELL.**

Residence, Bellevue Hotel; office, 701-704 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Vallejo, July 25, 1872. Son of Charles and Catherine J. Bell. Married April 23, 1899, to Anna M. Muller. Attended district school at Crystal Springs, and later the public school



in Vallejo for three months. Admitted to the bar by the Superior Court of Napa County, July 25, 1893. District Attorney of Napa County from 1894 until 1902. Elected member of Congress, 2d District of California, 1903-4. Member of the Olympic Club. Past Grand Master I. O. O. F. of California;

Past Grand Worthy President, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights Templar and Mystic Shriner. Democrat.

#### TRAYLOR WILLIAM BELL.

Residence, 2010 Oakland Avenue; office, 1440 Broadway, Oakland. Born November 9, 1880, in Kansas City, Missouri, and received his early education in the schools of his native state. Graduated from the University of California with the degree of B. L. in 1903 and the further degree of LL. B. in 1905. Admitted to the bar of California in May 25, 1905, and since that date has practiced his profession in partnership with his father, Harmon Bell, and Stanley J. Smith, under the firm name of Bell, Bell & Smith. Member of the Athenian and Claremont Country clubs. Republican.

#### HENRY STANLEY BENEDICT.

Residence, 1739 Church Avenue; office, 341 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Born February 20, 1878, in Boonville, Missouri. Son of Francis Marion and Julia Lamyra (Williams) Benedict. Moved to California in 1887. Married Aline Idelle Brown, May 19,



1900. Attended Los Angeles grammar and high school, graduating in 1898. Paymaster and cashier of Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation four years; cashier and purchasing agent of Southern California Edison Company three years; general manager of California Mill and Lumber Company three years. During commercial service studied law independently, completing at University of Southern California in 1910. Member of California State Assembly, Session of 1911. Author of new statute creating State Board

of Control and several other statutes clarifying the state land laws; member of assembly committees on judiciary, education, election laws, public lands and municipal corporations. Member of the City and Federation clubs and Good Government organization; also of Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and Maccabees. Secretary-Treasurer of California Realty Corporation, Los Angeles. Republican.

#### JAMES S. BENNETT.

Residence, 646 St. John Avenue, Pasadena; office, 1111 Union Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Sherburn, New York, May 7, 1879. Son of George C. and Ella (Stark) Bennett. Moved to California in 1888. Married October 8, 1907, to Ethelwyn Foote. Attended Pomona College, graduating in 1903 with the degree of L. B., and Columbia University, receiving the degree of M. A. in 1905 and of LL. B. from Columbia University in 1906. Admitted to the bar of the state of New York, November, 1905, and the state of California July, 1906. Associated with Hunsaker & Britt, Los Angeles, 1906-8; engaged in general practice in partnership with Mr. E. J. Fleming, 1909-11, and on February 1, 1912, formed partnership with Garfield R. Jones under the name of Jones & Bennett. Member of the University Club of Los Angeles. Republican.



#### PIERRE ALEXANDER BERGEROT.

Residence, 3065 Pacific Avenue; office, French Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, February 4, 1867. Son of Jean Andre and Louise (Luquet) Bergerot. Married December 8, 1897, to Amanda Dupay. A graduate of the Lincoln Grammar School, 1884; Boys' High School, 1887; University of France, Academy of Bordeaux,



1889, degree of B. L.; Hastings College of



Law, 1892; admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, 1891. Since which date he has been engaged in practice in San Francisco alone. President of Board of Education of San Francisco, 1889. Chairman of Municipal Republican Convention, September 12, 1900. Chairman Republican Fifth Congressional District Convention, September 15, 1908. Member of American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Member of San Francisco Commercial Club, French Club, French Hospital Association and many other societies. Republican.

**THOMAS ALBERT BERKEBILE.**



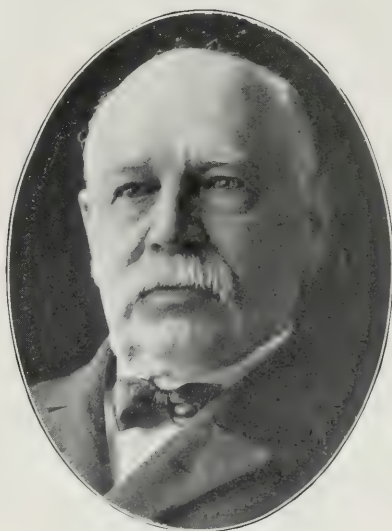
Residence, 1028 Overton Street; office, 512 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born June 9, 1871, in Bedford, Pennsylvania. Son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Holsinger) Berkebile. Married June 10, 1902, to Lucile Abigail Shelley. Moved to California in 1911. Educated in the grammar schools of Lawrence, Kansas, and

High School of Kansas City, Missouri. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1897, with the degree of LL. B., and in 1898 received the degree of LL. M. from that institution. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1897; California, 1911; Iowa, 1900; and Illinois, 1898. Practiced law in Chicago from 1898 to 1899. In the latter year he moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he practiced until he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues to the present time. Lecturer, Law Department, University of Southern California. Republican.

**FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BERLIN.**

Residence, 1525 Chestnut Street, Alameda; office, 410 Central Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Beverly, West Virginia, August 1, 1848. Son of George W. and Susan Miranda (Holt) Berlin. Moved to California February 19, 1875. Married Priscilla Snoot. Attended private schools at Buckhannon, Upshur County, West Virginia, Shemariah Academy, Augusta County, Virginia, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, and graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree of B. L. in 1871. Admitted to the bar in Virginia August, 1871. Commenced the practice of his profession in part-

nership with his father at Harrisonburg, Virginia, for a period of three and one-half years. November 1, 1874, practiced in Savannah,



Georgia, and was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts there. Admitted to the bar of California in 1875. Practiced law with office in San Francisco from 1875 to April 17th, 1906. Office burned April 18, 1906. Then continued practice with office in Alameda until November 1, 1909, when he moved to Oakland where he continues to date.

**EUGENIO BIANCHI, JR.**

Residence, 751 Waller Street; office, 57 Post Street, San Francisco. Born March 23, 1865, in San Francisco. Son of Signor Eugenio and Signora Giovanna de Campagna-Bianchi. Married in 1895 to Signorina Carmelina Gandolfo. Received his early education from private tutors. Attended common, grammar and high schools of his native city.



Entered Law Department of University of California (Hastings College of Law) in 1885-86, after which he went abroad and took a special course at the University of Padua, Italy, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar by Supreme Court of California January 9, 1894. Connected with offices of McClure & Dwineile,



Wigginton, Creed & Hawes, until taking up practice for himself. Secretary for prominent corporations at various periods. Is recognized as a thorough scholar in many languages, acting in many important litigations before the courts in the capacity of interpreter and translator. Took course in medical jurisprudence. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Loyal Order of Moose and Fraternal Order of Eagles. Republican.

#### JOHN EDWARD BIBY.

Residence, 2307 Michigan Avenue; office, 321 Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Carbondale, Illinois, June 20, 1882. Son of John C. and Laura (Gasaway) Biby. Moved to the state of California in 1908. Married August 4, 1910, to Grace R. Burnett Raleigh. Graduated in 1910 from the High School of Pinkneyville, Illinois, and from the University of Southern California, Law Department, in the same year, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, July, 1909. Member of the firm of Trippet, Chapman & Biby, to date. Republican.

#### JULIAN HIESTER BIDDLE.

Residence, 35 Palm Avenue; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born August 13, 1874, in Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland. Son of Noble T. and Maggie P. (Van Reed) Biddle. Married June 17, 1903, to Eva G. Chamberlin. Moved to California in 1882.



Received his education in the public schools, later taking a special course of study at the University of the Pacific, Santa Clara County. Read law in the office of his father, Noble T. Biddle. Admitted to the bar of California,

January 3, 1898; and by the United States District Court, June 10, 1909. Commenced the practice of his profession with his father, under the firm name of Biddle & Biddle, at San Jose, California, and continued to practice as such until the death of Noble T. Biddle in 1902, after which he continued to practice alone at San Jose until 1910, when he removed to San Francisco, where he is following his profession to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Southern Club. Democrat.

#### JOSEPH WHEELER BINGAMAN.

Residence, 454 Crescent Street; office, 1105-1108 Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Salinas, Monterey County, California, March 12, 1881. Son of W. H. and Isabella (Wiley) Bingaman. Married Genevieve Kimball September 8, 1909. Attended Berkeley High School, graduating in 1900. Graduated from the University of California, from which he received the degree of B. L., in 1904, and the degree of J. D., University of California, Law College, in 1908. Admitted to the bar of California, by the District Court of Appeals, in August, 1907. Practiced law in Oakland from 1907 to 1908. Associated with the law firm of Reed, Black and Reed from 1908 to 1911. Attorney for Public Administrator for Alameda County, 1909-10. Republican.

#### CHARLES F. BLACKSTOCK.



Residence and office, Oxnard. Born in San Buena Ventura, Ventura County, California, December 30, 1875. Son of Nehemiah and Abigail (Smith) Blackstock. Married Grace A. Woods, in 1896. Graduated from the Ven-

tura High School in 1894. Attended the State University, at Berkeley, 1895-96. Taught school in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties for nine years. Admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in Los Angeles in 1903, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Member and President of the Board of Education of Ventura County from 1898 until 1905. City Attorney of Oxnard since 1910. President of Ventura County Republican Central Committee since 1910. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK.**

Residence, 109 West Avenue 54; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born September 25, 1846, in Ashville, North Carolina. Son of Dr. James G. and Elizabeth Ann (Ball) Blackstock. Married September 25, 1868, to Abbie Smith. Moved to California in 1875. Received his early education in an academy in North Carolina. Read law in Newport, Tennessee. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1868; Missouri, 1870; California, 1875; later to the United States District Court of Southern California and to the United States Supreme Court. Practiced law for three and one-half years in Warrensburg, Missouri. For thirteen years a member of the firm of Blackstock & Shepherd, Ventura. For ten years in partnership with F. W. Ewing, and for five years with Senator Orr. From 1905 to 1907 member of the California Bank Commission. From 1898 to 1902 member of the California Railway Commission. In 1906 he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues the practice of law to date. From 1862 to 1865 member of the First Regiment S. C. Artillery. Member of the Masonic bodies, Union League Club, Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**FRANK W. BLAIR.**

Residence, 1831 Western Avenue; office, District Attorney's Office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Olney, Illinois, February 22, 1859. Son of Stephen A. and Margaret (Johnstone) Blair. Moved to California in 1904. Married August 23, 1888, to Rose E. Pearce. Educated in the public schools at Olney, Illinois, Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Indiana, and Union College of Law, Chicago, graduating in 1883. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1883; Nebraska in 1884; California, 1904. In 1908 was appointed Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County, which position he holds at date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**ISIDOR D. BLAIR.**

Office, 128 North Main Street, Los Angeles. Born at Cobb Neck, Charles County, Maryland,

January 8, 1869. Son of Francis and Fannie (Powell) Blair. Moved to California in 1903. Educated in the public schools of Charles County, Maryland, and Morgan College, Baltimore, graduating from latter institution in 1884, and graduating from the University of Michigan with degree of B. L. June 29, 1893.



Admitted to the bar of Indiana by the Circuit Court in the fall of 1893; by the Supreme Court of Indiana, November, 1902; by the Superior Court of California at Los Angeles, September 11, 1903; United States Circuit and District Courts for Southern District of California, October 24, 1904; Department of the Interior at Los Angeles, April 24, 1912. President pro tem. University of Michigan Senate, 1903; also class marshal same years. Member of Holy Name Society, Los Angeles, Republican.

**WILLIAM T. BLAKELY.**

Residence, 1431 Oak Street, South Pasadena; office 401-402 Henne Building, Los Angeles. Born October 19, 1872, in San Francisco. Son of Calvin and Caroline E. (Milleman) Blakely. Married December 14, 1901, to Martha E. Wilkinson. Received his education in the schools of San Francisco and San Jose, California. Read law in office of Knight & Heggerty in San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, May 22, 1894, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles in 1894, and continued to 1898, when he moved to San Francisco, where he remained until 1900, when he returned to Los

Angeles where he practices to date. Inheritance Tax Appraiser to date. Member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., I. O. E. and N. S. G. W.



fraternities. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association. In 1896 Financial Secretary for Young Men's Republican League of Southern California. Republican.

#### RAYMOND IVES BLAKESLEE.



Residence, 622 Washington Street, Alhambra; office, 304-306 Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles. Born September 17, 1875, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Son of Cornelius and Mary (Sanford) Blakeslee. Married in 1906 to Helene M. Beers. Moved to California, April, 1907. Educated in the Brooklyn

(N. Y.) High School. Attended New York Law School, 1897-98. Admitted to the bar of New York, 1907; California, 1907, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Patent solicitor in New York City, 1899-1907. For three years in partnership with Hon. Tracy C. Becker, under the firm name of Becker & Blakeslee. Practices law alone at present, specializing in patent litigation. City attorney of Ocean Park, 1908. Member of City Club, Chamber of Commerce and L. A. Athletic Club.

#### JAMES H. BLANCHARD.

Residence, 919 West Second Street; office, 91 Temple Block, Los Angeles. Born in Niles, Michigan, December 6, 1847. Son of Jonathan and Matilda A. (Ingraham) Blanchard. Moved to the state in 1873. Married on September 30, 1884, to Lucy U. Shackelford. Attended the Michigan University, receiving the degree of M.

A. in 1870, and the degree of B. A. in 1872. Admitted to Supreme Court of Michigan in 1872, California Supreme Court in April, 1873, Los Angeles County District Court in 1873, and to the United States District Court of California in 1908. In 1874 became member of firm of Marshall, Gould & Blanchard; Gould & Blanchard, 1877, since which time practiced his profession alone. Prohibition candidate for governor of California, 1906. Prohibitionist.



#### HIRAM ABIFF BLANCHARD.



Residence, 844 Me Kendrie Street; office, 88-89 Anzerais Building, San Jose. Born December 24, 1874, in Marshall, Missouri. Son of George B. and Emeline (Payne) Blanchard. Moved to California in 1893 and married Henrietta Gardner, August 1, 1900. Attended high school and business college and graduated there-

from respectively in 1893 and 1895. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, May 1, 1897, and to the United States District Court June 19, 1909. Official Short-hand Reporter for Coroner, 1898 to date. Official Superior Court Reporter from 1899 to 1908, and resigned court reporting to attend to his regular legal practice. Delegate to all county and state Democratic conventions since 1898, and delegate to National Convention in 1908. President of Y. M. C. A. Democrat.



**GUSTAV BERTHOLD BLANCKENBURG.**



Residence, 2239 Green Street; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born May 24, 1886, in San Francisco. Son of Theo. J. H. and Marie E. (H i n r i c h s) Blanckenburg. Attended Adams Cosmopolitan Grammar School and graduated from the Lowell High School, San Francisco, in 1903; from the University of Cal-

ifornia in 1907, with the degree of B. L. Took post-graduate course at the University of California, receiving the degree of Juris Doctor in 1909. Admitted to the bar of California at Sacramento January 4, 1909. Commenced the practice of law in association with Henry A. Jacobs, in May, 1909, and continues to date.

**BENJAMIN J. BLOCH.**

Residence, 3012 Pine Street; office, 805 Kearney Street, San Francisco. Born April 7, 1878, in Baker City, Oregon. Son of Isaac and Jennie (Fox) Bloch. Moved to California in 1893. Attended the public schools of Baker City, Oregon, Wichita, Kansas, and Boise, Idaho, Hoitt's School, Burlingame, California, graduating in 1895. Attended



Stanford University, 1895-98, and Columbia Law School, New York, 1899-1902, when he received the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar in New York, July 8, 1902, and in California, August 12, of the same year. Assistant District Attorney, San Francisco, 1906-1910. Instructor San Francisco Evening Law School, 1909.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BLEDSOE.**

Residence, 750 D Street; office, Courthouse, San Bernardino. Born in San Bernardino, California, February 8, 1874. Son of Robert Emmett and Althea (Bottoms) Bledsoe. Married Katharine M. Shepler, December 25,

1899. Received his early education in the San Bernardino High School. Graduated from Stanford University in June, 1896, with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California, October, 1896, and commenced the practice of his profession under the firm name of Bledsoe & Bledsoe, which continued until 1901. Elected Judge of the Superior Court, San Bernardino County, in 1900, being re-elected in 1906, and continues to hold that office to date. Democrat.

**RUSH MAXWELL BLODGET.**

Residence, 844 Dryden Street, Glendale; office, 330-331 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born December 3, 1881, in Youngsville, Pennsylvania. Son of Spencer Langdon and Carra Myrtle (Belnap) Blodget. Moved to California in 1884. Married May 29, 1911, to Beryl Lorena French. Attended Bakersfield primary and grammar schools, and Kern County High School, graduating in 1899, and from the Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1907, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of this state at Los Angeles, July, 1907. Member of the firm of Watkins & Blodget since 1908. City Attorney of Huntington Beach, 1909-11. City Attorney of Stanton, 1911. Member of the National Guard for seven years. Member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, O. E. S., Rebecca, M. W. A., Acacia, and Delta Chi fraternities. Republican.



**HENRY GRATTAN BODKIN.**

Residence, 936 Hinton Avenue; office, 707 Equitable Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, March 20, 1887. Son of John J. and Marian (O'Brennan) Bodkin. Received his early education in the public schools of Los Angeles County and city and later attended St. Vincent's College, from which he graduated in June, 1906, with the degree of B. S. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, August 24, 1910. Commenced the practice of law in association with Joseph Scott, which connection continues to date. Member of Knights of Columbus. Republican.

**WILLIAM PATRICK BOLAND.**

Residence, 680 Carondelet Street; office, 512 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, California. Born in 1886 in San Francisco. Son of

Patrick and Annie (O'Sullivan) Boland. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and Fruitvale, Alameda High School and St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in June, 1909, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in June, 1909. Member of Sierra Club of San Francisco and Director of southern section of same. Republican.

#### CHESLEY KNIGHT BONESTELL.

Residence, 1126 M Street; office, Land Company Building, Fresno. Born July, 1855, in San Francisco. Son of Louis H. and Mary S. (Libbey) Bonestell. Married to Christine Mabel Burbridge. Received his early education at George Bates University School of



San Francisco, and McClure's Military Academy of Oakland. Later entered the University of California, graduating with the degree of B.A. in 1875, and receiving the degree of A.M. after taking course in Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar of California in 1882, and for two years thereafter was associated with the firm of Pringle & Hayne, and the two years following with the firm of Doyle, Barber & Scripture. Practiced in San Francisco from 1886 to 1909, during which period (1886-88) he was in partnership with Judge James F. Lewis, under the firm name of Lewis & Bonestell. Moved to Fresno County in 1910 and has continued in the active practice of his profession. Republican.

#### HENLEY C. BOOTH.

Residence, Berkeley; office, Flood Building, San Francisco. Born in Appleton City, Missouri, December 24, 1873. Son of Robert L.

and Maria J. (Belt) Booth. Moved to California in 1885. In October, 1904, married to Pearl Keith. Received his early education in Santa Barbara High School, graduating in 1890. Studied law in the office of B. F. Thomas, at Santa Barbara, from 1891 to 1895. Admitted to the bar by the California Supreme Court, in Los Angeles, April, 1895. City Attorney of Santa Barbara from 1900 to 1908. Entered General Law Department of Southern Pacific Railroad Company in San Francisco in 1910 under Wm. F. Herrin, which continues to date. Member of the Transportation Club. Republican.

#### LINDEN LEWIS BOONE.

Residence, 2570 1st Street; office, 401-402 Union Building, San Diego. Born in Pike County, Missouri, May 7, 1862. Son of Benjamin F. and Nancy Margaret (Eastin) Boone. Married to Martha Scott, daughter of Col. Chalmers Scott, in 1909. Received his early education in local colleges in Missouri, and later attended Christian University, receiving therefrom the degree of A.B.

Took post-academic course at the University of Virginia, and later took law course at St. Louis Law School. Admitted to the bar of Missouri, at Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1885, and moved to California the following year. In 1887 was appointed city justice for San Diego, and served for a period of about eighteen months. Since this time has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. Member American Bar Association. Attorney for the San Diego and Arizona Railway Company. Democrat.



#### SHELDON BORDEN.

Residence, 2328 South Hope Street; office, 429 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born November 10, 1858, at Alabama. Son of Joseph and Juliet E. (Rhodes) Borden. Moved to California in 1868. Married Margery Frances Burnett, February 2, 1886. Graduated from Hastings College of Law in 1884, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1884; United States District Court, September 12, 1887; United States Circuit Court, November 7, 1891. Member of Los Angeles County Bar Association, and Los Angeles Country Club. Democrat.



**WALTER BORDWELL.**

Residence, 2023 West 24th Street; office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born on a farm in Eckford Township, Calhoun County, Michigan. Son of Charles M. and Eliza (Ingersoll) Bordwell. Married Mary E. Willets July 18, 1883. Moved to California in January, 1889. After attending the public schools of Michigan, Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and some years in business pursuits, he read law in the office of Samuel J. Kilbourne, Lansing, Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, by the Supreme Court, October 11, 1888; to the bar of California early in 1889, and the federal courts the same year. Appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County by Governor Pardee in 1885, and in 1906 was elected for full term, continuing to date. Member of California and Union League clubs of Los Angeles, State and Los Angeles Bar Associations, Chamber of Commerce, and Municipal League. Republican.

**WILLIAM A. BOWDEN.**



Residence, 1028 The Alameda; office, Bank of San Jose Building, San Jose. Born in Cooperstown, New York, December 23, 1866. Son of Pierce and Catherine (Grace) Bowden. Moved to California in 1876. Married December 12, 1894, to Alice I. Hobbs. Educated in the public schools of San Jose and Santa Clara College.

Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, by the Supreme Court in August, 1886; United States District and Circuit Courts in June, 1894, in San Francisco, and admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in San Francisco, in 1896. Admitted to practice in Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C., December 19, 1902. Deputy County Clerk of the county of Santa Clara from 1888 until 1891. Member of the B. P. O. E. and Eagles fraternities and Young Men's Institute. Republican.

**J. W. BOURDETTE.**

Residence, Belmont, San Mateo County; office, Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, February 8, 1856. Educated in St. Ignatius College, San

Francisco, and graduated therefrom in 1872. Studied law in the office of W. C. Burnett. Admitted by the Supreme Court to the bar of California, at Sacramento, in 1890, prior to which time being Deputy County Clerk for ten years. Associated in the Law Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company from 1890 to 1893. In 1893 associated in the practice of his profession with Col. E. F. Preston, which continued until May, 1905, since which time he has practiced alone. Member of the Olympic Club, San Francisco Bar Association, and B. P. O. E. fraternity. Republican.

**E. C. BOWER.**

Residence, 1121 South Hope Street; office, 709 Union Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born October 18, 1849, in Cuthbert, Georgia. Son of Hon. Isaac E. and Adaline (Breedlove) Bower. Married October, 1879, to Harriet S. Daffin. Educated in the public schools of Georgia. Studied law in office of father in Bainbridge, Georgia.



Admitted to the bar of Georgia in December, 1868; California, 1886; and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Bainbridge, Georgia, where for two years he was in partnership with Byron Bower, later practicing law in Blakely, Georgia, for ten years. In 1886 moved to Los Angeles, where he continues the practice of his profession to date. Delegate to Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1876. Elected state senator for Georgia in 1877; Mayor of Blakely, Georgia, 1884. Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Los Angeles, 1894. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, Masonic and Moose fraternities. Democrat.

**JOHN J. BOWIE.**

Residence, 2111 Pacific Avenue; office, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, September 13, 1878. Son of Augusta J. and Elizabeth (Friedlander) Bowie. Attended Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, graduating therefrom in 1896 and from Hastings College of Law in 1900, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1900, and commenced the practice of his profession in association with the firm of Bishop & Wheeler. Entered into



partnership with Charles S. Wheeler, in January, 1912, under the firm name of Charles S. Wheeler and John F. Bowie, which continues to date. Member of the University Club and San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

#### LELAND S. BOWER.



Residence, 1121 South Hope Street; office, 709 Union Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born December 24, 1882, in Blakely, Georgia. Son of E. C. and Harriet (Daffin) Bower. Moved to California in 1886. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles, and graduated from University

of Southern California College of Law with degree of LL.B. in 1909. Admitted to the bar of California in 1909. Practiced his profession alone to date in Los Angeles. Member of the Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities and L. A. Athletic Club. Republican.

#### DON G. BOWKER.



Residence and office, Ventura. Born April 21, 1878, in Williams County, Ohio. Son of Homer G. and Belle (Bale) Bowker. Moved to California in 1899. Married May 20, 1909, to Ruth E. Blanchard. Educated in the public schools of Ohio and Ohio Wesleyan

University. Studied law in offices of Hon. Robert M. Clarke of Ventura. Admitted to the bar of California, 1903. Practiced law in Santa Paula for six months, when he moved to Ventura, where he continues the practice of law to date. Deputy County Clerk of Ventura County for two years. District Attorney of Ventura County since May, 1906. Member of Board of Education of Ventura, Masonic Order, Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias. Republican.

#### ABRAM BERT BOWMAN.

Residence, 1055 Ida Street; office, 208 McNece Building. San Diego. Born August 24, 1876, in Glidden, Iowa. Son of Samuel Thomas and Catherine (Lauck) Bowman. Married July 23, 1902, to Edith Davenport. Attended the public schools of Iowa and Missouri and graduated from the Indiana public schools in 1891.

Moved to California in August, 1902, and entered the University of Southern California, Law Department, graduating therefrom in June, 1905, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, June 21, 1905, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of this state. Commenced the practice of his profession alone in San Diego and continued until July 1, 1910, when he entered into partnership with E. E. Rodabaugh, practicing under the firm name of Bowman & Rodabaugh, which association continues to date, making a specialty in patent, copyright and trademark law. Member of the 3d Regiment, Illinois National Guard, for several years. Member of the San Diego Bar Association. Republican.

#### JAMES BOYER.

Residence, 878 59th Street, Oakland; office, 370-376 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born October 4, 1875, in Breckenridge, Minnesota. Son of James Davenport and Harriet Boyer. Moved to California in 1885. Married October 19, 1901, to Iona MacDonald. Received his early education in the grammar schools, and graduated from the Oakland High School in 1891. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, August, 1896. Practiced law in Visalia, Tulare County, from 1896 to 1899, when he moved to San Francisco, where he continues in the practice of his profession to date. Independent.



**DENIS EVARTS BOWMAN.**



Residence, 316 North Broadway; office, Mason Building, Los Angeles. Born November 10, 1871, in Sidney, Maine. Son of Frank and Augusta (Heath) Bowman. Moved to the state of California in 1910. Attended Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Maine; Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine; Colby College, Waterville,

Maine, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1893 and the degree of A.M. in 1896; later attending Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar of Maine in 1900 and to the bar of California in 1910, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced his profession alone to date. Principal of High School and Superintendent of Schools, Waterville, Maine. Latin Master of William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and of the University Club of Los Angeles. Delivers lectures and addresses on civic and educational topics. Author of "Course of Study for Common Schools."

**JAMES D. BOYER.**



Residence, 409 West 2d Street; office, 7th floor of California Building, Los Angeles. Born January 9, 1846, in Tompkins County,

New York. Son of Thomas and Sarah (Griffith) Boyer. Moved to California in 1876. Married August 7, 1871, to Harriet Hoffman. Educated in the public schools of New York and Michigan; Raisin Valley Seminary, Lenawee County, Michigan; Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York; Iowa Law School, Des Moines, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, June 9, 1868; Dakota, September 10, 1868; Minnesota, February 12, 1872; and California, April 14, 1878. Practiced law in San Bernardino as a member of the firm of Waters, Swain & Boyer. Later in partnership with James A. Gibson, under the firm name of Boyer & Gibson. Practiced law in San Francisco for several years, the last five of which was in partnership with his son, James H. Boyer, under the firm name of Boyer & Boyer. Engaged in the practice in Los Angeles to date. Private Co. "F," 12th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, December, 1861. Sergeant Co. "A," 11th Michigan Infantry, February, 1865. Brigadier General 1st Brigade, N. G. C., 1879-82. Member of K. of P., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Republican.

**CHARLES CALVIN BOYNTON.**

Residence, Alameda; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born July 13, 1874, in Rough and Ready, Nevada County, California. Son of John Calvin and Rose (Feistcorn) Boynton. Married June 11, 1899, to Florence Treadwell. Received his education in the public schools, Merced Academy, Oakland High School, University of California,



and Hastings Law College. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco in 1898, and in the federal and United States Supreme Courts. Became associated with Jas. F. Peck in 1900, and formed a partnership under the name of Peck & Boynton, in 1906, which association continued until the latter part of 1908, since which time he has practiced alone. Member of University of California Club and Commonwealth Club. Republican.

**NATHANIEL FORSYTH BRADLEY.**

Residence and office, Visalia. Born in Visalia, Tulare County, California, August 6, 1883. Son of Nathaniel O. and Virginia J. (Bequette) Bradley. Attended the grammar school at Visalia from 1892 to 1900; St.



Mary's College, Oakland, California, 1900 to 1903, receiving the degree of A.B., and the Stanford University Law School, from 1903 to 1907, receiving the degree of A.B. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, in February, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in Visalia, May 1, 1908, with his father, and continues to date. Democrat.

#### NATHANIEL O. BRADLEY.

Residence and office, Visalia. Born in Essex County, New York, December 6, 1845. Son of Nathaniel and Lucinda A. (Gibbs) Bradley. Married August 21, 1878, to Virginia J. Bequette. Attended the Fort Edward Institute, Ft. Edward, New York, from 1860 to 1865. Studied law in Troy, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, New York, September 27, 1867. Moved to California November 8, 1867. Formed partnership with his son, N. F. Bradley, in 1908, which continues to date. Democrat.

#### B. J. BRADNER.

Residence, 1195 West 28th Street; office, 810-811 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born at Plymouth, Michigan, February 9, 1874. Son of Joel G. and Antoinette (Johnson) Bradner. Moved to California December 14, 1904. Married December 20, 1909, to Mabelle L. Mack. Educated in the public schools of Ann Arbor. Graduated from the Law Department of University of Michigan in 1899 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1899; California, May, 1905. Member of Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.

#### JOHN FRANCIS BRADY.

Residence, 3861 22d Street; office, 515-517 Shreve Building, San Francisco. Born February 16, 1886, in San Francisco. Son of Michael and Mary (Rourke) Brady. Graduate of Lincoln Grammar School; Sacred Heart College, 1904, with degree of A. B.; St. Mary's College, Oakland, 1906, and with the degree of B.L. from University of California, 1909, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from St. Mary's College, 1911. Admitted to the bar, May 13, 1909. Opened office in partnership with Edwin G. Bath under firm name of Bath & Brady August 1, 1909, where he remains to date. Member of the Bar Association. Democrat.

#### MATHEW BRADY.

Residence, 1445 10th Avenue; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, April 1, 1875. Son of Thomas Francis and Elizabeth (Murray) Brady. Attended the public schools of San Francisco, and Hastings College of Law from 1896 to 1899,

when he received the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. President of the Municipal Civil Service Committee, 1907-9. Democrat.

#### ANDREW JAMES BRANAGAN.

Residence, 75 Parnassus Avenue; office, 1002-1032 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, California, October 19, 1883. Son of Christopher and Catherine E. (Ruddock) Branagan. Married in August, 1911, to Edna V. Raleigh. Attended the Mission High School and the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1907. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1909. Democrat.

#### HENRY U. BRANDENSTEIN.

Residence, Gough Street; office, 362 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born December 7, 1868, in San Francisco. Son of Joseph and Jane Brandenstein. Married January 2, 1905, to May Colman. Received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and later attended Harvard College and Harvard Law School, from which he graduated. Attended the University of California, and graduated in 1894 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1894, and has continued in the active practice of his profession alone to date. Member of the Board of Education in 1898; of the Board of Supervisors from 1900 to 1906, and of the Park Commission from 1909-10. In 1912 was appointed President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, which office he holds to date. Member of the Argonaut, Harvard, and Commonwealth clubs. Democrat.

#### WALTER SCOTT BRANN.

Residence, 1400 E 11th Street, Oakland; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco in 1869. Son of Lorin and Olive (Monroe) Brann. Married April 15, 1903, to Jessie Benton Hatheway. Received his early education in the public schools of California, and later attended the State University from 1889-93, receiving the degree of Ph.B., and the Hastings Law College from 1893-96, receiving the degree of LL.B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco in 1895, and to all state fed-





eral courts in 1904. Was in partnership with Robert M. Price, 1896-98, under the firm name of Price & Brann. Since then has been a member of the firms of Jordan, Treat & Brann, Jordan & Brann, and Jordan, Rowe & Brann, the latter partnership existing since 1906. Member of the faculty of the Hastings College of Law, 1906-9. Member of the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and the University Club of San Francisco. Republican.

**PETER A. BREEN.**

Residence, Mill Valley; office, 405-408 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in San Juan Bautista, San Benito County, California, September 23, 1874. Son of Patrick and Amelia (Anderson) Breen. Married Laura S. Lenhart, November 18, 1903. Attended public schools of San Juan Bautista until 1890; then entered Santa Clara College, graduating from there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895; and later Hastings Law College, with the degree of LL.B. in 1898. Studied law in the office of Delmas & Shortridge from 1895-98. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, May, 1898; United States District and Circuit Court, 1901; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 1907. Associated with Bert Schlesinger from 1904-07. Town Attorney of Mill Valley, California, 1906-11. Member of faculty of San Francisco Law School from September, 1911. Republican.

**CLARENCE D. BREEZE.**

Office, 709 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1879 in Illinois. Son of John M. and Virginia E. (Foutz) Breeze. Married Reta L. Green, 1911. Educated in the public schools of Utah. Studied law in office of his father. Admitted to the bar of California in 1912. Practiced for a number of years in Pioche, Nevada, until he moved to Los Angeles in 1912, where he continues the practice of law to date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**CYRIL H. BRETHERTON.**

Residence, 211 Arizona Street, Santa Monica; office, 631 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born near Liverpool, England, June 12, 1879. Son of Charles Edward and Elizabeth (da Costa) Bretherton. Moved to California, October 14, 1906. Married to Norah A. Keating, June 30, 1910. Educated at St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, England; Oxford University, 1899-1901, receiving the degree of B.A. in 1901, and M.A. and B.C.L. in 1906. Admitted to the bar of England in 1903. Practiced law in England from 1903 to 1906. Admitted to the California bar October 29, 1906, and in active practice in Los Angeles ever since.

**HERBERT FISK BRIGGS.**

Residence, 2140 Derby Street, Berkeley; office, 721-722 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Sacramento, California, March 16, 1866. Son of M. C. and Ellen (Green) Briggs. Married Sara M. Foster, August 6, 1892. Attended public schools of San Fran-



cisco and high school in Alameda, graduating in 1884. Attended Academy Northwestern University in 1885, and in 1889 received the degree of A.B. Entered the Boston University in 1889 and received the degree of S.T.B. therefrom in 1892, and the degree of A.M. from the Northwestern University in 1892. Attended the University of Berlin 1897-98. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco May 1, 1911, and to the Circuit Court of the United States August 7, 1911. Engaged in the practice of his profession alone to date. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

**E. W. BRITT.**

Residence, 2141 Adams Street; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born December 25, 1855, on a farm in Cass County, Missouri. Son of Jefferson W. and Margaret (Horn) Britt. Moved to California in April, 1878. Married to Henrietta C. Biggerstaff in 1883. Admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1878; California, the same year. Member of the firm of Hunsaker & Britt to the present time. Member of California Legislature for Lake County, 1885-86; California Supreme Court Commission, 1895-1900.

**WILLIAM I. BROBECK.**

Residence, Berkeley; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Rochester, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1869. Son of Henry

and Gertrude B. (Hendricks) Brobeck. Moved to California in 1875, and attended the public schools of Nevada City and San

Gale Safety Anglecock Co.; Vice-president Jonata Oil Co. Member of the Assembly of California, Session 1901, 72d District. Mem-



Francisco, later attending the Hastings College of Law, from which institution he graduated in 1892 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1892, and was appointed Assistant City and County Attorney of San Francisco in January, 1893, holding that office until January, 1906. Member of the firm of Morrison, Cope & Brobeck from May, 1906, until Judge Cope's decease in December, 1909, the firm name being changed to Morrison & Brobeck at that period. Formed partnership of the firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck, March, 1911, which partnership continues to date. Democrat.

#### HOWARD ANTHONY BROUGHTON.

Residence, 811 Ashbury Street, San Francisco; office, 616 Shreve Building. Born in Santa Cruz, California, October 6, 1863. Son of William Wallace and Amanda Elizabeth (Anthony) Broughton. Married Bessie Fowler Bulmore on January 22, 1911. Attended the Valencia Street Grammar School, and later attended and graduated from the Hastings College of Law, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1888. Admitted to the bar at Sacramento, November, 1887. Practiced law in Pomona, Los Angeles County from 1891 to 1905, when he moved to San Francisco, where he continues the practice of his profession. Engaged in various oil and mining enterprises. President California Manganese Company; President Purisima Hills Oil Co.; President



ber of the Senate 1905-9, 35th District, Los Angeles County. Author of the Broughton Franchise Law. Member of the Elks, Native Sons of the Golden West and of the Press Club, San Francisco. Republican.

#### EVERETT J. BROWN.

Residence, cor. Gilbert and John Streets; office, Courthouse, Oakland. Born in Yokohama, Japan, December 14, 1876. Son of John W. and Matilda (Delger) Brown. Moved to California in 1880. Married June 29, 1905, to Winifred L. Osborne. Entered Oakland Grammar School in 1883 and graduated in 1891; Oakland High School in 1891 and graduated in 1894; University of California in 1894, and in 1898 received the degree of Ph.B., and Hastings College of Law from 1898 to 1901, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, in San Francisco, in 1901. Associated with Victor H. Metcalf in the practice of law in Oakland from 1901 to 1903. Acted as Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County from 1903 to 1907. Elected District Attorney of Alameda County in November, 1906. Served as District Attorney from January, 1907, to September, 1908. Elected Judge of the Superior Court in November, 1908. Republican.

#### EDGAR KAPP BROWN.

Residence, 431 East Lake Avenue; office, 737 Consolidated Realty Building, Los An-

ges. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 23, 1886. Son of Joseph E. and Minnie Delta (Kapp) Brown. Moved to California in 1889 and received his education at the Los Angeles public and high schools, later entering the University of Southern California, receiving the degrees of A.B. and LL.B., and the degree of M.L. from Yale University in 1911. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, June 22, 1908, and continues in the practice of his profession, as junior member of the firm of Trask, Norton, and Brown, to date. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### HENRY BROWN.

Office, 605 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in Omaha, Nebraska. Son of I. and Rachel Brown. Moved to California in 1901. Educated in the public schools of Nebraska, Los Angeles High School, and University of Southern California, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in 1909. Member of the firm of Allen & Brown to date. Republican.

#### H. P. BROWN.



Residence and office, Hanford; born July 17, 1873, in Kings County, California. Son of Rev. Jesse and Ellen (Flannelly) Brown. Married February 26, 1902, to Metta C. Robinson. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from Hanford High School in 1896; from Hastings College of Law, May 17,

1899, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, May, 1899, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of California. Engaged in the general practice of law in Hanford, alone, to date. City Attorney of Hanford for several years. Member of Co. "I," 6th Reg., N. G. C., for three years; also of Masonic order; Scottish Rite, 32d°, Shriner, K. of P., I. O. O. F., Redmen, N. S. G. W., W. O. W., B. P. O. E., Eastern Star, and Kings County Bar Association. Republican.

#### HUGH WILSON BRUNK.

Residence, 1912 Haste Street; office, Berkeley National Bank Building, Berkeley. Born in Davis County, Iowa, October 28, 1866. Son of Amon and Mariah (Lunsford) Brunk. Married to Jennie Sellers in 1893. Educated in the county and high schools of Moulton, Iowa. Graduated from Richmond College (Law Department), Virginia, in 1900, having won debaters' and orators' honors, and with degree of B.L. Moved to California, 1903. Admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1900. Member of both Tennessee and Kentucky bars. Admitted to the bar of California in 1904, since which time he has practiced his profession in Alameda County, excepting from 1905 to 1906, when he practiced in Santa Rosa. Was Democratic candidate for Congress in 1906. Democrat.



#### JESSE W. BRYAN.

Residence, 2614 Laguna Street; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born June 10, 1874, in San Francisco. Received his education from the Santa Clara College and St. Ignatius College to 1894. Studied law in office of P. G. Galpin and Crittenden, Foote & Van Wycke of San Francisco until admitted to the bar of California, September, 1897. Commenced the practice of law in Salinas, Monterey County, associated with S. F. Geil, where he remained five years, when he removed to San Francisco. During that time he was Assistant District Attorney and special attorney for the Board of Supervisors, associate counsel for the Spreckels Sugar Company of Salinas, also for the S. P. Co. In 1903 formed partnership with Jno. T. Williams and Sterling Carr, under firm name of Williams, Bryan & Carr, which continued until 1906, since which time he has practiced alone. Democrat.

#### FRANK HENRY BUCK, JR.

Residence, 3633 Jackson Street; office, 318-320 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in Vacaville, California, in 1887. Son of Frank H. and Annie (Stevenson) Buck. Married April 18, 1911, to Zayda Zabriskie. Attended the Vacaville High School, and later the University of California, receiving the degree of B.L. in 1908, and the Harvard



Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1911. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, November 8, 1911.

#### FRANK BRYSON.



Residence, 1955 La Salle Avenue; office, 43 Court-house, Los Angeles. Born in Red Oak, Iowa, May 21, 1872. Son of John M. and Mary (Washam) Bryson. Married March 4, 1894, to Margaret Beaver. Educated in Professor Henderson's Private Academy, Los Angeles; private academy in San Gabriel, California, and Tabor

College, Tabor, Iowa. Moved to California in 1876. Admitted to bar of California in Los Angeles, January 19, 1909, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Elected Public Administrator for Los Angeles County in 1906, and continues to hold office to date. Member of Republican Club, Los Angeles Bar Association. Member of the Masonic order and Knights Templar; Shriner; Past Exalted Ruler B. P. O. E., No. 99, Los Angeles, California. Member of the Pioneer Society.

#### GEORGE H. BUCK.

Residence, Redwood City; office, Court-house, Redwood City. Born in Maine in 1847. During his early years had charge of Gorham's Seminary and Academy in Maine, and later studied law in the office of Woodbury & Ingalls, at Boston, Massachusetts. Admitted to the bar of Maine in 1871, and held the position of associate attorney of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad until 1874, when he resigned. Moved to California in 1874 and commenced the practice of his profession in Redwood City. Elected District Attorney of San Mateo County in 1882, and re-elected each term until 1890, when he was nominated and elected Superior Judge of San Mateo County, and has continued to and still holds that office.

#### ABRAHAM JAY BUCKLES.

Residence and office, Fairfield, California. Born in Muncie, Indiana, August 2, 1840.

Son of Thomas Newton and Rachel (Graham) Buckles. Married, December 5, 1865, to Louisa B. Conn. Received his early education in the common schools of Muncie, Indiana, completing same after the Civil War, in which he served as a private and color bearer in the 19th Regiment, and second lieutenant 20th Indiana Volunteers, for three years and eleven months, being relieved from



service May 15, 1865. Wounded four times; lost right leg March 25, 1865, front of Petersburg. Read law and was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1875. Moved to California shortly after admission. Elected District Attorney of Solano County in 1879, serving two terms. Admitted to the bar of California, before the Supreme Court, in 1884. Elected Superior Judge of Solano County in 1884, and continues to hold that office to date. Granted Medal of Honor by Congress for meritorious conduct at Battle of the Wilderness, Civil War. Member of Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., M. O. L. L., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. fraternities. Has been Grand Chancellor K. of P. and Deputy Commander G. A. R. Republican.

#### FRANKLIN PETTENGILL BULL.

Residence, 754 Devisadero Street; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Racine, Wisconsin, June 13, 1853. Son of George and R. (Pettengill) Bull. Married to Jessie A. Rightmire on January 16, 1890. Attended the public schools, at Racine, Wisconsin, from 1860 to 1870; Beloit College, from 1871 to 1873. From 1874 to 1875 was cashier for J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, and taught school in the

public schools of Wisconsin during 1873 and 1874. Attended the Brockport State Normal School from 1876 to 1878, moving to California in the latter year. Studied law in the office of D. M. Delmas in San Jose, and was managing clerk in that office from 1879 to

read law in the office of Dorn & Dorn and Booth & Barnett, of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California at San Fran-



1886, the office being located in San Francisco during the two latter years. Admitted to practice in the Superior Court, then District Court, in 1880; to the Supreme Court in 1884, and later to the United States District and Circuit Courts. Admitted to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1899. Since his admission he has practiced his profession in partnership under the following firm names: Bull & Cleary, Jordan & Bull, Crandale & Bull, and Bull & Whittenmeyer, and is now in partnership with H. E. Witherspoon, under the firm name of Franklin P. Bull and H. E. Witherspoon. Paymaster of the 1st Regiment of National Guards for two years. Was Republican candidate for Judge of Superior Court in 1909. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Knight Templars; also of the Press Club. Republican.

#### INGALL WILLIAM BULL.

Residence, 900 East 28th Street; office, 616 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born August 10, 1884, Kitsap County, Washington. Son of William and Inga Christina (Johnson) Bull. Received his education in the public schools of Washington and California, and



cisco in 1905, and continues in the active practice of his profession to date, specializing in corporation law. Member of the Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Independent.

#### ROBERT N. BULL.

Residence, Alhambra; office, 403-405 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born at Richmond, Indiana, September 8, 1852. Son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Staley) Bull. Married August 4, 1890, to Evangeline Sutton (deceased March 12, 1903). Educated in the public schools of Indiana and in National University, Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in 1873 with the degree of M.A. Studied law in Cincinnati, and admitted to the bar of that state in 1876. Practiced in that city three years. Admitted to the bar of California in 1883. Associated with Bicknell & White from 1883 to 1887; with Percy R. Wilson from 1887 to 1898. In 1893 elected to the California Assembly and again in 1895. Elected to State Senate in 1897. Member of California, University, Union League, and Sunset clubs, and of the Masonic bodies. Republican.

#### WILLIAM C. BURGESS.

Residence, 320 Jayne Avenue, Oakland; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in St. John, N. B., Canada, August 25, 1873. Son of Joshua C. and M. Helen (Noble) Burgess. Moved to California in 1884. Graduate of grammar schools in Contra Costa County in 1890; Mount

Tamalpais Military Academy in 1894. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1898. Practiced law in Placerville, Eldorado County, from 1900 to 1909. Moved to Oakland and later to San Francisco. Associated with R. N. Burgess Company as attorney and director from organization to date.

#### JAMES MARK BURKE.



Residence and office, Visalia. Born February 7, 1879, in Placer County, California. Son of Thomas and Margaret (McCarthy) Burke. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from University of California with degree of B. L. in 1908, and received degree of J. D. in 1910 from that institution.

Admitted to the bar of California, 1910. Practiced law in Oakland until February, 1911, when he moved to Visalia, where he continues to date. Deputy District Attorney of Tulare County, California, since 1911. Supervisor of United States Census of the 3d Congressional District of California, 1910. Member of Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E. and Phi Delta Phi. Republican.

#### CHARLES S. BURNELL.

Residence, 2280 West 28th Street; office, 300 B. F. Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Elko, Nevada, September 21, 1874. Son of F. M. and Anna Loraine (Hoogs) Smith. Adopted by stepfather, Martin Burnell, in 1887 and took his name. Moved to California in January 1875. Married March 23, 1907, to Blanche Iola Emery. Received his early education in the private schools in Sonoma and San Francisco. Graduated from the Trinity School, San Francisco in 1890; from the Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1895 with degree of A.B. Took post-graduate course in law at that University in 1895 and 1896. Admitted to the bar of California in January, 1897. Member of the Masonic order and the Fraternal Brotherhood, Metropolitan and Stanford clubs. Republican.

#### ALBERT GLENN BURNETT.

Residence, Santa Rosa; office, State Capitol, Sacramento. Born April 9, 1856, in

Oregon. Son of Glenn O. and Sarah M. (Rogers) Burnett. Married May 1, 1878, to Dora T. Hood. Moved to California in 1860. Received his early education in the public schools of California, later attending the Christian College, Santa Rosa. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, January, 1887. District Attorney of Sonoma County two terms—1888 to 1892; Judge of the Superior Court of same county two terms—1896 to 1906; Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Third District, from 1907 to date. Member of the Sutter Club of Sacramento. Republican.

#### JAMES K. BURNETT.

Residence, 143 Ward Street; office, 3-4 Bank of San Luis Obispo Building, San Luis Obispo. Born on January 24, 1862, in San Luis Obispo County, California. Son of Wesley and Mary (Kennedy) Burnett. Married on November 3, 1886, to Susie E. Ray. Attended Reed Street School, San Jose, in 1875, and the University of the Pacific from



1876 to 1877. Attended the University of Southern California, 1882-1885. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California in San Francisco, March 11, 1902, and to the United States Circuit Court in Los Angeles, March 1, 1909. Commenced the active practice of his profession in San Luis Obispo and continues to date. Member of Assembly, California legislature, from 1897 to 1901. Member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Republican.

#### SAMUEL T. BUSH.

Residence, 1317 Hyde Street; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Yokohama, Japan, December 23, 1879. Son of Isaac and Theresa (Blass) Bush. Moved to this state in 1880. Married February 16, 1902, to Rose Levy. Educated in the public and high schools of Oakland. Read law in the office of Frank J. Murphy. Admitted to the bar December 14, 1904, at San Francisco. Member of the San Francisco Commercial Club. Independent.



**LEWIS FRANCIS BYINGTON.**

Residence, 1412 Post Street; office, Call Building, San Francisco. Born in Downieville, Sierra County, California. Son of Lewis and Catherine (Freehill) Byington. Graduated from Santa Clara College in 1885, with the degree of B.S., and from Hastings



College of Law in 1889, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, in 1889. Served three terms as District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco—1900 to 1906; the first District Attorney under the new charter. During his office he prosecuted and secured conviction of many of the most important criminal cases in the history of San Francisco, including Cordelia Botkin for murder, and Martha Bowers for murder, which were both celebrated arsenical poison cases. Also prosecuted and convicted Leon Soeder, Sir Harry Westwood Cooper (forgery), the Nolan gang for robbery, and also the murderers of Police Officer Robinson. Elected Supervisor of the City and County of San Francisco in 1898. Member of National Geographical Society. Member of N. S. G. W. and B. P. O. E. Democrat.

**ANDREW ARTHUR CALDWELL.**

Residence, 549 East Julian Street; office, 26-31 Rea Building, San Jose. Born in San Jose, January 25, 1881. Son of Thomas Burney and Mary (Higginbotham) Caldwell. Attended the San Jose State Normal School, graduating in 1901, and the Stanford University, receiving the degree of B.L. in 1905. Admitted to the bar of California, by the Supreme Court, in December, 1904, and the United States District Court. Republican.

**BERTRAM LEWELLYN CADWALADER.**

Residence, 2440 Jackson Street; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born February 4, 1875, at Sacramento. Son of George and Eliza Maria (Bowen) Cadwalader. Received his education at Pensionnat Haccius, Laney, Switzerland; Lawrenceville School, from which he graduated in 1894; Yale University, from which he received the degree of A. B. 1898, and later attended Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, 1904. Secretary of Police Commission of San Francisco, 1900-5. Secretary of Department of Electricity of San Francisco, 1900-4. Secretary of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, 1905. Secretary of San Francisco Real Estate Board, 1905-8. Secretary of Civic League of San Francisco, 1907-8. Member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, Yale Chapter, Phi Delta Phi, Pomeroy Chapter and University, Burlingame, Olympic and Commonwealth clubs. Republican.



**JOSEPH W. CALLAHAN.**



Residence, 1627 South Flower Street; office, 412-418 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born July 30, 1863, in Richmond, Virginia. Son of Dennis and Delia (McManus) Callahan. Married in 1892 to Jane F. Keith (died in 1905); October, 1907, to Margaret Kierstead. Moved to California, October, 1907. Educated in the public schools of Virginia and Illinois. Graduated from Northwestern University in 1888, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1888; New Jersey, 1895, and California, 1908. Practiced law in Chicago until 1893, when he moved to Newark, New Jersey, where he was associated with the law firm of Coult & Howell for three years and was in partnership with Neilson Abeel under

firm name of Abeel & Callahan for one year. In 1907 moved to Los Angeles, where he continues alone to date. Republican.

#### JOHN TYLER CAMPBELL.

Residence and office, Santa Rosa. Born September 9, 1843, in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri, and served as city attorney and prosecuting attorney of that city. Moved to California in



1874 and commenced the practice of his profession in Santa Rosa, where he continues in the active practice of his profession to date. Served in the foreign service in China and Australia under President Cleveland's administration. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Knight Templar.

#### JOSEPH CLAYBAUGH CAMPBELL.

Residence, 1925 Gough Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Oxford, Ohio, October 31, 1852. Son of John Alexander and Ellen (Claybaugh) Campbell. Moved to the state of California in 1876. Received his early education under the tutelage of his mother, and later read law with his uncle, Joseph Claybaugh, at Frankfort, Indiana. Admitted to the bar of Indiana in January, 1874, and to the bar of California in 1876. Commenced the practice of the profession at Stockton, California, continuing there until 1889, when he came to San Francisco, and formed the firm of Reddy, Campbell and Metson, which continued until the death of Mr. Patrick Reddy, in 1900. The firm of Campbell, Metson, Drew, Oatman & Mackenzie was then formed and continued until October 1, 1910, since which time he has

practiced alone. Elected District Attorney of San Joaquin County in 1877, in which office he continued for eight years. Member of the Bohemian Club, San Francisco Bar Association and of the Masonic Fraternity.

#### KEMPER B. CAMPBELL.

Residence, 1216 Crown Hill Avenue; office, 810 California Building, Los Angeles. Born July 5, 1881, in Adel, Dallas County, Iowa. Son of Dr. Solon B. and Carrie (Otter-



man) Campbell. Attended public schools and high school at Adel, Iowa. Moved to California, 1893, and attended and graduated from the high school at Pomona, California, in 1899. In 1900 graduated from Williams' Business College, and later from the Brownberger Home School, at Los Angeles. Engaged in commercial pursuits until 1904, when he entered the Law Department of the University of Southern California and graduated therefrom in 1907, receiving the alumni gold medal for scholarship, and the degree of LL.B. In 1909 received the further degree of Master of Laws. Instructor and lecturer on real property since 1910, and since 1908 instructor on torts and damages. Presiding judge of the practice court. Was elected President of the Alumni of the U. S. C., College of Law, Los Angeles, the same year. Admitted to the bar of California, 1907, and at the same time United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles and continues alone to date. Secretary and campaign manager for Los Angeles County Lincoln-Roosevelt League, 1910. Vice-president of the Metropolitan Club. Secretary of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League. Member of the City and Gamut



Clubs, Los Angeles and California Bar Associations. Member of the Knights of Pythias and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Republican.

**ROSS CAMPBELL.**

Residence, 436 Humboldt Street; office, Santa Rosa Bank Building, Santa Rosa. Born November 23, 1870, in Kansas City, Missouri. Son of John Tyler and Mary Jane (Reed) Campbell. Married, March, 1900, to Grace Daggett. Moved to California in 1875, and was educated in the Santa Rosa Grammar and High Schools. Attended Pacific Methodist College, and studied law in Harvard University Law School. Admitted to the bar of California, before the Supreme Court, in 1892. Commenced the practice of his profession in Santa Rosa. Elected City Attorney of Santa Rosa in 1904. Republican.

**WALTER McNUTT CAMPBELL.**

Residence, 123 South Almansor Street, Alhambra; office 921 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, June 14, 1871. Son of Robert Dunbar and Mary Catherine (Johnson) Campbell. Married August 12, 1896, to Mary Elizabeth

bell, Holt & Campbell, 1896 to 1901. Moved to Redlands, California, December, 1901, and formed partnership with Henry B. Ely, which continued until 1907, when he removed to Los Angeles. In 1908 formed partnership with Peyton H. Moore, which continues to date. Member of the National Geographical Society, American Conservation Association. Member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, and Federation Club, Los Angeles Bar Association, Masonic bodies, Knight Templar, Shriner. Democrat.

**WILLIAM M. CANNON.**

Residence, 42 Castro Street; office, Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco. Born in Tuolumne County, California, April 11, 1866. Educated in the common schools of California. Admitted to the bar of California in 1890, and commenced the practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Clement, Cannon, Kine & Stradley. Since the dissolution of that partnership he has practiced alone. Attorney for the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad, United Railroads, and other corporations. Member of the Masonic fraternity, and Transportation Club.

**EUGENE E. CAPPS.**



Bowmer, of Kentucky. Attended public schools of West Virginia, including Marshall College, and studied law for one session at University of Virginia. Admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1894; California, 1901, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of his profession at Ashland, Kentucky, and continued for two years. Moved to Huntington, West Virginia, where he practiced in partnership with C. W. Campbell and John H. Holt, under the firm name of Camp-

bell, Holt & Campbell, 1896 to 1901. Moved to Redlands, California, December, 1901, and formed partnership with Henry B. Ely, which continued until 1907, when he removed to Los Angeles. In 1908 formed partnership with Peyton H. Moore, which continues to date. Member of the National Geographical Society, American Conservation Association. Member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, and Federation Club, Los Angeles Bar Association, Masonic bodies, Knight Templar, Shriner. Democrat.



President of San Diego Board of Education two terms. Delegate from California to Democratic National Convention in Denver in 1908. Member of Committee of Rules and Order of that convention. Chairman Democratic County Committee of San Diego County. Member of National and State Central Democratic Finance Committees, Masonic order, K. of P., Sons of Veterans and F. O. E. Lieutenant Co. "D," 1st Regiment, N. G. C., for several years. Democrat.

#### HERSCHEL L. CARNAHAN.

Residence, 1471 Orange Grove Avenue; office, 403-406 First National Bank Building, Riverside. Born August 31, 1878, in Aledo, Mercer County, Illinois. Son of Porter M. and Jennie (McCrory) Carnahan. Married November 29, 1906, to Hattie Nelmer. Educated in the grammar schools of Illinois and Nebraska, and in the high school, Viola, Illinois. Completed his education in Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois. Moved to California in 1896. Read law in the office of William Collier, of Riverside. Admitted to the bar of California in 1900, in Los Angeles, and later to practice in all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Also admitted to various federal courts in this circuit. Commenced the active practice of his profession in partnership with William Collier, with whom he practiced until 1908, when another member entered the firm in the person of Hugh H. Craig, and practice continued until April, 1911, under the firm name of Collier, Carnahan & Craig. Since the dissolution of this partnership he has continued the practice of his profession alone to date. Attorney for many of the largest corporations of his county. Director of Riverside Public Library, eight years. President of library board, four years. Trustee of County Law Library, for the past eight years. Chairman of Republican County Central Committee to date. Republican.

#### GEORGE W. CAREY.

Residence, 1216 West 26th Street; office, 238 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born in Owensboro, Kentucky, May 16, 1836. Son of George W. and E. (Gabberd) Carey. Married June 2, 1867, to Mary A. McKinley. Early education obtained in the public schools of Indiana; later a student in Booneville Seminary and Asbury (now De Pauw) University, 1858-59. Admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1867; Kansas, 1872; California, 1898. Associated with H. A. Pierce in Los Angeles from 1898 to 1903, since which time he has been practicing alone. Captain of Company "D," 5th Indiana Infantry, from 1861 to 1865. Treasurer of Spencer County, Indiana, 1868-69. County Judge of Shawnee County, Kansas, 1878-82. Republican.

#### MAURICE RICHARD CAREY.

Residence, 1445 Shrader Street; office, 421-423 First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Mendocino City, California, September 22, 1877. Son of Maurice and Mary (Brickley) Carey. Married December 25, 1903, to Emma J. Haas. Attended grammar schools in Mendocino City, Cleone and Fort Bragg, Mendocino County, California, graduating from the latter institution in 1893. Thereafter principal of the Caspar Grammar School, Mendocino County, and subsequently became principal of the Alameda Night School, Alameda, California. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, May, 1903, and since that date has been in the active practice of his profession.

#### E. D. CAROTHERS.

Residence, Mountain View; office, Bank of San Jose Building, San Jose. Born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1872. Son of James and Elizabeth (Burns) Carothers. Married in 1897 to Emma May Zillafro. Moved to California in 1901. Attended the common schools of Pennsylvania; Eldersville Academy; Edinboro State Normal School, Pennsylvania; Clarion State Normal School, Pennsylvania; Indiana State University, and Stanford University. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, June, 1904. Republican.

#### THOMAS LANGLEY CAROTHERS.



Residence and office, Ukiah, California. Born September 26, 1842, in Illinois. Son of James H. and Margaret (Barnes) Carothers. Married July 7, 1897, to Isabelle Reeves. Educated in public schools of his native state until 1853, in which year he moved to Cali-

foria, attending public and high schools of that state, at Sacramento, where he remained until 1862. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court, October, 1863, in Sacramento. Served as Deputy District Attorney for Sonoma County from 1864 to 1866; District Attorney for Mendocino County, 1874 to 1876. Nominee of Republican party for Congress in 1884. Presidential elector in 1886. Elected Mayor of Ukiah, in which office he has served for several years, and which continues to date. Appointed Referee in Bankruptcy in 1898 and holds said office to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, and Knight Templar. Republican.

**SAMUEL LEAS CARPENTER.**

Residence, 1523 West 28th Street; office, 315-317 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born February 7, 1856, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Son of J. Murry and Ellen (McFadden) Carpenter. Married July 13, 1886, to Grace Boyd. Received his primary education in the public country schools of his native state, and at Laird Institute, a private school at Murrys ville, Pennsylvania. Studied law in the office of Frank Tilford, Denver, Colorado, in 1881. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Colorado, April 12, 1883. Practiced his profession for two years in Onray, Colorado. In 1886 was appointed Deputy District Attorney of Arapahoe County, which office he held until January, 1889, when partnership was formed with Mr. Rhodes, which continued until 1890. Associated with the firm of Sullivan & May until September, 1891, when partnership was formed with Earl B. Coe and E. L. Freeman until 1895, when he commenced practice alone. In 1899 was appointed Assistant City Attorney, under J. M. Ellis, resigning September, 1900. District Judge of Arapahoe County, Colorado, from 1901 to 1907. Removed to Goldfield, Nevada, in 1907, where partnership was formed with Charles C. Stanley, which continued two years, when the firm was dissolved. Moved to California in 1910, and continues to practice in Los Angeles to date. Associated with E. J. Fleming since February 1, 1912. Member of W. O. W. Democrat.

**STERLING DOUGLAS CARR.**

Residence, Oakland; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in California, November 25, 1876. Son of John S. and Florida (Nichols) Carr. Received his education at the Belmont School, University of California and the Columbia Law School. Admitted to the bar of California, by the Supreme Court, in San Francisco, in 1900. Member of the Commonwealth and Holluschickie clubs.

**WILLIAM J. CARRAGHAR.**

Residence, 2530½ L Street; office, Nicolaus Building, Sacramento. Born July 12, 1886, in Sacramento, California. Son of Edward J. and Mary (Lydon) Carraghar. Married October 19, 1907, to Irma M. Scott. Attended the public schools of Sacramento, and



later attended the Christian Brothers College. Entered St. Mary's College in Oakland, graduating therefrom June, 1907. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento before the Appellate Court, July 2, 1909, and immediately entered upon active practice of his profession alone, which continues to date. Attorney for several business houses of Sacramento. Member of Knights of Columbus fraternity; also of University Club of Sacramento. Democrat.

**JOHN E. CARSON.**

Residence, 1212 Lyndon Street, South Pasadena; office, 511 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Miami County, Ohio, November 6, 1867. Son of Liberty B. and Clara J. (Prugh) Carson. Moved to California in November, 1903. Married June 11, 1895, to Anna L. Service. Educated in the public schools of Ohio and Northwestern Ohio University. Graduated from the Law Department of the Cincinnati College in 1894, with degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of Ohio, May 31, 1894; California, January 15, 1904; Supreme Court of the United States, October 9, 1911. Republican.

**GEORGE S. CARTER.**

Residence, Pasadena Athletic Club; office, Stanton Building, Pasadena. Born August 27, 1880, in Marysville, Kansas. Son of



Jerome and Ella J. (Bark) Carter. Moved to California April 2, 1911. Educated in the University of Kansas, from which insti-



tution he graduated in 1905 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Kansas, Oklahoma and California. Commenced the practice of law in Shawnee, from 1905 to 1906, as member of the firm of Carter & Morgan, after which partnership he became associated with Harry M. Ticknor, under the firm name of Ticknor & Carter, until November, 1907, when he was elected Municipal Judge of Shawnee, which office he resigned in September, 1908, when he moved to Perry, Oklahoma, and formed partnership with Thomas H. Doyle, under the firm name of Doyle & Carter. Member of the firm of Ticknor & Carter to the present time. Member of B. P. O. E., Masonic order, K. of P., and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM E. CASHMAN.



Residence, 906 Pine Street; office, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco. Born in Knight's Ferry, California, November 1, 1868. Son of Martin and Mary (O'Brien) Cashman. Married Rose Helen Brandon, July 17, 1907. Educated in the public schools of Stanislaus County. Attended Anderson Academy and Peralta Hall, Berkeley. Special student at the University

of California, 1898 to 1900. Admitted to the bar of California, June 12, 1901. Associated with the firm of Bigelow & Dorsey from 1901 to September, 1905, since which date he has been associated with J. W. Dorsey. Member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Commonwealth Club.

#### GEORGE PETER CARY.

Residence, Pasadena; office, 508-512 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pasadena. Born June 11, 1864, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Son of John W. and Isabel (Brinkerhoff) Cary. Married in 1909 to Florence Ross. Graduated from the University of Michigan, with degree of Ph. B., in 1887. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1890; Illinois, 1891; California, 1905, and to the United States Supreme Court, 1898. In 1912 formed partnership with Wilson H. Soale, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic bodies. Democrat.

#### THOMAS V. CASSIDY.

Residence, Huntington Park; office, City Hall, Watts, Los Angeles County, California. Born January 14, 1882, in Denver, Colorado.



Son of Thomas and Mary (Henry) Cassidy. Moved to California in 1898. Married August 1, 1911, to Amelia Catherine Wilson. Educated in the public schools of Colorado. Studied law in the offices of Grant R. Bennett, Fred J. Spring and Thorpe & Hanna, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911. Clerk in Los Angeles post-office for two years. Justice of the Peace of



San Antonio Township, Los Angeles County, since January, 1911. Police Judge of Huntington Park, since April, 1912. Member of K. of P., F. O. E. and Fraternal Brotherhood fraternities. Republican.

#### CHARLES M. CASSIN.

Residence, Santa Cruz; office, Leonard Block, Santa Cruz. Born in San Francisco, January 10, 1868. Son of Michael and Annie (Daly) Cassin. Married August 24, 1896, to Catherine Josephine Murphy. Attended the public schools of California and later Santa



Clara College, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1888, and the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1891. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1891 and to the bar of California in 1892, since which time has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Santa Cruz. City Attorney of Santa Cruz, 1893-94. Member of the N. S. G. W. and B. P. O. E. fraternities. First president of Santa Cruz County Bar Association. Democrat.

#### FRANK A. CATTERN.

Residence, 415 Oaklawn Avenue, South Pasadena; office, 401 Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles. Born July 30, 1868, in Monroe County, Iowa. Son of Joseph A. and Minerva (McClain) Cattern. Married to Clara Newton September 30, 1895. Attended Monmouth, Illinois, College, 1884-85, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, from whence he graduated in 1889 with the degree of A. B. Attended the Boston University, Law School, in 1893, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1893. Moved to California in 1893 and was admitted to the

bar of this state immediately upon arrival and commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, which continued until 1894, when he removed to Los Angeles, where he continues in the practice alone to date. Member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Republican.

#### ALTON MORRILL CATES.

Residence, Fillmore, Ventura County, California; office, 518 Bradbury Block, Los Angeles. Born in East Vassalboro, Maine, June 13, 1872. Son of Charles Bunker and Margaret Buffum (Barker) Cates. Moved to the state of California in 1894. Graduated from the Friends' School, of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1889; from the University of Minnesota in 1894, receiving the degree of A. B. Attended the University of Minnesota Law Department for one year. Admitted to the bar by Supreme Court of California in 1896, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles and continues alone to date. Member executive committee of County and City Committees for a number of years. Specializes in mining law. Member of the University Club of Los Angeles. Republican.



#### HARRY CRISPELL CATLIN.



Residence, 1036 Polk Street; office, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born April 11, 1875, in Sacramento, California. Son of Amos P. and Ruth Anne Conyngham Butler (Donaldson) Catlin. Married Marie Sellar Dixon, November 10, 1909. Received his early education in the public schools of California, graduating from the

Sacramento High School in 1892. From 1894-96 attended the University of California, and one year at the Hastings College of Law.

studied law in the office of Rodgers & Patterson in 1897, and with A. P. Catlin until his admission to the bar of California in June, 1900, when he became associated with his father in the practice of his profession in Sacramento, which continued until the latter part of 1900, when he removed to San Francisco. For a period was engaged in the mining industry in Arizona and Nevada, later returning to San Francisco, where he was on the editorial staff of the San Francisco "Chronicle" from 1907-9. In June of that year he formed partnership with John C. Catlin, under the firm name of Catlin & Catlin, which continues to date. Member of Zeta Psi fraternity. Republican.

#### JOHN CONYNGHAM CATLIN.



Residence, San Francisco; office, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in Sacramento, California, March 12, 1871. Son of Amos P. and Ruth Anne Conyngham Butler (Donaldson) Catlin. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, July, 1892. Commenced the practice of law in Sacramento, continuing there until 1899, practicing

first alone, then as junior member of the firm of Catlin, Shinn & Catlin, from 1896-99. Member of the firm of Thornton, Catlin, & Burrows, the senior member being John T. Thornton, in general practice at Nome, Alaska. Is now practicing in San Francisco and is senior member of the firm of Catlin & Catlin, the junior member being his brother, Harry C. Catlin. The firm practice is largely in the United States courts. The father of Mr. Catlin was the late Judge A. P. Catlin, of Sacramento, one of the famous pioneer lawyers. Father and sons have practiced in the state continuously since early in 1849. Republican.

#### WILLIAM PETER CAUBU.

Residence, 1013 Leavenworth Street; office, Grant Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco on November 4, 1881. Son of Peter and Isabelle (Thompson) Caubu. Attended the South San Francisco Grammar School and graduated from the Lowell High School in 1899. In 1903 he graduated from the University of California with the degree of B. A., and in 1905 from Hastings Law College with the degree of LL. B. Was ad-

mitted to the bar in May, 1905. Associated with Stafford & Stafford to date. Military Captain of the University of California



Cadets. Since 1907 Lieutenant of 1st Division of the Naval Militia of California. Assistant District Attorney under C. M. Fickert. A member of the Olympic and Army and Navy Clubs, Masons, Foresters of America, and Grand Trustee of Native Sons of the Golden West. Republican.

#### MARCEL E. CERF.

Residence, 2446 Vallejo Street; office, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco. Born April 2, 1877, in San Luis Obispo, California. Son of Ernest and Bobbette Cerf. Married May 5, 1909, to Katherine Agnew Martin. Received his early education in the public schools in San Luis Obispo County and graduated from the Uni-

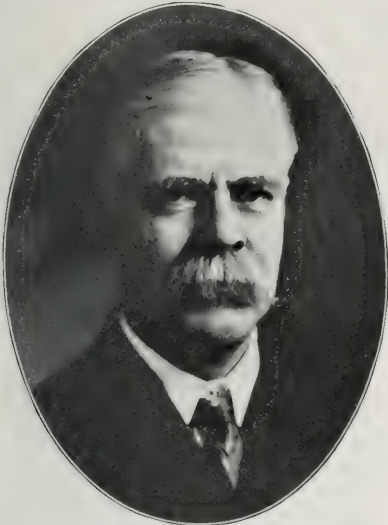
versity of California with the degree of Ph. B. in 1897. Later attended the Hastings College of Law and received the degree of LL. B. in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, May, 1900, and commenced the active practice of his profession and continues to date practicing alone. Democrat.





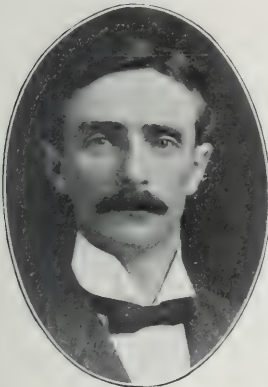
**WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.**

Residence, San Francisco; office 747 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born October 3, 1855, in Columbia, Tuolumne County, California. Son of Charles H. and Susan G. (Wilson) Chamberlain. Married December 4, 1876, to Geraldine M. Preston. Received



early education in the public schools of this state, later attending McClure's Military Academy, Oakland. Entered the University of California and graduated therefrom in 1876 with the degree of Ph.B. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, June 13, 1900, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession alone, making a specialty of corporation law and on matters requiring special and thorough investigation. In 1889 was appointed National Bank Examiner, and continued until 1893. Member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Republican.

**CLAUDE L. CHAMBERS.**



Residence, 4421 Columbia Street; office, 324-326 McNeece Building, San Diego. Born September 8, 1876, in Alpine, Michigan. Son of Elmer A. and Mary A. (Kellogg) Chambers. Married April 16, 1899, to Blanche E. Letts. Moved to California, 1907. Educated in the district schools of Kent County, Michigan. Graduated from

high school, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Stud-

ied law in offices of Umlor & Loranger, Traverse City, Michigan, and Crouch & Crouch, Los Angeles. Graduated from American Correspondence School of Law, May 23, 1910. Admitted to the bar of California in 1910, and commenced the practice in San Diego. In May, 1911, became associated with Crouch & Crouch, which continues to date. Specializes in personal injury cases and land titles. Member of Masonic order; Shriner; Knight Templar.

**JOSEPH FLEISCHMAN CHAMBERS.**

Residence, 1319 Constance Street; office, Department 1, Police Court, Los Angeles. Born April 3, 1862, in Clinton County, Illinois. Son of Samuel and Lucy Mandeville (Dodge) Chambers. Moved to California in August, 1884. Married in 1891 to Euphenie J. Moffet. Received early education in the district schools of Illinois; graded school at Huey, Clinton County, Illinois, and State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Admitted to the bar of California, October, 1890. Previous to admission and for two years following was clerk in the City Justice Court of Los Angeles, when he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1894 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, holding that office until 1896, when he became City Justice and Judge of the Los Angeles Police Court, which office he holds to date. Member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of the World. Republican.

**WILLIAM CHAMBERS.**

Residence, 1801 Oxford Avenue; office, 448 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in the vicinity of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, January 23, 1862. Son of Thomas Stuart and Jessie Dow (McAuslan) Chambers. Moved to the state of California in 1886. Received his education in the public schools of Ontario, Canada, and later attended the Kingston Collegiate Institution at Kingston, Canada. Graduated from Queen's University, Canada, in 1883, with the degree of B. A. Studied law in Ontario, Canada, and in 1886 was admitted to practice law in Ontario, Canada, receiving from the Law Society of Upper Canada the degree of Barrister at Law. Admitted to the bar of California in 1887, since which time he has been engaged in general practice of law in Los Angeles. Member of Masonic order. Republican.

**HARRY A. CHAMBERLIN.**

Residence, 1714 West Jefferson Street; office, 810-811 Security Building, Los Angeles, California. Born February 19, 1890, in Fresno, California. Son of Henry E. and Emma (Cook) Chamberlin. Received his education at the public schools of Fresno and Los Angeles, and later attended the Law



Department of the University of Southern California. Engaged in newspaper work for a period of five years, prior to his admission to the bar of this state on September 28, 1911, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of California, and to the United States Land Office. Practices law in Los Angeles alone to date. Member of the South Coast Yacht Club and of the Delta Chi Legal fraternity.

#### JEFF. PAUL CHANDLER.



Residence, 639 West 28th Street; office, 411 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in St. Joseph, Missouri, January 6, 1873. Son of Jefferson and Katherine (O'Toole) Chandler. Moved to the state of California in 1895. Married to Elizabeth Shankland June 1, 1904. Attended the public schools in St. Louis, Mis-

souri, and Washington, D. C., then entering the preparatory department of Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. Attended Princeton University, graduating in 1893, with degree of A. B., then attending Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, in April, 1895. Practiced alone until 1904, when he formed a partnership with J. H. Shankland, under the firm name of Shankland & Chandler, which continues to date. Member of the California Club and Los Angeles Country Club. Democrat.

#### EDGAR CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Residence, Corte Madera, Marin County; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born February 14, 1857, in Chicago, Illinois. Son of Charles D. and Cynthia (Palmer) Chapman. Moved to California October 31, 1869. Married Victoria A. Card, January 4, 1888. Received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and later studied law with his brother, M. C.



Chapman, and Welles Whitmore of Oakland. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, August 16, 1886, United States Circuit and District Courts in 1890, and by the United States Supreme Court, January 11, 1904. Practiced law continuously by himself since admission to the bar. Chairman Republican County Central Committee of Alameda County, 1890-94. Member of the Unitarian Club. Republican.

#### I. F. CHAPMAN.

Residence, Oakland; office, 617 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Thomastown, Maine, March 29, 1871. Son of James F. and Olive R. (Levensaler) Chapman. Married August 23, 1903, to Bessie Hobart. Moved to Oakland, California, in 1874, and



educated in the public schools of Oakland. Studied law in the office of Hilborn & Hall, of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California, May 4, 1891, and continued his association with the above firm until 1893. Since that period has been in the active practice of his profession alone. Democrat.

#### LAURENS MAX CHAPMAN.

Residence, 2411 Sunset Boulevard; office, 321 B. F. Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, California, August 27, 1885. Son of John Slater and Jennie Sherrill (Ward) Chapman. Married Marjorie Deming Smith, October 7, 1908. Early education received in the public schools of Los Angeles. Attended Pomona (Cal.) College until 1902; from 1905 to 1908 the University of Virginia, graduating the latter year with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of California July 20, 1908, by the District Court of Appeal for the Second District, and in

May, 1912, to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. April 1, 1911, formed partnership with Oscar A. Trippet, Ward Chapman and John E. Biby, under firm name of Trippet, Chapman & Biby, which continues to date, engaging in general practice. Member of Sigma Chi and Pi Delta Kappa fraternities and of the State Bar Association. Democrat.

**MELVIN CANFIELD CHAPMAN.**

Residence, 57 Santa Clara Avenue; office, 611 Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland. Born September 5, 1850, in Westfield, Illinois. Son of Charles D. and Cynthia (Palmer) Chapman. Married December 21, 1887, to Lillian M. Childs (deceased). Re-



ceived his education in the public schools of Chicago and moved to California in October, 1869, and was admitted to the bar of this state in Sacramento on October, 1884. Commenced the active practice of his profession in partnership with Rosco Havens, practicing under the firm name of Chapman & Havens. This partnership was of short duration, and he continued in the practice of his profession alone until June 1, 1910, when he entered into partnership with Eugene E. Trefethen, practicing under the firm name of Chapman & Trefethen, which continues to date. Member of the California legislature in 1889 and elected Mayor of Oakland in 1891. President of the Oakland Bar Association. Republican.

**WARD CHAPMAN.**

Residence, 354 North Soto Street; office, 321 Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Susanville, Lassen County, California, January 13, 1875. Son of John S. and Jennie

Sherrill (Ward) Chapman. Married Katherine Miles, May 1, 1900. Received his education in the public schools of Los Angeles. Studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in April, 1898. Associated with his father, John S. Chapman, until the latter's death, in June, 1908. Practiced alone until April, 1911, when he formed partnership with Oscar A. Trippet, John E. Biby and L. M. Chapman, under the firm name of Trippet, Chapman & Biby, which continues to date. Member of the California and Los Angeles Athletic clubs, and of the Masonic fraternity. Democrat.

**CHARLES WHEELER CHASE.**

Residence, 1919 West 7th Street; office, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Born in Rochester, New York, May 12, 1862. Son of Harvey James and Delia Rachael (Wheeler) Chase. Married Fannie Forrester May 12, 1887. Received his education in the common schools of Rochester, New York. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, October, 1890. Practiced law in Los Angeles, in partnership under the following firm names: James & Chase; Lee, Scott, Bailey & Chase, January 1, 1902, to November 30, 1906; Lee, Scott & Chase, to September 3, 1907; Lee & Chase, July 1, 1909; Lee, Chase, Overton & Valentine, December 31, 1910, and Chase, Overton & Lyman to date. Member of the California Club and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**RALPH ARTHUR CHASE.**

Residence, 939 Harvard Boulevard; office, 426 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born July 10, 1880, in Lowell, Massachusetts. Son of Fred George and Margaret (Cunningham) Chase. Moved to California in 1890. Married December 21, 1908, to Laura M. Preston. Received his early education in the public schools of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Los Angeles, California. Graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1898, and the University of Southern California, Law School, in June, 1908, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California January 21, 1908. Member of the Masonic order. Republican.

**JOHN MARSHAL CHATTERSON.**

Residence, 3588 2d Street; office, 407 Union Building, Los Angeles. Born September 25, 1860, in Brant County, Ontario, Canada. Son of Robert and Elmyra Marshall (Cook) Chatterson. Married March 3, 1887, to Ida Cragg, of Louisville, Kentucky. Educated in the public schools of Ontario, Canada. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1881; Kentucky, 1881; California, 1911. From 1895 to 1908





in partnership with Hon. Asher G. Caruth and Samuel Blitz, under the firm name of Caruth, Chatterson & Blitz. From 1908 to 1911, when he moved to San Diego, in partnership with Samuel S. Blitz, under the firm name of Chatterson & Blitz. Engaged in practice alone in San Diego to date. Specializes in insurance and fraternal law. Special Judge of Circuit Court of Louisville, Kentucky. Police Judge of Louisville for a period. President of Louisville Board of Education for several years. Member of B. P. O. E., Masonic order, Order of Panama and San Diego Chamber of Commerce. Democrat.

#### ESTANISLAO V. CHAVEZ.



Residence, 3534 Marathon Avenue; office, 404 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born

June 15, 1862, in Socorro, New Mexico. Son of J. M. and Lucasita (Torres) Chavez. Educated in the public schools of New Mexico, and St. Michael's College, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Studied law in offices of Judge Ira E. Leonard, Socorro, New Mexico. Admitted to the bar of New Mexico, 1893; United States Supreme Court, 1902, and California, 1907. Practiced law in Socorro, New Mexico, in partnership with H. M. Dougherty, under the firm name of Chavez & Dougherty. In 1906 moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he later formed partnership with A. A. Sedillo, under firm name of Chavez & Sedillo, which continued until he moved to Los Angeles in 1909, where he continues the general practice of law to date. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, 1892, and St. Louis, 1904. Member of the legislature of New Mexico, 1887. Probate Clerk, Socorro Co., New Mexico, for four years before admission to the bar. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM ATWELL CHENEY.

Residence, 1048 South Hill Street; office, 645 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 18, 1848. Son of Benjamin F. and Martha (Whitney) Cheney. Married December, 1872, to Annie E. Skinner. Educated in public schools of Boston and preparatory academy. Admitted to the bar of California.



in Quincy, in 1878, to the District Court, and to the Supreme Court, in Sacramento, in 1879. Elected County Judge of Plumas County, California, in 1878, serving until 1880. Elected to the Senate in 1880, serving until 1883. In partnership with Creed Haymond 1881-82, and with General John Mansfield, 1882-84. Elected Judge of Superior Court of Los Angeles in 1884, serving until 1891, since which date he has been general counsel for the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. Lecturer on constitutional law in Law Department, University of Southern California, 1904-11. Fellow Academy of Sciences, Southern California. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### HARVEY D. CHENEY.

Residence, 1532 Rockwood Street; office, 906 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 5, 1873. Son of William Atwell and Annie Elizabeth (Skinner) Cheney. Moved to Cali-



foria in 1874. Married April 29, 1903, to Emma Alice Patton. After attending the public schools of Los Angeles, the Harvard Military Academy in the same city, and the Los Angeles Business College, he took academic and elective courses in the University of Southern California, and then took up the study of law in his father's office. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court at Los Angeles, October 20, 1896. From 1908 was associate counsel with the firm of Hatch & Lloyd and next with Hatch, Lloyd & Hunt until February 1, 1912, when he became a member of the firm of Lloyd, Hunt, Cheney & Geibel, which continues to date. Member of Southern California Academy of Sciences and National Geographical Society. Republican.

#### SEBALD L. CHEROSKE.



Residence, Y. M. C. A.; office, 902-904 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born August 19, 1881, New York City. Son of Anton and Mary (Husk) Cheroske. Moved to California, October, 1910. Educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and graduated from the Milwaukee State Normal School in 1903. Received degree

of LL.B. from the University of Minnesota in 1910. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota in June, 1910, and California, November 10, 1910. From 1908 to 1910, private secretary to the Hon. Edwin Ames Jaggard, Associate Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court. In June 1912, formed partnership with Lee Riddle under the firm name of Riddle & Cheroske, which continues to date. Member of Masonic Order and City and Lawyers' Club. Republican.

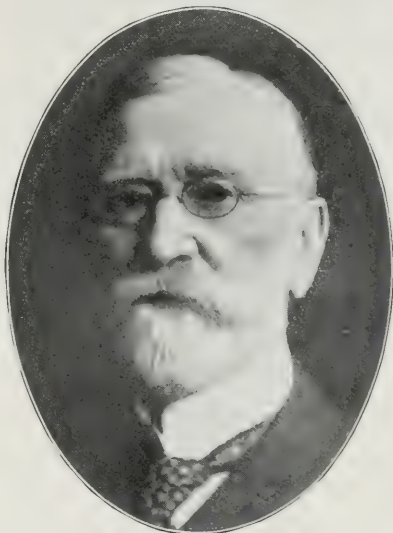
#### ALLEN LAWRENCE CHICKERING.

Residence, 621 Walsworth Avenue, Oakland; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, September 20, 1877. Son of William Henry and Caroline Amelia Clapp Chickering. Married Alma H. Sherman, May 19, 1903. Attended the Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Oakland High School, Oakland, California; Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut; University of California, with the degree A. B., in 1898. Two years at Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1901 from Hastings

College of Law with the degree of LL. B. Member of the firm of Chickering & Gregory since 1903.

#### NORTON PARKER CHIPMAN.

Residence, 1431 I Street; office, Capitol Building, Sacramento. Born March 7, 1836, at Milford Center, Union County, Ohio. Son of Norman and Sarah Wilson (Parker) Chipman. Married January 30, 1865, to Mary Isabel Holmes. Educated in the public and



high schools of Iowa, and Washington College, Washington, Iowa. Attended Cincinnati, Ohio, Law School, graduating therefrom in 1859. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in Washington, 1859, and commenced the active practice of his profession in partnership with Joseph R. Lewis, which continued until the breaking out of the Civil War. Enlisted in Company "H," 2d Iowa Infantry, April, 1861. Served as 2d Lieutenant of that company and as Major of the regiment. Promoted to rank of Colonel and Adjutant A. D. C. on staff of Major-General Halleck, and assigned to duty as Chief of Staff to Major-General Samuel R. Curtis, and later transferred to duty at Washington City, and served there until the end of the war. Appointed Secretary of District of Columbia by President Grant. Elected delegate to Congress from that District in 1871, serving two terms. Practiced law in District of Columbia until 1876, and later in Red Bluff, California, in partnership with Charles A. Garter. Appointed commissioner of Supreme Court in April, 1907, and served until District Court of Appeal was organized. Appointed Presiding Justice by Governor Pardee of 3d District; elected and drew twelve year term. Director of the California Development Board, in which move-

ment he is actively interested. Member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, and the Sutter Club of Sacramento, Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion. Republican.

#### ERWIN L. CHLOUPEK.



Residence, 431 Belvedere; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, October 8, 1870. Son of Joseph and Mary (Sullivan) Chloupek. Moved to California May 1, 1904. Married on May 14, 1906, to Grace Bruckmann. Attended country school, Kossuth; Two Rivers High School and Mani-

towoc High School of Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin from 1902 until 1905, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin June 20, 1895; United States Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Wisconsin, June 20, 1895, and California, August 24, 1898. Member of the firm of Ellis, Merrill & Chloupek, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, from 1897 until 1901, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Member of the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, Spanish-American War. Member of the Masonic fraternity and the Olympic Club. Republican.

#### FREDERICK MINOT CURTIS CHOATE.

Residence, 1888 West 22d Street; office, 326 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born June 14, 1867, in Newark, Delaware. Son of Stephen Raymond and Sallie J. (Carter) Choate. Moved to California in May, 1908. Educated in the public schools of Delaware, West Chester, Pennsylvania, State Normal School, Delaware College, and University of Maryland, Law School. Admitted to the bar of Maryland, 1897; Washington, 1901; New York, 1902; California, 1908. Engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles to the present time. Deputy City Prosecuting Attorney for Los Angeles since February, 1912. Nominated for the Maryland Legislature in 1899. Member of Masonic fraternity and Metropolitan Club. Progressive Republican.

#### WALTER CHRISTIE.

Residence, 1716 Market Street, Oakland; office, 1103 Call Building, San Francisco.

Born in Albert Lea, Minnesota, November 27, 1885. Son of Robert and Pauline (Retrum) Christophersen. Educated in the Nebraska public schools, 1890-96; Wisconsin public schools, 1896-97; Iowa public and high schools. Moved to California June 1, 1900, and attended Oakland High School from 1900 to 1903. Entered the University of Washington in 1905 and the University of California in 1908. Admitted to the bar of California May 13, 1910, by the District Court of Appeals, First Appellate District, at San Francisco. Associated with F. J. Kierce since admission. Republican.

#### CHARLES LEMUEL CLAFLIN.

Residence and office, Bakersfield. Born in Lebanon, Van Buren County, Iowa, August 17, 1858. Son of Ira and Hannah Wells (Richardson) Clafin. Moved to California September 1, 1880. Married Nellie Welsh May 7, 1884. Attended the public schools at Lebanon, Iowa, and later attended the Troy Academy for two years, at Troy, Iowa. Read law in the office of Ruthledge Lea at Keosauqua, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of California August 1, 1881, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Modoc County. District Attorney of Modoc County, California, 1883-84. Elected judge of the Superior Court of Modoc County in 1890 and continued in that office until 1897. Moved to Bakersfield in 1900, and continues in the active practice of his profession in partnership with Erwin W. Owen, under firm name of Clafin & Owen, to date. Republican.

#### CHARLES CLARK.

Residence, Carmel-by-the-Sea; office, 27 Theatre Building, San Jose. Born in Natchez, Mississippi, November 20, 1849. Son of John Taylor and Margaret (Nutt) Clark. Moved to California in December, 1873. Married March 28, 1877, to Emma Fowler. Received his early education by private tuition from his mother, and later attended the academies and high schools of Kentucky and Mississippi. Admitted to the bar of California in January, 1875. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, continuing until 1884, when he moved to San Jose, where he continues to date, in the active practice of his profession. Democrat.

#### DAVID CURTIS CLARK.

Residence, Santa Cruz; office, 44½ Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz. Born in Illinois, June 23, 1857. Son of David Curtis and Martha Ann (Berry) Clark. Moved to California in 1863. Married in 1877 to Allie L. Crump. Attended the public schools and later graduated from the Pacific Methodist College, at Santa Rosa, with the degree of B. A. Ad-



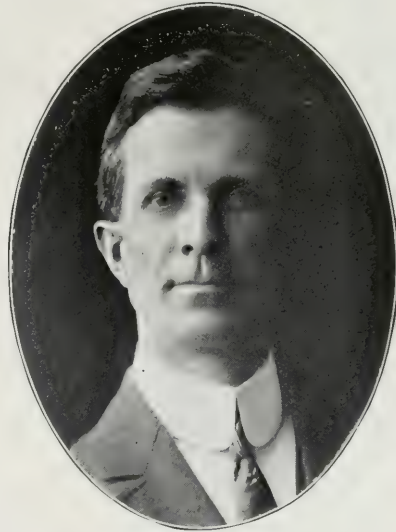
mitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, September 8, 1898. City Superintendent of Schools from 1884 to 1906, and principal of the High School, Santa Cruz, from 1884 to 1906. Mayor of Santa Cruz from 1902 to 1906. Member of the Board of Public Library Trustees of Santa Cruz from 1886 until 1902 and from 1908 to date. Chairman of County Committee from 1908 until present time. Democrat.

**OLIVER OREN CLARK.**

Residence, Glendale; office, 811 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1885. Son of Wallace Watson and Hetty Newton Clark. Moved to this state in December, 1902. Married October 6, 1908, to Fern Groome Bynner.



Business College. Entered the University of California and graduated therefrom in 1899 with the degree of Ph.B., later attending the Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, June 13, 1900, and was engaged in commercial pur-



suits until 1906, when he took up the active practice of his profession in Oakland and continues to date. Member of the Oakland City Board of Freeholders of 1910. Elected to the California legislature from the 50th District in 1910. Member of the Masonic, Knight Templar, and Scottish Rite fraternities. Member of the Commonwealth Club of California. Republican.

**FABUIS M. CLARKE.**

Attended the University of Southern California (Law Department), graduating June 18, 1908. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles in July, 1907. Formed partnership with Frank C. Collier in December, 1907, under firm name of Collier & Clark in the general practice of law, making a specialty of corporation law. President of Southern California Conference Epworth League for three years, and during 1907-8 president of Southern California Intercollegiate Oratorical Association. Member of the Federation Club of Los Angeles. Republican.

**WILLIAM CARTER CLARK.**

Residence, 53 Montecito Avenue; office, 812 Broadway, Oakland. Born October 13, 1869, in Foxcroft, Maine. Son of William Wallace and Amanda M. (Carter) Clark. Came to California in 1882. Received his education in the public schools of his native state and California, and attended the San Francisco

Residence, San Francisco; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Manchester, Indiana, June 10, 1853. Son of George W. and Lurinda (Wicks) Clarke. Attended the county schools of Indiana; Moore's Hill College, Indiana, from 1868 to 1871, and the Indiana State University from 1871 to 1874, receiving the degree of LL. B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1875. Associated with Brown & Campbell, of Davenport, Iowa, from 1876 to 1880. Admitted to the bar of Kansas, at Topeka. Practiced alone until 1891. Admitted to the bar at New York City in 1891. Practiced alone until 1905. Came to San Francisco, California, in 1906. Engaged in no business until he formed partnership with C. H. Kinsey, in 1910, under the firm name of Clarke & Kinsey, which continues to date. Member of the Union League and Commonwealth clubs and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Republican.



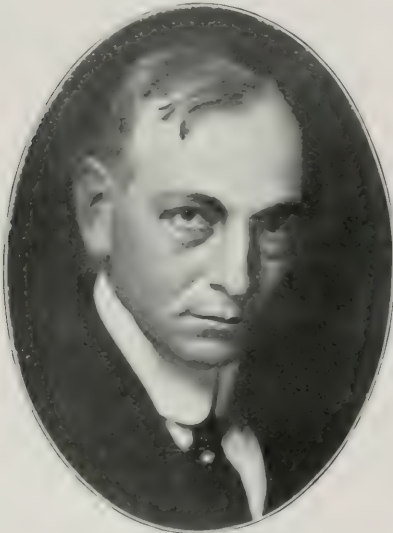
**LUCIAN J. CLARKE.**

Residence and office, Porterville. Born in Denver, Colorado, March 11, 1884. Son of Clarence J. and Margaret Jane (Walker) Clarke. Moved to the state of California in 1894. On September 7, 1909, married to Cynthia Gay. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1907, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the

bar at Los Angeles, September 2, 1907, when he commenced the practice of his profession alone to January 1, 1912; then moved to Porterville, California, where he continues the practice of his profession alone. Specializes in municipal bonds. Member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. Republican.

**ROBERT M. CLARKE.**

Residence, 1333 East Main Street; office, Courthouse, Ventura. Born in Ventura County, California, March 5, 1879. Son of Robert M. and Cynthia Edna Thurmond. December 27, 1900. Educated in the gram-



mar and high schools of Ventura County, California. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles by the Supreme Court, April, 1900, and later admitted in the United States District and Circuit Courts of Southern California. Member of the California

Assembly, 1901-3. City Attorney of Santa Paula from 1901 until 1906. Elected Judge of the Superior Court, Ventura County, in November, 1908, and continues to hold that office to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Knight Templar and Shriner. Grand Trustee the N. S. G. W. and member of I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

**WADE HAMPTON CLAY.**

Residence, 464 4th Avenue, San Francisco; office, 509 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born September 7, 1867, Farmington, Missouri. Son of Wade H. and Mary E. (Southernland) Clay. Married September 7, 1893, to Grace Meacham. Educated in the public schools and in the Baptist College of Farmington, Missouri. Moved to California September 7, 1893. Admitted upon examination by the District Court of Appeals, November 26, 1907. Continues in the active practice of his profession alone. Republican.

**FRANK C. CLEARY.**

Residence, 2839 Webster Street; office, Legal Department, Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco. Born April, 1862, in San Francisco, California. Son of Patrick and Julia Tarpey Cleary. Received his education at St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, from which he graduated in 1880, with degree of Master of Arts. Studied law in the offices of Garber, Thornton & Bishop from 1880 to 1883, during which time he attended Hastings College of Law, graduating therefrom in 1883, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1883. From 1883 until 1890 he was associated with D. M. Delmas. He later became a member of the firm of Bull & Cleary. He practiced his pro-

fession alone from 1894 to 1896, and then entered into partnership with A. L. Hart, formerly Attorney-General of California, practicing with him under the firm name of Hart & Cleary, until the dissolution of the firm in 1900. He thereafter again practiced alone until June, 1910. Since that time he has been a member of the legal department of the Southern Pacific Company. Member of Knights of Columbus.

#### URIEL THURSTON CLOTFELTER.

Residence, 731 Rampart Street; office, 409 Kerckhoff Building, Los Angeles. Born August 4, 1870, in Nebraska. Son of Daniel C. and Sophia A. (Grove) Clotfelter. Married October 11, 1900, to Helen A. Smith. Received his early education in the public schools of Tulare County, California, having moved to this state in 1875. Graduated from Vanderbilt University in June, 1893, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1893, and to the bar of California, in Sacramento, in the same year. Commenced the practice of his profession at Visalia, California, immediately upon his admission, continuing there until June, 1900, when he removed to Los Angeles. Practiced in that city for one year, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Republican.

#### JOSIAH W. COAN.

Residence, Salinas; office, 256½ Main Street, Salinas. Born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1859. Son of James H. and Mary E. (Alesworth) Coan. Moved to California in December, 1870. Married August 22, 1886, to Susan Rowley. Graduated from common schools of Eddyville, Iowa. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, in San Francisco, April 28, 1891. Began practice of his profession in Monterey County, where he continues to date. Democrat.

#### VIVIAN JOHNSON COBB.

Residence, Hotel Melrose; office, 612 California Building, Los Angeles. Born April 25, 1885, in Lincolnton, North Carolina. Son of Theodorus H. and Ellen Vivian (Johnson) Cobb. Educated in the public schools of Asheville, North Carolina; Horner Military School, at Oxford, North Carolina; Mount Hermon School, at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. Attended Princeton University from 1905 to 1907; University of Virginia Law School, 1907, graduating therefrom in 1909, with degree of B. L. Shortly after moved to California, where he was admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, January 21, 1910. Member of the City Club of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### WILLIAM HENRY COBB.

Residence, 54 Commonwealth Avenue; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born August 18, 1860, at Clermont, Fayette County, Iowa. Son of Rev. William and Emma (Jubb) Cobb. Married to Edith S. Humphrey, July 11, 1906. Educated in the common schools of Iowa; Upper Iowa University, 1875-77, and the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B. Graduated from the same University in 1886 with the degree of LL. B. Moved to California in 1889. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, June, 1886, and to the bar of this state in 1889, since which time he has continued in the active practice of his profession alone. Member of the California legislature in 1899. Attorney for City Auditor of San Francisco, 1901-5. Office of Attorney-General since 1906. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### GEORGE IRA COCHRAN.

Residence, 2249 Harvard Boulevard; office, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, July 1, 1863. Son of George and Catherine Lynch (Davidson) Cochran. Attended the Tokyo Business College, Tokyo, Japan;



Collegiate Institute, and the University of Toronto, at Toronto, Canada. Admitted to the bar at Toronto, Canada, as a barrister-at-law in February, 1888, and to the Supreme Court of California in the same year. Actively engaged in practice of law in Los Angeles until March, 1906, under firm name of Cochran & Williams, now Williams, Goudge & Chandler. President of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. Member of Los Angeles City Charter Commis-



sion in 1893. Trustee of State Normal School, Los Angeles. Member of the Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles. Member of Republican County Central Committee. Author of articles on taxation and advocate of taxation reform. Trustee of the Los Angeles Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Trustee and Treasurer of the University of Southern California since 1892. Attorney for Los Angeles Clearing-House in panic of 1893 and thanked by that body for services. Member of California, Jonathan, University, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, Union League and Federation clubs of Los Angeles, and Pacific Union and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco.

#### **JAMES W. COCHRANE.**

Residence, 2219 Scott Street; office, 507-508 Hearst Building, San Francisco. Born May 29, 1868, in Newark, New Jersey. Son of Michael F. and Anne (Fitzgerald) Cochrane. Married December 22, 1890, to Lizzie G. Atwater. Moved to California in 1869



and received his early education in the public schools of Marin County, graduating from the high school. Attended the Sacred Heart College of San Francisco and graduated therefrom in 1886. Studied law in the office of Charles Ben Darling. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento, November, 1889, by the Supreme Court, and later admitted to all courts having jurisdiction in California. Commenced the active practice of his profession in 1890, and continued to practice alone until 1892. Elected District Attorney of Marin County in 1890 and re-elected two successive terms. From 1902 to 1904 in partnership with James C. Sims, under the firm name of Sims & Cochrane. Attorney for the North Pacific Railroad &

North Shore Railroad from 1892 to 1902, and attorney for the North Shore Railroad from 1902 to 1907. Practiced in San Francisco alone from 1905 until 1908, when he entered into partnership with R. R. Henshall, under the firm name of Cochrane & Henshall, which continued until 1909, since which date he has practiced alone. Served as Ordinance Officer, 5th Regiment, California National Guard, 1892 to 1897. Member of the Union League Club, and member of the Eagles and Loyal Order of the Moose fraternities.

#### **JAMES VINCENT COFFEY.**

Born in New York City, December 14, 1846. Educated in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Nevada City, California. Studied law in New York City and in the office of Corson & White, Virginia City, Nevada, and afterward in the office of Elisha Cook and with Eugene Casserly and W. H. L. Barnes, in San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California in 1869. Member of assembly from San Francisco, 1875-79—two terms. Elected Judge of the Superior Court in 1882.

#### **ERNEST B. COIL.**

Residence, 121 Park Place, Ocean Park; office, 337-341 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born December 13, 1877, at Perry, Missouri. Son of James A. and Barbara (Ball) Coil. Married June, 1903, to Amelia Reardan. Educated in the public schools and high school of Mexico, Missouri, and the University of Missouri in Columbia, Mis-

souri. Read law in the office of P. H. Cullin of Mexico, Missouri. Admitted to the bar of Missouri by Circuit Court in 1898, and to the Supreme Court of that state in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California in 1901 and to the United States Circuit and District Courts later. Commenced the practice of his profession in Mexico, Missouri, and continued there for one year, moving to Bakersfield, California, where he continued until 1904. Practiced in San Francisco from 1904 to June, 1907, when he moved to Los Angeles, being associated with A. B. McCutchen until February, 1908, and later associated with the firm of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin, which continued until March, 1911, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Member of the Phi Delta Phi





and Masonic fraternities. Member of the Chamber of Commerce. Democrat.

#### CORNELIUS COLE.

Residence, Colegrove; office, 126 West 3d Street, Los Angeles. Born in Lodi, Seneca County, New York, September 17, 1822. Son of David and Rachel (Townsend) Cole. Married Olive Colegrove January 6, 1852. Educated in the public schools, Ovid Academy and at Lima Seminary. Attended Geneva College one year and Wesleyan University, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1847. Studied law in the office of Seward, Morgan & Blatchford, at Auburn, New York. Admitted by the Supreme Court at Oswego, New York, May 1, 1848. Crossed the plains to California in 1849. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, in partnership with James Pratt, in 1849, moving to Sacramento in 1851, where he continued for some ten years. Edited the daily and weekly "Sacramento Times" in 1856. Elected District Attorney of Sacramento City in 1858, 1859 and 1860. Elected to Congress in 1863 and to the Senate in 1867. Californian member of the National Republican Committee, 1856-64. Went to Los Angeles about 1880. Practiced law there. Is a member of the firm of Cole & Cole.

#### FRANKLIN J. COLE.

Residence and office, El Centro. Born March 6, 1874, in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. Son of John Emory and Sarah Jane (Sangwine) Cole. Married February 8, 1906, to

the lumber business for six years at Mason City, Iowa, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, during which time he took a business course of study. In 1901 entered University of Iowa, Law Department, graduating in 1904 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice in the state of Iowa at Des Moines, Iowa, 1904. Moved to California the following year, and was admitted to the California bar at Los Angeles, 1905. Served six months in Spanish American War, 52d Iowa Volunteers. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of Imperial County, August 7, 1907, and serves in that office to date. Member of Masonic, W. O. W., and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Republican.

#### WILLOUGHBY COLE.

Residence, Colegrove, Los Angeles County; office, 311 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born in Sacramento, California, November 20, 1857. Son of Cornelius and Olive (Colegrove) Cole. Married Geraldine Fitz Gerald, June 15, 1904. Received his education in Hunt's Private School, Washington, D. C.; the public schools in San Francisco, California; Cornell University, graduate class of 1878; Hastings Law College, San Francisco, California, graduate class of 1879. Admitted to the bar of California in 1884. United States District Attorney for Southern District of California, 1890-91. In 1884 he formed partnership with his father, Cornelius Cole, under the firm name of Cole & Cole, which continues to date. Republican.

#### WILLIAM COLEMAN.



Lou E. Richards. Educated in the country schools of his native state until sixteen years of age, when he attended Nora Springs Seminary the following two years. Engaged in



Residence, Union League Club; office, 412-418 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born January 23, 1883, in Port Huron, Michigan. Son of James and Anna (Springer) Coleman.

Moved to California in 1903. Educated in the public schools of Michigan and Illinois. Graduated from the University of Southern California College of Law in 1911 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, June 15, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced his profession alone in Los Angeles to date. Member of Union League Club. Republican.

#### WILLIAM BRENDTFRED COLEMAN.



Residence, 2916 New Jersey Street; office, 105 E. 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born in Austin County, Texas, October 15, 1866. Son of Moses C. and Caroline (Smith) Coleman. Moved to this state in February, 1906. Married S. E. Taylor. Educated in Tillotson College, Austin, Texas. Taught in various schools of Texas, including

common, high and state normals, until 1905, when he withdrew, holding professional teacher's certificate for life. Admitted to the bar of Texas at Columbus, in March, 1895. Admitted, on motion, to Supreme Court of the state of California, May, 1906. Practices law in Los Angeles to date. Organizer of a military company during Spanish-American War. Actively interested in all public questions involving constitutional law. Independent.

#### FRANK C. COLLIER.

Residence, South Pasadena; office, 811 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Central City, Colorado, September 14, 1878. Son of David C. and Mattie M. (Johnson) Collier. Moved to California in 1883. Married December 11, 1906, to Lucy Kate Pinkerton. Received his early education from the San Diego public and high schools, and in 1901 graduated from the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan in June, 1901; Supreme Court of California in the same year; United States District and Circuit Courts and the United States Supreme Court in January, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in San Diego in partnership with D. C. Collier and Sam F. Smith, under firm name of Collier & Smith, which continued for one year. 1902-3 practiced

alone in Prescott, Arizona. In 1903 removed to Los Angeles, practiced in partnership for a period with John W. Kemp under firm name



of Kemp & Collier. In 1907 organized the law firm of Collier & Clark, which continues to date, he being the senior partner. Specializes in probate and corporation law. Member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### WILLIAM COLLIER.

Residence, 1497 Lime Street, Riverside; office, Riverside, California. Born February 11, 1845, near Village of Birmingham, Van Buren County, Iowa. Son of David and Lydia Ann (Lindsay) Collier. Married October 29, 1872, to Ella J. Doolittle. Educated in the public schools of Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, and in Monmouth College, Warren County, Illinois, graduating from the latter in 1869. Admitted to practice by the District Court of Iowa, at Keokuk, September, 1870. In 1872 entered into partnership with I. H. Craig, practicing for eight years. From 1880 until 1884 was member of the firm of Craig, Collier & Craig. Moved to California in 1884, locating at San Diego the following year, where he practiced under the firm name of Collier & Collier for about one year. From 1892 to 1900 member of the firm of Collier & Evans, at Riverside; from 1900 to 1908, member of the firm of Collier & Carnahan; from 1908 to 1911, of the firm of Collier, Carnahan & Craig. In April, 1911, he again formed partnership with H. H. Craig, and continues the practice of his profession to date. Served as 6th Corporal in Company "C," 45th Iowa Infantry, during Civil War. Republican.

**JAMES E. COLSTON.**



Residence, Southern Club; office, 437-438 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Ashville, St. Clair County, Alabama, July 29, 1879. Son of Aaron and Rhoda A. (Turner) Colston. Moved to California in 1902. Educated in private schools and by private tutors. Read law with P. G. Bowman, Birmingham, Alabama, and John

Goss in San Francisco. Admitted to the bar in California upon examination, May 13, 1910, and has practiced his profession since. Inspector of insurance accounts. Member of Southern Club. Socialist.

**FRANCIS MARION COLVIN.**

Residence, Oakland; office, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born in Oswego County, New York, March 21, 1870. Son of John C. and Susan B. (Wallace) Colvin. Married Grace S. Montgomery in 1895. Received his education in the Leonardsville Academy,



New York. Commenced teaching school at East Winfield, New York, and later in Nebraska and Washington. Attended the Northern Indiana University and graduated from that institution, later entering the Law Department of Yale University and graduated therefrom in June, 1905, with the de-

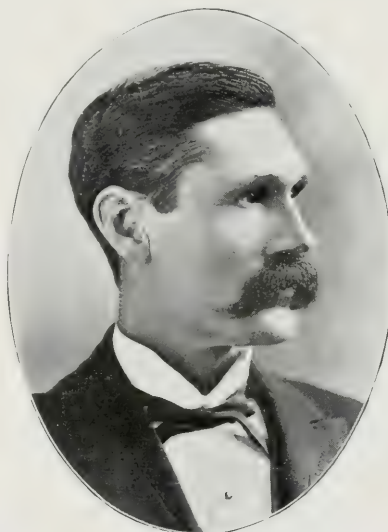
gree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1906 and commenced the active practice of his profession and continues to date, practicing alone. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**WILLIAM M. CONLEY.**

Residence and office, Madera. Born in Mariposa County, July 17, 1866. Son of Matthew and Margaret (Ryan) Conley. Married Emma Bedesen of Merced, July 19, 1893. Educated in the public schools of Merced County and graduated from Stockton College in 1885. After spending four years teaching school in this state he took up the reading of law in the San Francisco Law Library and was admitted to the bar of California, on examination before the state Supreme Court, January 7, 1891. Practiced his profession at Madera until 1893, when he was elected to the Superior Court bench on the creation of the new county of Madera, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election, serving at date. Member of B. P. O. E., F. O. E., K. of P., W. O. W., and Past Grand President N. S. G. W. Democrat.

**DANIEL MARION CONNER.**

Residence and office, Lindsay, Tulare County. Born near Marion, Grant County, Indiana, March 12, 1843. Son of Lewis and Orpha (Reeves) Conner. Married June 9,



1886, to Nettie Marie Jones. Education received in the district schools of his native state. Studied law in 1871. Admitted to the District and County Courts in 1876; Superior Court of Alameda County, 1881; Supreme Court, November 26, 1881. Elected Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, and



served one year—1880-81. Commenced practice of his profession in Oakland, moving to Livermore, Alameda County, in 1882. In February, 1889, he was appointed Court Commissioner of Alameda County, and moved to Oakland, serving for a period of two years. In 1891 he founded and edited the "Hayward Review," and located there, being also appointed City Attorney for the city of Hayward. From 1896 to 1897 he maintained offices in Oakland and Pleasanton, and from 1897 to 1906 at Pleasanton and Livermore. In February, 1906, he removed to Lindsay, where for two years he edited the "Lindsay Gazette." Served as Delegate to Republican County Convention in April, 1906. Appointed Justice of the Peace of Lindsay Township, and entered upon the office December 8, 1906. Nominated and elected by the Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition parties in November, 1910. On the incorporation of the city of Lindsay was appointed Judge of the Recorder's Court, which office, with that of Justice, he holds to date. Served through the Civil War from May 19, 1861, to May 15, 1865; as Orderly Sergeant, being in command of Company "K," First Indiana Cavalry, during the last year of the war. Member of the Grand Army of the Republic and I. O. O. F. fraternity; also of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League of Tulare County. Republican.

#### NATHANIEL PARRISH CONREY.

Residence, 1633 Rockwood Street; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born June 30, 1860, in Franklin County, Indiana. Son of David La Rue and Hannah (Jameson) Conrey. Moved to this state in February, 1884. Married November 21, 1890, to Ethelwyn Wells. Attended the public schools of Shelbyville, Indiana. Graduated from Indiana Asbury University, receiving the degree of A. B., in 1881, and the degree of LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1883. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, at Los Angeles, October 14, 1884, and to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of California, January 9, 1888. City Attorney of Pasadena from 1886 to 1887. Member of the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles from 1897 to 1898. Member of the Assembly from 75th District, 1899-1900, since which time he has been Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles. Member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Union League and University clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### ALBERT JOSEPH COOGAN.

Residence, 748 Oakland Avenue, Oakland; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, December 8, 1883. Son of Timothy Christopher and Mary

(Watson) Coogan. Graduated from the Oakland High School in 1902; University of California, with the degree of B. L., in 1906, and Hastings College of Law in 1908, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1908. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association, Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities and of the Claremont Country Club.

#### T. C. COOGAN.

Residence, 748 Oakland Avenue, Oakland. Office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Connecticut, October 8, 1848. Son of James and Eliza Coogan. Moved to California in 1879. Married to Mary E. Watson November 5, 1879. Gradu-

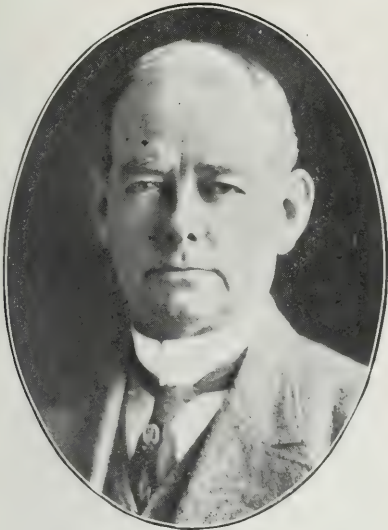


ated from the Harvard Law School in 1871, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1871 at Hartford; California in 1879, and later to the United States District, United States Circuit, and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Member of the Assembly of Connecticut in 1869 and in 1873; State Senate of Connecticut in 1875 and 1876. Attorney for Board of State Harbor Commissioners, California, 1881, until 1889. General counsel Board of Underwriters of the Pacific. Democrat.

#### CARROLL COOK.

Residence, 2601 Broadway; office, 1609 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, January 15, 1855. Son of Elisha and Williametta (Hoff) Cook. Married Lena Stow in August, 1876, and Bessie Grim in April, 1901. Received his education from Geo. Bates University School, high school, St. Ignatius College, St. Augustine College, at Benicia, and graduated from the

Union University of Schenectady, New York, with the degree of LL.B. in 1874. Read law in the office of Judge Delos Lake. Admitted to the bar in New York in 1874 and to Cali-

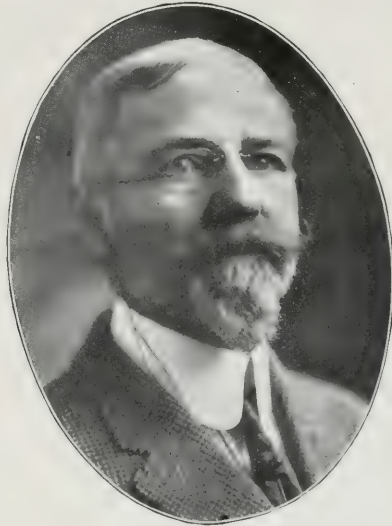


fornia bar in 1875. First Assistant United States Attorney of California, 1884-88. Judge Superior Court of California in San Francisco, 1897-1909. Continues the active practice of his profession to date, acting as chief counsel to many corporations, prominent among which is the Chinese Six Companies. Member of the Union League Club, Excelsior Lodge, F. & A. M. and all Masonic bodies. Republican.

**WILLIAM HOFF COOK.**

Residence, 26 Commonwealth Avenue; office, 1603 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born November 29, 1859, in San Francisco, California. Son of Elisha and Williametta (Hoff) Cook. Married February 4, 1885, to Mary Ella Edmonds. Received primary education at Dr. Huddart's School, San Francisco, and later at St. Augustine Academy, at Benicia, until July, 1872, when he returned to San Francisco. Attended Urban Academy in that city until September, 1876, when he moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he received private tuition for one year. Entered Harvard College as a Sophomore in 1877, graduating in June, 1880, with degree of B.A. Attended Harvard Law School from September, 1881, until July, 1883. Admitted to the bar of California in 1883. Commenced active practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, Judge Carroll Cook, under the firm name of Cook & Cook, which continued until 1888. From this period until December, 1911, he practiced alone. In Jan-

uary, 1912, re-entered partnership with his brother, Judge Carroll Cook, under the firm name of Carroll Cook & William Hoff Cook,



which partnership continues to date. Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco from January, 1906, until December, 1909. Democrat.

**A. E. COOLEY.**



Residence, Palo Alto; office, 719 First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born January 22, 1882, in Cloverdale, California. Son of J. B. and Elizabeth (Elliott) Cooley. Received his education in the public schools of Sonoma county, California, and later entered Stanford University, from which he graduated and received degree of A. B. in 1902, and LL.B. in 1904. Admitted to the



bar of California in 1903. Commenced the active practice of his profession alone, which continued until 1906, when he engaged in commercial pursuits until 1910. From 1910 to date continues practice as a member of the firm of Denson, Cooley & Denson. Attorney for the Pacific Surety Company, San Francisco. Member of San Francisco Commercial Club. Republican.

#### JAMES FRANCIS COONAN.



Residence, 433 Myrtle Avenue; office, Gross Block, Eureka. Born in San Francisco. March 25, 1856. Son of Michael and Katherine (Mulhair) Coonan. Married in 1883 to Mary Ohman. Attended Lincoln Grammar School in San Francisco until 1868, and later attended Gates University, San Jose, for one year. Admitted to the Su-

perior Court of Humboldt County, California, in January, 1889; Supreme Court of California in 1895. County Clerk of Humboldt County, 1885-89. Councilman of Eureka, 1901-5. Member of the Humboldt Club and Elks, Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen fraternities. Democrat.

#### EDWIN THEODORE COOPER.



Residence, 2933 Russell Street, Berkeley; office, 801-805 Crocker Building, San Fran-

cisco. Born in Draycott, Somersetshire, England, May 7, 1875. Son of George Sheldon and Ellen (Goodall) Cooper. Moved to the state in October, 1892. Married October 8, 1902, to Mary B. Smith. Received his early education in the public schools of England, The College, Western-Super-Mare, and Shebbear College, Devonshire, England. Attended University of London, England, and later graduated from Hastings College of the Law, with the degree of LL.B., in May, 1896. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California at San Francisco, May, 1896. Commenced the practice of his profession in 1896, a portion of the time in association with Sheldon G. Kellogg and the late Alexander G. Fells, and continues to practice to date. Member of San Francisco Bar Association, San Francisco Commercial Club, Claremont Country Club. Republican.

#### BURKE CORBET.

Residence, 2650 Scott Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Pennsylvania, October 4, 1855. Son of William W. and Elizabeth A. (MacCrea) Corbet. Married April 3, 1880, to Sadie E. Ingram. Received his education from the



public schools of Pennsylvania and Cincinnati, Ohio. Moved to California, July 31, 1900. Was admitted to the bar at Brookville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1876. Admitted to the bar of California, 1900. Commenced the practice of his profession with J. W. Goodwin, under firm name of Corbet & Goodwin, which continued until April, 1906, when the firm was dissolved. Continued to practice law to date. Probate judge of Grand Forks County, North Dakota. Chairman of Code Revision Commission of



North Dakota for four years. Member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian, San Francisco Golf and Country, and Presidio Golf clubs. Democrat.

**HENRY LYSANDER CORSON.**

Residence, 365 14th Avenue; office, 68 Post Street, San Francisco. Born July 26, 1870, in Canaan, Maine. Son of Lysander Hartwell and Susan C. (Morrison) Corson. Moved to California February, 1901. February 21, 1901, married Eva Carolyn Shorey.



Received his early education in public schools in Canaan, Maine. Graduated from the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, Maine, 1899; Higgins Classical Institution, Charleston, Maine, 1892; Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 1898, with the degree of A.B. Studied law with Senator Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, Maine, from 1898-1900. Was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Maine at Bath, Sagadahoc County, August 28, 1900. Admitted to the bar of California May 4, 1901. Began the practice of law in California in June, 1901, since which date he has been engaged in the general practice of law. Member of Zeta Psi fraternity, Druids, Maccabees, Moose, Masons, Knights Templar and State of Maine Society of California. Democrat.

**LEWIS LINCOLN CORY.**

Residence, 1028 S Street; office, First National Bank Building, Fresno. Born May 4, 1861, in San Jose, California. Son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Brady) Cory. Married October 17, 1882, to Caroline A. Martin. Received his early education in the public schools of San Jose, and then entered the

University of the Pacific, near Santa Clara, and from there attended preparatory school for Rutgers College in 1876. Entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1887, and



later entered Princeton University in the spring of 1879, and graduated therefrom in 1881 with degree of B. A. Entered the Columbia Law School in New York in 1881, and graduated therefrom in 1883 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of New York State, in New York City, in 1883, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar of California, later being admitted to the United States Supreme Court and to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Jose in 1885, and the following year removed to Fresno, when he entered into partnership with Judge George E. Church, practicing under the firm name of Church & Cory, which continued until 1890, when the firm was dissolved, and since that period has been in active practice alone. Republican.

**AYLETT R. COTTON, JR.**

Residence, 2514A Clay Street; office, Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in Clinton, Iowa, December 29, 1874. Son of Aylett R. and Hattie E. Cotton. Married to Alice Borel. Came to California in 1883. Attended Lincoln School, San Francisco, from 1886 to 1888; Belmont School, 1888 to 1891. Entered Stanford University, graduating in 1894, with degree of A. B. Graduated from Hastings Law College in 1896, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, May, 1896. From that date he practiced his profession in San Francisco, until 1900, when he went to Manila, P. I., as translator of Spanish law

from the Philippine Government. From 1900 to 1906 he practiced in Iloilo, P. I. From 1906 to 1907 was Prosecuting Attorney for Manila. From 1907 to 1910 he practiced in San Francisco, when he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of that city. Member of the B. P. O. E., and of the University Club. Republican.

#### STEPHEN VINCENT COSTELLO.

Residence, 555 Eureka Street; office, Phelan Building, San Francisco. Born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, July 13, 1872. Son of Thomas and Rose (Hanavan) Costello. Educated in the public schools of Petaluma, including primary, grammar and high. Ad-



mitted to the bar of California at Sacramento November 11, 1889. Member of the firm of Henley & Costello, 1893-1906, and the firm of Costello & Costello, 1906 to date. Candidate for superior judge, 1900. Member of the N. S. G. W. and Knights of Columbus fraternities, and San Francisco Bar Association.

#### AYLETT RAINS COTTON.

Residence and office, 2514A Clay Street, San Francisco. Born in Austintown, Ohio, November 29, 1826. Son of John and Catherine (Parkhurst) Cotton. Married February 14, 1856, to Laura Wick, and November 20, 1873, to Hattie E. Walker. Received his education at Cottage Hill Academy, Ellsworth, Ohio, 1842-43, and Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, one term in 1845. Taught public school in Ellsworth, Ohio, in the winter of 1843-44. Accompanied his father's family to Iowa, returning the same year to Ohio, and taught country school in township of Youngstown, Ohio, in the winter of 1844-45. Taught

at Union Academy, Fayette County, Tennessee, from 1845 to 1847, returning to Iowa, 1847. Admitted to the bar May 8, 1848, in the District Court of Clinton County, Iowa.



Came from DeWitt, Iowa, to California, with an ox-team in 1849. Mined in 1849 and 1850 on Feather River and Middle Fork of Feather River. Returned to Iowa in 1851 via Panama. Elected judge of Clinton County, Iowa, August 2, 1851, for a term of four years. Resigned after serving two years. Was then appointed Prosecuting Attorney for that county, serving one year. Mayor of Lyons City, Iowa, 1855-57, and a member of the convention in 1857 to revise the constitution of Iowa. Was a representative in the legislature of that state in 1868, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Member of the legislature of Iowa, and Speaker of the House in 1870. Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Iowa March, 1871, to March, 1875. Returned to California in 1883 and located in San Francisco, where he has continued in the active practice of his profession. Member of the Board of Directors of the Society of California Pioneers 1896-1909, and President of that Society from July, 1898, to July, 1899. Grand Master of Masons in state of Iowa, 1855-56, Knight Templar, Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Mason, having received the 33d degree.

#### ROBERT HARMER COUNTRYMAN.

Residence, 1707 Octavia Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1864. Son of George and Margaret (Goodsman) Countryman. Married June 26, 1889, to Jennie A. McWilliams. Came to California in September, 1878. Attended Hastings College of the

Law from 1885 until 1888, receiving the degree of LL.B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California in 1888. Associated with Jarboe, Harrison & Goodfellow from 1885 un-



til 1891. With Mr. Jarboe from 1891 to 1893. Shared offices with Walter M. Willett from 1898 to 1903. In partnership with Ralph C. Harrison, Richard C. Harrison and Robert W. Harrison, under firm name of Harrison & Countryman, from 1903 to 1905. Since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Member of the Masonic, W. O. W., A. O. U. D., Phi Delta Phi and other fraternities, S. F. Y. M. C. A., President Men's Club, St. Paul's P. E. Church of San Francisco, Member of Cosmos and Union League clubs.

**D. JOSEPH COYNE.**



Residence, 1742 New England Avenue; office, 519-521 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Chicago, Illinois, July 11, 1882. Son of Martin J. and Catherine (McMahon) Coyne. Married September 14, 1910, to Johanna Slaney. Educated in the public and high schools of Chicago, Illinois. Attended the Ath-

enaeum and Lewis Institute of the same city. Entered the Law Department of Lake Forrest University, Chicago, gradu-

ating June 8, 1905, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice in the state of Illinois, September, 1905, moving to California shortly afterwards, where he was admitted to the bar of that state December, 1905, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced practice of his profession in association with Earl Rogers, which continued for one year, when partnership was formed with Jno. P. Coyne, April, 1906, and practice continues to date under the firm name of Coyne & Coyne. Member of Company "A," 7th Regiment, N. G. C. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, and the Newman and Celtic clubs. Republican.

**JOHN G. COVERT.**

Residence and office, Hanford. Born November 10, 1866, in Stanislaus County, California. Son of W. A. and Fannie (Doherty) Covert. Married July 29, 1896, to Rebecca Davis. Educated in the public schools of Stanislaus and Tulare Counties; St. Mary's College, Stockton. Graduated from Santa Clara (California) College in 1891 with the degree of B. S. Read law in offices of Scrivenner & Shell, San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California in 1894. Member of the California Assembly, 1903. Elected Judge of Superior Court of Kings County in 1906, which office he holds to date. Member of N. S. G. W., B. P. O. E., I. O. R. M., K. of C., and Kings County Bar Association. Democrat.

**JOHN HAMMOND CRABBE.**

Residence, Hotel Robins; office, 945 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born October 14, 1880, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Son of William and Lavina Emily (Prowse) Crabbe. Moved to California in 1884. Married Mary Armstrong Freeman June 3, 1908. Graduated from the Chio Grammar School in 1900, Chio



State Normal in 1905, San Francisco Business College in 1907. Began the study of law in the offices of John O'Gara, in January, 1908 and continued there until July, 1910. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, May 13, 1910, and commenced the practice of his profession in connection with F. H. Dam. Four years a member of the National Guard



of California; exempt member of Chico Volunteer Fire Department, and editor of the Chico "Enterprise" for a short period. Republican.

#### GAVIN WILLIAM CRAIG.

Residence, 185 Virgil Avenue; office, Department 7, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Scotia, Nebraska, June 27, 1878. Son of Gavin Ralston and Emma Edwards (Morse) Craig. Married April, 1903, to Berdena Brownsberger. Attended the public schools



of Scotia, Nebraska, Ukiah, California, and High School, Pomona. Entered the University of Southern California, Law Department, and graduated therefrom in 1901 with the degree of LL. B., and later with degree of LL. M. Took commercial course in Brownsberger Commercial College in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1901, and associated in the offices of Byron Waters and Edwin A. Meserve, of Los Angeles. Associated in the office of District Attorney Fredericks until August 1, 1904, when he resigned to become secretary and instructor of the University of Southern California, College of Law, and continued until January, 1911, when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, Los Angeles County, and continues to hold that office to date. Court Commissioner of Los Angeles County from May, 1908, to January 1, 1911. Member of the Gamut and Metropolitan clubs, Phi Delta Phi and Masonic fraternities, Shriner, and Woodman of the World. Lecturer on "Elementary Law," "Water Rights" and "Securities," in the University of Southern California, College of Law. Author of case book, "Craig on Water Rights and Irrigation Law in the Western States." Republican.

#### HUGH HENDERSON CRAIG.

Residence, 1190 Orange Street; office, Leighton Building, Riverside, California. Born October 1, 1874, in Keokuk, Iowa. Son of John Henderson and Alice (Read) Craig. Married November 29, 1905, to Jessie McKlveen. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Iowa until 1892. Attended Parson's College, graduating in 1896, with degree of B. A. Studied law in the office of John E. Craig of Keokuk, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1901. Practiced his profession until 1908. Moved to California in 1908, and was admitted by the Supreme Court of that state at Los Angeles. Member of the firm of Collier, Carnahan & Craig from April, 1908, to April, 1911. Associated with the firm of Collier & Craig to date. Member of B. P. O. E. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM TALTON CRAIG.

Residence, 528 Harvard Boulevard; office, 730-732 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Watsonville, California, March 8, 1866. Son of Andrew and Mary Catherine (Pace) Craig. Married November 20, 1895, to L. Etta Brown. Received his early education in



the public schools of Santa Cruz and San Francisco. Graduated from the University of California in 1889, receiving the degree of Ph.B. Attended Hastings College of the Law, 1889-90. Admitted to the bar of California at Sacramento, November 11, 1890. Member of the firm of Craig & Craig in San Francisco until 1893, when he moved to Los Angeles, and formed partnership with E. T. Dunning under the firm name of Dunning & Craig, which continued until 1905, when he

became attorney for the Wholesalers Board of Trade. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Shriners, N. S. G. W., and of the University and South Coast Yacht clubs. Democrat.

**JUBAL EARLY CRAIG.**

Residence, 253 Harwood Avenue, Oakland, California; office, 514 Clunie Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, May 31, 1874. Son of William and Ruth Hairston (Thompson) Craig. Married Marie T. Craig. From 1881 to 1886 he attended the San Francisco public schools; 1886 to 1888, Urban Academy, San Francisco; 1888 to 1889, Pacific Heights Grammar School; 1889 to 1892, Boys' High School; 1892 to 1895, University of Virginia, graduating from there June, 1895, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar by the Virginia Court of Appeals, July, 1895; Supreme Court, San Francisco, October, 1895. Clerk in office of Craig & Meredith from September, 1895, to January, 1896, when Craig & Meredith dissolved. Became a junior member of the firm of Craig & Craig on February 1, 1896, and so continued until December 29, 1909, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Associate editor of Rose's Notes on the United States Reports, 1898-1900. Democrat.

**HUGH CRANEY.**

Residence and office, 360 E. Street, San Bernardino. Born June 30, 1866, in the town of Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland. Son of Hugh and Mary (Hughes) Craney. Educated

receiving degree of LL.B. Moved to Canada in 1887. Admitted to the bar of Canada in 1888, Nevada, October, 1910, and state of California, December, 1910. Practiced law in Paris, Brant County, Ontario, Canada, until 1890, when he moved to Utah, where he engaged in law and mining until 1896, when he moved to Alaska. Practiced law in Goldfield, Nevada, 1910, to January 1, 1912. Engaged in the general practice of law in San Bernardino to date. Justice of Peace of Silverlake, San Bernardino County, California, for two years. Has extensive mining interests in Steep Hollow, Nevada County, California.

**E. EARL CRANDALL.**

Residence, 2004 College Drive; office, 408-416 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born November 14, 1876, in Manson, Iowa. Son of Tyrannus H. and Clara (Common) Crandall. Married January 1, 1903, to Blanche Newcom. Moved to the state of California in December, 1905. Graduated from Manson High School in 1896; Iowa College of Law (Drake University), May 16, 1899, with the degree of LL. B., and from the University of California, Law Department, with the degree of LL. M., in 1909. Admitted to the bar of the state of Iowa at Des Moines, in 1899, and to the state of California at Los Angeles, in 1905. Practiced his profession alone in Los Angeles to date. Member of the Masonic order and Metropolitan Club. Dean of Los Angeles Business College, Law Department. Republican.

**C. H. CRAWFORD.**



at St. Peter's School, Lurgan, and at St. Kevin's Law School, Dublin, Ireland, in 1887,

Residence, Palo Alto; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Day-

ton, Washington, May 1, 1879. Son of Thomas Harrison and Rosezelia A. (Smith) Crawford. Married August 16, 1906, to Anna Vickers. Educated in Stanford University. Admitted to the bar of Oregon in 1903, and commenced the active practice of his profession in partnership with his father, Judge T. H. Crawford, practicing under the firm name of Crawford & Crawford, which continued until 1905, when Judge Crawford was elected to the bench. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles in 1905, and continued his practice alone until May, 1911, when he removed to San Francisco. President of the Pacific Surety Company to date. Appointed District Attorney of La Grande, Oregon, in 1903. Member of the California Club, Los Angeles, and the Commercial Club, San Francisco. Member of B. P. O. E. fraternity.

#### LOREN O. CRENSHAW.



Residence, 1517 Wilton Place; office, 817 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Lamar, Missouri, October 19, 1883. Son of George L. and Virginia E. (Fink) Crenshaw. Married June 26, 1909, to Margaret Breek. Moved to this state in 1904. Attended Lamar High School, graduating in

1901; Ann Arbor, Michigan, High School, 1902; Literary Department of University of Michigan, 1902-3; Law Department of University of Michigan for three years, graduating in 1906 with the degree of B.L. Admitted to Supreme Court of Michigan in 1906, and to all courts of California in the same year. Formed the firm of Hickey & Crenshaw in 1907, which continues to date. Member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and of the University, San Gabriel Country and Annandale Country clubs of Los Angeles. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### HARRY THORNTON CRESWELL.

Residence, 2412 Webster Street; office, Addison Head Building, San Francisco. Born in Eutaw, Greene County, Alabama. Son of David and Gertrude (Thornton) Creswell. Moved to California in 1870. Educated in a school conducted by Prof. Henry Turtwiler, at Greene Springs, Hale County, Alabama. Admitted to the bar of Nevada in 1874, and to the bar of California in 1888. District At-

torney of Nye County, Nevada, 1875-76. State Senator of Nye County, Nevada, 1877-80. District Attorney of Lander County, Nevada, 1881-86; City Attorney of San Francisco, 1893-98, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Garber, Creswell & Garber. Appointed Police Commissioner of San Francisco in 1906 and resigned in 1907. Democrat.

#### WILEY F. CRIST.

Residence, 121 Monticello Avenue, Piedmont; office, 24 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in Victoria, Illinois, November 3, 1878. Son of P. A. and Mary (Fowler) Crist. Married to Frances Warner, February 15, 1909. Moved to this state in



1904. Attended public and high schools and Columbian (now George Washington) University, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1898 and LL.M. in 1899. Admitted to the bar at Olympia, Washington, January 17, 1902. Admitted to California, 1904. Connected with the firm of Ballinger, Ronal & Battle, Seattle; and with Francis Brownell of Everett, Washington. From 1904 until October, 1911, alone, when he formed a partnership with Albert L. Johnson, under the firm name of Crist & Johnson, which continues to date. Member of the Bar Association, Presidio Golf Club. Republican. Masonic fraternity.

#### JOHN ROCHE CRONIN.

Residence and office, Benicia. Born November 1, 1873, in Ireland. Son of John and Mary (Roche) Cronin. Moved to California in May, 1889. Married October 14, 1901, to Ellinor J. Farley. Attended the na-



tional schools in Ireland, and the Lincoln Evening School in San Francisco, graduating therefrom in 1903. Admitted to the bar of this state by the District Court of Appeals



Residence, 1715 Pacific Avenue; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born July 26, 1874, in San Francisco, California. Son of W. C. and Mary (Whitfield) Crook. Educated in St. Joseph's College, Sydney, N. S. W., and later entered University of Michigan, where he studied law, graduating with degree of LL.B. in 1902. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the state of Michigan, June, 1902. In July, 1902, admitted to all courts having jurisdiction in Hawaii. In May, 1908, admitted to all courts of California. Commenced the practice of his profession in Hawaii, which continued until 1908, when he moved to San Francisco, and has since practiced alone in that city. Republican.

**WILLIAM B. CROOP.**

Residence, Merced; office, Courthouse, Merced. Born January 12, 1852, in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. Son of Peter S. and Julia (Sleagle) Croop. Married September 1, 1886, to Grace M. Beecher. Received his education in the public schools of his native

in Sacramento July 20, 1908. Entered into partnership with C. F. Stewart, practicing under the firm name of Stewart & Cronin, with offices in Fairfield, Vallejo, and Benicia, in 1909, and continued until 1911, when Mr. Stewart moved to Santa Rosa. Continues in active practice of his profession in Benicia to date. Elected to the office of Assemblyman from Solano County, 20th District, in November, 1908, and again in November, 1910. Republican.

**AVON H. CROOK.**



state and later attended Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. Taught school in Pennsylvania for seven years, moving to California in 1877 and teaching school in Merced until 1898. Was admitted to the bar of this state by the Supreme Court in 1904. Commenced the practice of his profession in January, 1907, in Merced, and continues in active practice to date. Elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1910, and continues in that office at the present time. Member County Board of Education from 1894 to 1898, and elected County Clerk, during which period he studied law. Member of the I. O. O. F., W. O. W., and Masonic fraternities. Democrat.

**PETER J. CROSBY.**

Residence, Hayward, Alameda County; office, 1007 1/2 Broadway, Oakland. Born in Centerville, Alameda County, California, March 1, 1872. Son of Edward and Mary (Sullivan) Crosby. Married June 30, 1896, to Agnes L. Haley. Attended the Centerville grammar schools, Oakland High School and the University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, December, 1895. Commenced the practice of law in Irvington, California, in 1898, where he continued until 1899, when he moved to Hayward. Entered into partnership with Gibson & Woolner, in Oakland, in 1903, which continued until 1906, when the firm was dissolved. Practiced alone until February 1, 1910, when he entered into partnership with Geo. H. Richardson. Republican.

**CHARLES W. CROSS.**

Residence, 1381 Versailles Avenue, Alameda; office, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Syracuse, New York, May 28, 1848. Son of Aaron and Mary Jane (Rose) Cross. Educated in Illinois public schools and Northwestern University. Was admitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1870. Practiced in Illinois to 1872; then removed to California and resumed practice in 1875. Admitted to Supreme Court of California, in Sacramento, California, in 1875; United States Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., in 1885. Practiced in San Francisco since March, 1886. Now member of firm of Cross & Newburgh, making a specialty of mining rights.

**CHARLES CONOLY CROUCH.**

Residence, Kensington Park; office, 324-326 Keating Building, San Diego. Born in Keota, Iowa, January 9, 1876. Son of Levi Benton and Susie W. (Chesney) Crouch. Married June 4, 1901, to Iva M. Johnson. Attended Pawnee City, Nebraska, public schools, and Pawnee City Academy, and later Fremont Normal School,

Fremont, Nebraska, and the University of Nebraska, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1900. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1901, to the bar of Washington in 1906, and to the bar of California in 1907. Member of the law firm of Crouch

& Crouch, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Lecturer of Chicago Correspondence School of Law on "Employer's Liability Laws." Specialty, the law of accidents and damages. Awarded a gold medal for oratory while in University. Member of the University Club of Los Angeles. Nonpartisan.

**RALPH HERBERT CROSS.**

Residence, 652 East 28th Street, Oakland; office, 645 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Sacramento County, September 4, 1874. Son of John Francis Cross and Sarah Jane (Meserve) Cross. Married October 1, 1900, to Maud E. Lutts. Graduated from Sacramento County public school, May, 1890; Auburn Grammar School, May, 1891. In August, 1891, he entered the Academy of California College (East Oakland), and completed the three year Preparatory Course and the four year College Course in May, 1897, receiving degree of A.B. During the last year in California College he completed the first year of Hastings Law School and graduated from there in May, 1899, receiving the degree of LL.B. of the University of California. While in law school studied in the office of Hilborn & Hall, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1899. Republican.

**GEORGE W. CROUCH.**

Residence, Los Angeles; office, 315 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Delta, Iowa, December, 1, 1879. Son of Levi Benton and Susie W. (Chesney) Crouch. Attended high school, Pawnee City, Nebraska, the University of Nebraska, College of Law, and the University of Michigan, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of



California at Los Angeles, July 17, 1906. In partnership with his brother, Harry H. Crouch, under firm name of Crouch & Crouch. Engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles, making a specialty of personal injury cases and street law. Democrat.

**HARRY H. CROUCH.**

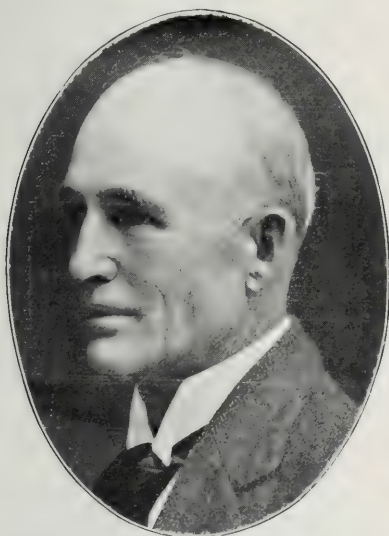
Office, Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Delta, Iowa, September 29, 1882. Son of Levi B. and Susan W. (Chesney) Crouch. Moved to California in 1904. Graduated from Pawnee City High School,



Pawnee City, Nebraska, June, 1900. Taught in the schools of Nebraska for two years. Graduated through the American Correspondence School of Law, Chicago, Illinois, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, August 24, 1910, since which date he has been a member of the firm of Crouch & Crouch. Member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

**SAMUEL EUGENE CROW.**

Residence, Santa Barbara. Born July 18, 1860, in Ashland, Illinois. Moved to Nebraska in 1860. Left Nebraska in 1875, traveling in covered wagon as far as Tucson, Arizona; from there to California on horseback, arriving in San Diego County in the



spring of 1876. Educated in the public schools of Nebraska and California. Attended Hastings Law School in San Francisco for one year, after which he studied law in the offices of W. C. Stratton, now deceased, in Santa Barbara. Admitted to the bar of San Luis Obispo County in 1884; shortly afterward to the bar of Santa Barbara County; to the Supreme Court of California, April 10, 1901, and later to the United States Circuit Court and United States District Court of Southern California. Practiced law in Santa Maria until 1889, when he moved to Santa Barbara, where he has lived to the present time. Justice of the Peace at Santa Maria, 1881-82. Appointed Superior Judge of Santa Barbara County by Governor George C. Pardee, in January, 1907. In 1908 elected to that office for the full term of six years. Member of the California Bar Association. Republican.

**LETUS N. CROWELL.**



Residence, 1000 Haight Street, office, Russ Building, San Francisco. Born in Grangeville, Kings County, California, April 21, 1875. Son of Abner Buel and Mary (Kanawyer) Crowell. Married Leona Lewis on September 26, 1905. Graduated from Hanford Grammar School in 1893; Hanford

Union High School in 1896. Entered the University of California in 1897 and graduated in 1900 from the Law Department designated Hastings College of the Law. Was admitted to practice in 1900 in this state and to the federal courts in 1901. Entered into partnership with his brother and started in the practice of his profession in Hanford, Cal., under the firm name of Crowell & Crowell. Upon decease of his brother one year later he continued his practice alone in Hanford until April, 1906, when he moved to San Francisco and has since been practicing law in San Francisco alone. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**LEWIS CRUICKSHANK.**

Residence, 127 West 25th Street; office 702 Ferguson Building. Born March 15, 1884, in Sheffield, England. Son of James F. and Annie (Gingell) Cruickshank. Married June 21, 1905, to Grace D. Hendrick. Educated in the public schools of Banffshire, Scotland; Lincoln High School, Santa Monica;



and graduated from the University of Michigan, Law Department, 1908, with degree of LL. B. Moved to California in 1896 from Banffshire, Scotland. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1907; Michigan, 1908; California, 1909; and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law alone in Los Angeles until January 1, 1912, when he formed part-



nership with W. E. SoRelle, under the firm name of SoRelle & Cruickshank, which continues to date. Member of Masonic order, Michigan Alumni Association and Craftsman Club. Democrat.

#### GEORGE EDWARD CRYER.

Residence, 3822 Ingraham Street; office, 517 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Waterloo, Nebraska, May 13, 1875. Son of John B. and Elizabeth (Grange) Cryer. Came to California in 1885. Married Isabel G. Gay, September 6, 1906. Received his ed-



ucation in the public schools of Los Angeles, completing in the University of Michigan in 1903, graduating with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice in the state of Michigan in 1903; to California and the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California the same year. First Sergeant Company "G," Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, 1898. First Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California for the year 1911, and resigned February 1, 1912, to accept the appointment of Assistant City Attorney for Los Angeles. Member Knights of Pythias. Assistant editor Michigan Law Review, 1903, representing California. Republican.

#### O. K. CUSHING.

Residence, 37 7th Avenue; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in 1865, in Virginia City, Nevada. Son of John M. and Anne M. (Kennedy) Cushing. Married in 1899 to Ida G. Griffin. Educated in the public schools of California. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1895. Commenced the active practice of his

profession in 1896, as a member of the firm of Mullany, Grant & Cushing, which partnership was dissolved upon the death of Michael Mullany in 1903. In 1908 he entered into partnership with his brother, C. S. Cushing, practicing under the firm name of Cushing & Cushing, which continues to date. Democrat.

#### GEORGE ROGERS CURTIN.

Residence, Hotel Victoria; office, 202½ South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born September 18, 1885, in Elmira, New York. Son of Andrew and Ellen (Rogers) Curtin. Moved to California in 1903. Educated in Elmira Free Academy; Manzanita Hall, Palo Alto. Graduated from University of Southern California

College of Law in 1911 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practices law in Los Angeles alone to date. Member of Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Democrat.



#### JOHN T. CURTIN.



Residence, 428 West 2d Street; office, 326 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born July 18, 1878, in Ontario, Canada. Son of Joseph and Ellen (Heaphey) Curtin. Moved to California in 1903. Graduated from Ottawa Col-

lege, Canada, in 1897. Admitted to the bar of California January 16, 1912. Engaged in general practice in Los Angeles to date. Member of Troop "C," 11th Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry for two years during the Spanish-American War and Philippine insurrection. Member of K. of C., B. P. O. E., Y. M. I. and United Spanish War Veterans. Republican.

**CHARLES STUART CUSHING.**

Residence, 1141 Taylor Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born December 28, 1867, in San Francisco, California. Son of John Morland and Anne M. (Kennedy) Cushing. Married August 10, 1903. Educated in the public schools of



California and Oakland High School. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, January, 1891, and commenced the active practice of his profession. Immediately entered law office of Michael Mullany and Wm. Grant, and in 1893 became associated with those gentlemen under the name of Mullany, Grant & Cushing, which association continued till the death of Michael Mullany in 1903. O. K. Cushing joined the above firm in 1896, and since 1908 O. K. and C. S. Cushing have been associated together under the firm name of Cushing & Cushing. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association and the Bohemian Club. Democrat.

**FLETCHER ARNOLD CUTLER.**

Residence, 3990 Washington Street; office, 506 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Tuolumne County, California, in 1863. Son of Thomas and Sarah L. (Buck) Cutler.

Married in 1887 to Eicula M. Warner. Received his education in the public schools of California, and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1886. Commenced the practice of his profession in association with S. M. Buck, of Eureka, where he continued in the practice until his removal to San Francisco in 1902. In that year he associated with Hon. J. M. Gillett, which continues to date. Elected Judge of the Superior Court, Del Norte County, in 1898, and served until 1902.

**CHARLES PRYDE CUTTEN.**

Residence, 16 Commonwealth Avenue; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Eureka, California, May 8, 1875.



Son of David Page and Katherine (McGrath) Cutten. Married September 18, 1906, to Marjorie V. Barnes. Attended the Eureka Grammar School, 1883-91; Eureka Academy, 1891-93; and graduated from Stanford University in 1899, receiving the degree of A. B. in law. Admitted to the bar June, 1901, before the California Supreme Court Commissioners. Practiced law in Eureka in partnership with T. H. Selvage from 1904 to 1909, when he became a member of the Eureka branch of the firm of Gillet & Cutler. Moved to San Francisco June 1, 1911. Member of the Assembly in California legislature, 1907, 37th Session. Member of California Senate 1909-11, 38th and 39th Sessions. Appointed chairman of Finance Committee, 1911. Member of Hold-Over Committee, which drew California Bank Act in 1908. Appointed attorney for California State Commission in Lunacy, June 1, 1911. Member of Union League Club. Republican.

**ALFRED DALTON, JR.**

Residence, 2003 L Street; office, Labor Temple, Sacramento. Born October 21, 1858, in Benicia, California. Married in 1885 to Hannah Newmark. Educated in the public schools of Benicia, California, until thirteen years of age, when he engaged in the print-



ing trade. For fifteen years was publisher of "New Era," Benicia, Solano County, 1880 to 1895. From 1895 to 1900 published "The News," Martinez, Contra Costa County, and from 1902 to 1905 was employed in the State Printing Office. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento, 1905. Commenced the practice of his profession immediately after admission in Sacramento, California, and continues in active practice to date. Member of N. S. G. W., Knights of Pythias, Masonic fraternities, and Typographical Union. Republican.

**FRANCIS HERBERT DAM.**

Residence, 1800 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Wheatland, Yuba County, California, January 17, 1874. Son of Cyrus King and Frances Leoni (Scott) Dam. Married June 29, 1904, to Inez Shippee. Attended the Academy of California College in Oakland from 1890 to 1892. Received the degree of A. B. in 1896 from the University of California. From 1897 to 1900 attended Hastings Law College, obtaining the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of this state May 28, 1900, prior to which he studied law in the offices of W. S. Goodfellow and Garrett W. McEnerney. Republican.

**EUGENE DANNEY.**

Residence, 2131 Albatross Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Diego. Born October 11, 1862, in Bordeaux, France. Son of Michel and Marguerite (Dutruch) Daney. Moved to California with parents in 1865, and received early education in public



schools of San Francisco. Later entered Hastings College of the Law, graduating therefrom with class of 1885, receiving degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California June 1, 1885, in San Francisco, and immediately commenced practice of his profession in that city. Moved to San Diego, November, 1887. Appointed Assistant District Attorney of San Diego County the following year, serving for three years. Police Commissioner of the city of San Diego, 1896-1900. Is at present time director and attorney of First National Bank of San Diego; also trustee of San Diego County Law Library. Member of the Cuyamaca and University Clubs of San Diego, the American Bar Association, California State Bar Association, and San Diego County Bar Association (three terms president of the latter); Past Master Silver Gate Lodge, No. 296, F. & A. M.; Past Noble Grand Sunset Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F.; Past Exalted Ruler San Diego Lodge B. P. O. E. Republican.

**REES PRICE DANIELS.**

Residence, 447 Eddy Street; office, 953 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born November 29, 1848, in Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Son of Rees and Ann (Thomas) Daniels. Attended the public schools of Pennsylvania, later entering the Law Department of the



Columbian University of Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1885, and in 1886 receiving the degree of Master of Laws from the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C. Was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, June 1, 1886; Pennsylvania, August 19, 1887, and Washington, September, 1887. Moved to California in 1903 and was admitted to the bar at San Francisco, August 11, 1903, and continues to date.

**ARTHUR J. DANNENBAUM.**

Residence, 2611 California Street; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born July 6, 1876, in Gilroy, California. Son of Joseph and Adele (Loupe) Dannenbaum. Married June 4, 1902, to Alice Haas, at New Orleans. Received his early education in the public



schools of San Francisco, and later attended the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1898 with the degree of Ph. B. While at that institution participated in two intercollegiate debates between the University of California and Stanford. Admitted to the bar of California in 1899 and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession in association with Myer Jacobs, with whom he continues to date, making a specialty of probate and commercial law. Member of the Masonic fraternity, 32° and Shriner. Republican.

**BARTON DARLINGTON.**

Residence, 214 North Olive Street; office, 525 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Hudson, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, November 13, 1858. Son of Francis and Mary (Allen) Darlington. Moved to this state, February 23, 1887. Married Lela A. Monroe

October 22, 1910. Attended public schools of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in 1870-72; Smith's English and Classical Seminary, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in 1873; State Normal, in West Chester, Pennsylvania,



1878-80, taking optional course, preparatory to study of law. Studied law in the office of Monaghan Bros., at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania June 26, 1885; Wyoming in 1886; California, 1888. Practiced law in West Chester, Pennsylvania, for one year, when he removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he practiced until 1887, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he has practiced alone to date. Member of Company "I," 6th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1882-86. Member of the Municipal League and City Club of Los Angeles. Democrat.

**G. A. DAUGHERTY.**

Residence, Salinas; office, Monterey County Bank Building, Salinas. Born near Coshocton, Ohio, August 15, 1861. Son of John and Elizabeth (Dickie) Daugherty. Moved to California, 1884. Married Emma Littlefield March 7, 1889. Attended the public schools and Muskingum College of Ohio, graduating in 1884 with the degree of B. S. Read



law in the office of Hiram D. Tuttle, in Salinas, California. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1888. Began the practice of his profession in Salinas, entering into partnership with Hiram D. Tuttle, under the firm name of Tuttle & Daugherty, which continued until 1890, when Mr. Tuttle moved to San Jose. In 1891 formed partnership with Judge J. K. Alexander, under the firm name of Alexander & Daugherty, which continued until 1897. Now associated with C. F. Lacey, under the firm name of Daugherty & Lacey. United States commissioner since 1896. Member of the Union League Club of San Francisco. Republican.

#### CHARLES CASSAT DAVIS.

Residence, 1206 Ingraham Street; office, 448 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1851. Son of Timothy J. and Caroline M. (Cassat) Davis. Moved to California in 1885. Educated in the public schools of Cincinnati. Graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, 1873, with the degree of A. B. Degree of A. M. in 1876. Graduated from the Columbia College, Law School, New York, 1875. Admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1875; New York, 1875; and California, 1885. Member of the Ohio House of Representatives, 1879-80; also of the Jonathan and University clubs. Republican.

#### EDWIN A. DAVIS.

Office, Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles. Born June 30, 1839, in Genesee, New York. Son of Thomas and Sarah (Randell) Davis. Moved to California in 1869. Married January 1, 1865, to Emogene W. Waggoner. Educated in the public schools of New York and New York State Normal College. Graduated from Hamilton (N. Y.) College in 1867 with degree of LL.B., and in 1883 received degree of A. M. from Tuft's College, Boston, Massachusetts. Admitted to the bar of New York in 1867; California, 1869, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of California. Commenced the practice of law in Colusa, California, as member of the firm Eastman & Merrill. This firm continued for eight months, when he moved to Marysville, where he remained until 1903, when he retired and moved to Los Angeles, where he resides to date. District Attorney of Yuba County from 1870 to 1874, and 1878 to 1880. Elected joint senator from Yuba and Sutter counties in 1879. In 1891 appointed Superior Judge of Yuba and Sutter counties, which office he held until 1903. Delegate-at-Large to Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880. Chairman of Republican State Convention at Oakland in 1882. Member of 27th New York Infantry during the Civil War. Member of

Corinth Post No. 80, G. A. R., Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. fraternities. Republican.

#### FERMAN E. DAVIS.

Residence, 1372 Lucile Avenue; office, 801 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born June 27, 1868, in Liberty, Indiana. Son of Andrew F. and Sarah E. (McKee) Davis. Moved to California August, 1891. Married in 1892 to Hedwig Gross (died January 1, 1905); in



1907 to Thelma Howe. Educated in the public schools of Illinois and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1891 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, 1891, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. From 1898 to 1904 in partnership with Hon. Thomas L. Winder, under the firm name of Winder & Davis, and later for two years a member of the firm of Hanson, Davis & Wilson, since which time he has been engaged in the general civil practice alone. Republican.

#### GEORGE MAYBERRY DAVIS.

Residence, 1533 Union Street Alameda; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born July 17, 1873, in Glenn County, California. Son of James Nelson and Elizabeth (Brittan) Davis. Married Edythe M. Crosett, October 31, 1905. Received his early education in the public schools of California and later took a special course at the University of California from 1897 to 1898. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, March 12, 1900. Member of the firm of Seidenberg & Davis since 1903. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Socialist.



**GEORGE R. DAVIS.**

Residence, Pasadena; offices, 227-229 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio, December 13, 1861. Son of James and Mary (Colledge) Davis. Married Katharine H. Scovil, October 16, 1890. Educated in the public schools at Wa-

the public schools of San Francisco and Oakland. Entered the Law Department of the University of California in 1879 (Hastings College of Law), from which he graduated in 1882, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to all state and federal courts of California in 1882, and immediately commenced



pakoneta, Ohio. Studied law for three years under a private tutor. Admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, by the Supreme Court, on June 5, 1883. Practiced law at Wapakoneta, Ohio, until June, 1897, when he was appointed, by President McKinley, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Was reappointed by President Roosevelt, and served in that capacity until April, 1905, when he retired from the bench and re-entered the practice of his profession at Los Angeles, California, being now actively engaged therein. Served an appointive term during 1909-10 as judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. Delegate from Ohio to the National Republican Convention of 1896, and served one year as vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of that state. Member of the Union League and Federation Clubs of Los Angeles and the Overland Club of Pasadena. Is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. Member of the Order of Knights of Pythias. Member and Trustee of First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena. Republican.

**HENRY H. DAVIS.**

Residence, 1101 Masonic Avenue; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born September 27, 1860, in Exin, Germany. Son of Max and Dora Davis. Moved to California in 1868 and received his early education in

the practice of his profession, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, York and Scottish Rites, Shrine, Knights of Pythias, B. P. O. Elks, Foresters of America, A. O. U. W. and of the Bar Association of San Francisco.

**HIRAM G. DAVIS.**

Residence, 16 Chenery Street; office, 421 Mechanics' Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Davisburgh, Michigan, July 21, 1861. Son of John C. and Sarah (Griswold) Davis. Married Rebecca Johnson in 1890. Moved to California in 1894. Received his early education in the public schools of Michigan. Grad-



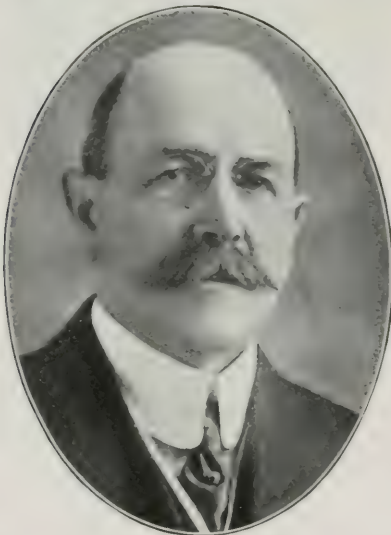
uate of the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1890. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state of Michigan in 1890; Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C.,



April 27, 1893; Supreme Court of the state of California on the 11th day of May, 1894. Was Democratic candidate for Congress in the 5th District of California in 1906. Member of the B. P. O. E. No. 3, San Francisco, Loyal Order of Moose No. 26, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Home Industry League, Rough Riders, Down Town Association. Democrat.

#### JOHN F. DAVIS.

Residence, 1430 Masonic Avenue; office, 1404 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born June 5, 1859, on Angel Island, Marin County, and received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and later graduated from Harvard College,



Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1881. Studied law at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, whence he graduated in 1884, and was admitted to practice in this state the same year. Appointed judge of the Superior Court of Amador County by Governor Markham, and afterward served a term as state senator, representing the 10th Senatorial District, at that time comprising the counties of Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, and Mono. Appointed Code Commissioner for the state of California, by Governor Pardee in 1902, and held that office until October 1, 1907. Member of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, Bohemian Club, Commonwealth Club, Greek letter fraternity of Beta Theta Pi, and of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Married to Lillian Parks of Jackson, Amador County, October 26, 1897. Moved his law office from Jackson, Amador County, in 1902, and continues in the active practice of his profession in San Francisco.

#### LE COMPTE DAVIS.

Residence, 2755 Raymond Avenue; office, 600 Bryson Block, Los Angeles. Born in Mercer County, Kentucky, May 1, 1865. Son of Henry Clay and Josephine (Le Compte) Davis. Married Edith Gilman April 15, 1908. Attended public schools in Kentucky and



graduated from Center College, Kentucky, in 1894, with the degree of B. A. Read law under Jacobs and Breckenridge of Kentucky. Admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1888 and the Supreme Court of California in the same year. Appointed Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles County. Member of the firm of Davis & Rush, which continues to date. Has tried many important cases, amongst which were the Land Fraud Case in Portland, Oregon, and the McNamara Case in Los Angeles. Democrat.

#### SAMUEL McCLELLAN DAVIS.

Residence, 1225 French Street; office, Santa Ana, California. Born August 8, 1861, in Indiana, Pennsylvania. Son of McLain and Caroline I. (Mahan) Davis. Married September 30, 1896, to Mabel Keith. Educated in State Normal School, Indiana, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in July, 1879, with the degree of B. E. Graduated from Princeton University in 1883 with the degree of A. B., and in 1886 with the degree of A. M. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota April 13, 1888. Commenced the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which continued until April 30, 1901. From 1896 to 1898, practiced in partnership with Paul Pierce, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Moved to California in 1901, and was admitted to the bar of that state, July 1, 1901. Elected

District Attorney of Orange County, California, January 1, 1907. March 1, 1912, formed partnership with E. E. Keech, under the firm name of Keech & Davis, which continues to the present time. Member of California and Santa Ana Bar Associations, and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS.**

Residence, 2600 Wiltshire Boulevard; office, Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles. Born October 8, 1868, in Clinton, Oneida County, New York. Son of Judge Edwin A. and Imogene (Waggoner) Davis. Moved to California in 1869. Married March 19, 1896, to



Berthe Samm. Educated in the public schools of Marysville, California, and Berkeley Gymnasium. Graduated from University of California, with the degree of B.L., in 1890. Studied law in the offices of his father, Judge E. A. Davis, in Marysville. Admitted to the bar of California in 1892, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts, and practiced law in Los Angeles until 1899. Executive Secretary of Governor Gage of California from 1899 to 1903. Attorney for the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, from 1903 to 1909. Practiced law in San Francisco until 1909, when he moved to Los Angeles and became general counsel of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, which office he holds to date. Member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, Sutter Club of Sacramento, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Athletic clubs, Midwick Country Club of Pasadena, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**CHARLES W. DAVISON.**

Residence, 668 Delmas Avenue; office, City Hall, San Jose. Born in New Hampton, Iowa, July 30, 1874. Son of Lorenzo B. and Esther J. (Annabel) Davison. Moved to California, November 10, 1894. Married Maude L. Welch, December 24, 1902. Graduated from



New Hampton High School, June 10, 1892. Attended Valders Normal School, Decorah, Iowa, 1893-94; Kent Law School, San Jose, California, 1894-95. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court December 24, 1895. Later to the United States District Court at San Francisco, October 23, 1899, and to the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, July 1, 1907. Enlisted May 8, 1898, in Company "E," 7th Regiment, California United States Volunteer Infantry of the Spanish-American War, and served until close of war. Elected city justice of San Jose, 1902, and re-elected 1906. Elected Mayor of San Jose in 1908, and re-elected in 1910, which office he now holds. Department Commander of California United Spanish War Veterans, 1905-6, and Great Sachem of California Improved Order of Red Men, August, 1910, to August, 1911. Republican.

**WALTER C. DAVISON.**

Residence, 1334 West Ninth Street; office, Suite 4-5 Covert Building, Riverside. Born in Columbus, Ohio, August 14, 1886. Son of Tom C. and Laura A. (Rose) Davison. Moved to California April, 1906. Married Lois B. Glass October 26, 1911. Educated in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, and Omaha, Nebraska, graduating from the high school in



the latter city, and after arrival in California attended the University of Southern California College of Law for three years, graduating in 1909 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California January, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and



District Courts for the Southern District of California. Also admitted to practice before the United States Land Office and the Department of the Interior. In July, 1909, began general practice in Riverside and has continued to date. Local attorney for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. Member Knights of Pythias. Republican.

#### WILLIAM C. DAY.



Residence, Los Angeles; office, Byrne Building, Los Angeles. Born April 13, 1880, in Jonesboro, Illinois. Son of W. S. and Helen A. (Frick) Day. Moved to California in 1888. Attended Santa Barbara High School in 1897 and the Leland Stanford Jr. University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1901. Studied law in the

office of W. S. Day at Santa Barbara, California. Admitted to practice in California at Los Angeles, January 16, 1906, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Deputy Dis-

trict Attorney of Santa Barbara County, California, January 1, 1907, until January 1, 1911. Member of the firm of Day & Day from January, 1906, to November 1, 1911, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues in the practice of his profession to date. Admitted to the United States Supreme Court, December 12, 1910. Lieutenant 6th Division, Naval Militia California, 1907-11 (commanding). Director of Santa Barbara County Chamber of Commerce for five years. Member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity (Stanford University), the Masonic order, B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, F. O. E., and member of the Santa Barbara Club and Santa Barbara Country Club. Republican.

#### W. E. F. DEAL.

Residence, 2702 Sacramento Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Maryland, March 8, 1840. Son of Dr. W. G. Grove, and Janetta Sutton. Moved to California September 12, 1859. Married Roberta Griffith, May 4, 1875. Attended R. G. Chaney's Academy, Owensville, Maryland and Newton University, Baltimore City, Maryland. Entered Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and graduated therefrom in 1859, receiving the degree of B. A. and the degree of M. A. from the same institution in 1874. Entered the law office of Perley & De Long, of Virginia City, Nevada, May 26, 1863. Admitted to the bar of Nevada in 1865. Continued the practice of law with Perley & De Long until 1866, when he became associated with Hillyer & Whitman, continuing there until 1868. Then became partner of C. J. Hillyer, under the firm name of Hillyer & Deal, which continued until January, 1869, when W. S. Wood entered the firm and the name was changed to Hillyer, Wood & Deal, this partnership continuing for two years. In 1871-72, practiced his profession alone. In 1873 formed partnership with Hon. Jas. F. Lewis (ex-Chief Justice of Supreme Court), under the firm name of Lewis & Deal, this association continuing until 1884. Admitted to the United States Supreme Court in 1876, and to all federal courts of Nevada and California. In 1894 became a member of the firm of Deal, Tauszky & Wells, which continued for over seven years, since which he has practiced alone. Regent of State University of Nevada, 1894-98. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM GRIFFITH DEAL.

Residence, 3300 Clay Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Virginia City, Nevada, August 1, 1880. Son of W. E. F. and Roberta (Griffith) Deal. Moved to California in 1893. Married Carolyn Williamson. Attended Anderson University Academy and Stanford University. Admitted to the bar of California, by the Supreme



Court of the state of California, in 1903. Since 1903 has been practicing in San Francisco, associated with W. E. F. Deal, to date. Member of the Olympic, Commercial and University clubs.

#### HARRY ELLIS DEAN.

Residence, 3474 3d Avenue; office, 627-628 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born March 12, 1872, in Toledo, Ohio. Son of John H. and Emma E. (Teal) Dean. Moved to California in 1902. Married June 25, 1906, to Alice Louise Chappleear. Educated in the



public and high schools of Ohio. Studied law in offices of Thomas Lee Woolwine, F. E. Davis and V. J. Cobb, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California January 17, 1912. Formed partnership with V. J. Cobb under firm name of Cobb & Dean, and has recently associated himself with the law offices of Thomas Lee Woolwine. For six years engaged in Los Angeles in corporation procedure. Executive secretary of Los Angeles Police Department, 1910. Republican.

#### GEORGE HORACE DEANE.

Residence, 1555 California Street; office, 944 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born June 4, 1883, in Port Clinton, Ohio. Son of Earnest Noble and Calvenetta (Gates) Deane. Married November, 1907, to Mabel F. Young. Educated in the public schools of Port Clinton, Ohio, 1889-97, and in the high school of Cleveland, Ohio, 1897-99. In 1908 commenced the private study of law. Graduated from the San Francisco Business College, and from the Kent Law School in 1911. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacra-

mento, July, 1911, before the District Court of Appeals, and commenced the practice of his profession in association with Daniel O'Connell, which continues to date. Republican.

#### DANIEL C. DEASY.

Residence, 955 Ashbury Street; office, Hall of Justice, San Francisco. Born October 1, 1875, in San Francisco. Son of Jeremiah and Bridget (Brennan) Deasy. Married Isabel Murphy, September 12, 1905. Attended Sacred Heart College, San Francisco, graduating from there in 1892. Entered Hastings College of Law in 1894, graduating in 1897 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco May 15, 1897. Appointed Deputy Superintendent of Schools, October 1904. Assistant District Attorney, January, 1906. Appointed Police Judge December, 1908. Re-elected September, 1911, and continues to date. Democrat.

#### FRANK PRENTISS DEERING.

Residence, 2709 Larkin Street; office, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Born June 10, 1855, in Jacksonville, Tuolumne County, California. Son of James Henry and Mary Ann Reed (Brackett) Deering. Married November 22, 1902, to Mabel Clare Craft. Received his education in the public schools of San Francisco; also the grammar and high schools and State University. Graduated from the University of California in 1875 with the degree of A. B. Later further degrees of M. A. were conferred in 1879 and the degree of LL. B. in 1881. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, in 1880. Commenced the practice of his profession in association with Milton H. Myrick, which continued until 1907, since which period he has practiced alone. Edited Deering Codes—first set of annotated codes in the United States. Member of Bohemian, Chit-Chat, Pacific Union, and Unitarian clubs and the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### GEORGE CURTIS DE GARMO.

Residence, 823 Catalina Street; office, 311 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Seattle, Washington, October 31, 1873. Son of Henry and Emma (Gyger) De Garmo. Moved to California in 1873. Married December 28, 1904, to Florence May Jones. Attended the Los Angeles public schools and Los Angeles High School, graduating in 1894, and in 1897 graduated from the University of California, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in May, 1897. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles and continues alone to date. Republican.

**GEORGE ELLIS DE GOLIA.**

Residence, 5277 Broadway Terrace; office, Oakland Bank Building, Oakland. Born May 3, 1857, in Placerville, El Dorado County. Son of Darwin and Lavinia (Baldwin) De Golia. Married June 23, 1883, to Carrie B. Rabe. Received his education from the high



school at Placerville, and later entered the University of California, graduating therefrom in June, 1877, with degree of Ph. B. Admitted by the Supreme Court of California, November 10, 1879; to the United States District Court, August 24, 1888; to the United States Circuit Court, May 22, 1889, and to the United States Supreme Court, October 11, 1904. Associated with Henry Vrooman up to the time of his death, in 1889, in the practice of his profession, at Oakland, and since that period has continued in the active practice alone to date. In 1883 was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Alameda County, and served in that office until 1889. Member of Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Member of Union League Club of Oakland and the Claremont Country Club. Republican.

**REGINALDO FRANCISCO DEL VALLE.**

Residence, 3508 South Figueroa Street; office, 611-612 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born December 15, 1854, in Los Angeles. Son of Ygnacio and Ysabel (Varela) del Valle. Married September 2, 1890, to Helen M. White Cayatle. Educated at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, 1867-71. Graduated from Santa Clara College in June, 1873, with the degree of B. S. Admitted to the bar of California, April, 1877; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of

Southern California, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1893. From 1889 to 1895 in partnership with M. E. C. Munday, under the firm name of Del Valle & Munday. From 1904 to 1905 in partnership with Judge Finlayson, under the firm name of Del Valle, Finlayson & Metcalf. Engaged in the general practice alone to the present time. Elected to the State Assembly of California in 1879; re-elected in 1880, and in the same year was Presidential Elector. Member of the California Senate, 1882 to 1886, during which time he was President pro tem. Chairman of the Democratic State Convention in Los Angeles in 1888. Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor in 1890. Chairman of Committee on Resolutions of State Convention in Fresno. Chairman of Democratic State Convention in San Francisco in 1894. Member of Board of Public Service in Charge of Water Department of Los Angeles to date. Democrat.

**WILLIAM HARRY DEHM.**

Residence, 1027

Valencia Street; office, 403 California Building, Los Angeles.

Born March 10, 1877, in Havana, Illinois.

Son of J. F. and

Anna (Menck) Dehm. Moved to

California in 1888.

Married August

17, 1910, to

Myrtle Glenn.

Educated in the

public schools of

Illinois and San

Diego, California.

Graduated from

University of California in 1905 with degree

of A.B. Read law in offices of Bicknell, Gib-

son, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher, Los Angeles.

Admitted to the bar of California in 1906 and

later to the United States Circuit and Dis-

trict Courts of Southern California. Associ-

ated in the practice of law with Earl Rogers

to date. Member of Masonic Order and

Moose. Republican.

**DELPHIN MICHAEL DELMAS.**

Residence, Los Angeles; office, Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York City; 724 Trust & Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born in France, April 14, 1844. Son of Antoine and Coralie Delmas. Married April 7, 1869, to Pauline Hoge, of San Francisco. In 1855 entered Santa Clara College, from which he graduated in 1862 with degree of A. B. Received from the same University the degree of A. M. in

1863, and of Ph.D. in 1901. In 1865 received degree of LL.B. from the Law Department of Yale College, being at the same time admitted to the bar of Connecticut. In 1866 was admitted to the bar of California. In May of that year com-



graduated in 1893 with the degree of A.B. Attended University of California, Law Department, and graduated therefrom in 1898. Admitted to the bar of California in 1898, and also admitted to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Commenced the active practice of his profession alone, continuing until 1905. From October, 1906, until October, 1908, was manager and cashier for the Columbus Savings and Loan Society. In January, 1909, resumed the active practice of law in partnership with John O'Gara, practicing under the firm name of O'Gara & de Martini, which continues to date. Appointed Assistant County Clerk of Contra Costa County in 1893, serving until 1895. Secretary of Democratic Municipal Convention in 1903. Director Columbus Savings & Loan Society, and president of the "La Voce del Popolo," the oldest Italian newspaper published in the United States. Member of Native Sons of the Golden West. Democrat.

WILLIAM DENMAN.

menced the practice of law in association with Honorable B. D. Murphy, in San Jose. Remained in that city for about sixteen years. In 1883 moved to San Francisco, where he practiced his profession until the great earthquake of 1906. In 1867, was elected District Attorney of Santa Clara County. Regent of the University of California, 1884 to 1892. Delegate-at-Large to Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904. Practicing in New York and Los Angeles at the present time. Member of Lawyers' and Yale clubs, New York. Author of "Speeches and Addresses," 1901. Democrat.

WALTER J. de MARTINI.



Residence, San Francisco; office, 550 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born November 2, 1870, in Sonoma County, California. Son of Paul and Maria Ausonia (Boitano) de Martini. Married August 24, 1902, to Clotilde S. Chichizola. Graduated from the public schools in Contra Costa County, later at-

tending Santa Clara College, from which he



Residence, 3399 Pacific Avenue; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco in 1872. Son of James and Helen V. (Jordan) Denman. Married April 4, 1905, to Leslie Van Ness. Received his education from the Clement Grammar School, 1881-85; the Old Lincoln Grammar School, 1885-86, and graduated from the Lowell High School in 1889. Graduated from the University of California in 1894, later taking a course at Hastings College of Law, finally entering the Harvard Law School and graduating therefrom in 1897 with the degree of LL.B. Member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Admitted to the bar of California in 1898 and commenced the practice of his profession. Assistant Professor of Law and



Lecturer, Hastings' College of Law, and University of California from 1902 to 1906. Better known for connection with maritime litigation arising out of the sinking of "Rio de Janeiro," explosion of "Progreso," and similar cases. In 1908 organized campaign for nonpartisan election of judges; the law being enacted by legislature in 1911. In 1910 drafted charter amendment for nonpartisan majority election in San Francisco and organized campaign for its passage. In 1911 formed partnership with George Stanley Arnold, under the firm name of Denman & Arnold. General practice and maritime cases. Member of the University, Pacific Union, Unitarian. Commonwealth and Sierra Clubs. Member of the Bar Association.

#### JOHN DENNISON.

Residence, 450 Custer Street; office, 904-906 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Jones County, Iowa, April 23, 1870. Son of John and Matilda (Campbell) Dennison. Married July 2, 1895, to Nettie Jewel. Moved to California in 1906. Educated in the public schools of Iowa and Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, graduating in 1891 with degree of B. S. Read law in the office of Rickel & Crocker, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1895; California, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of the firm of Dennison & Towner to date. Member of A. F. & A. M. Democrat.

#### FRANK E. DENSMORE.

Residence, 1567 West 7th Street; office, Courthouse, Riverside, California. Born August 18, 1869, in Independence, Inyo County, California. Son of Sanford A. and Elizabeth E. (Cofer) Densmore. Married January 1, 1894, to Nellie L. Craig. Early education received in the public schools of Inyo County, and later finished at the Inyo Academy. Served five years in the United States Land Office at Independence, as receiver of public money. Admitted to the bar of California May 4, 1891; Nevada, February 12, 1894; and later to the United States District Court of Southern California. In 1906 was elected Judge of Superior Court of Riverside County, and continues in that office to date. Member of B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., and N. S. G. W. Republican.

#### FRANK R. DEVLIN.

Residence, Vallejo; office, Fairfield. Born at Windsor, Ontario County, Canada, October 27, 1867. Son of Charles M. and Mary (Cotter) Devlin. Married June 11, 1902, to Agnes G. Erb. Moved to California in 1870, receiving his education in the Vallejo public and high schools; graduating from the

latter in 1884. Served in the United States Navy from 1888 to 1891. At one time clerk to Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, of "Oregon" fame. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at San Francisco, August 8,



1893. District Attorney of Solano County, 1895-1903. Member of state legislature, 36th and 37th Sessions, from Solano County, 20th District. Elected superior judge of Solano County, November, 1908, for six year term. Resigned from the bench six weeks after assuming the position, on account of death of George A. Lamont, with whom he had been closely associated, at the solicitation of former clients of Mr. Lamont. The first state president of Lincoln-Roosevelt League of California. Chairman of Republican State Convention at San Francisco, August, 1910—the first state convention under direct primary system. Practices his profession alone to date in Vallejo and Fairfield. Vice-president of First National Bank of Vallejo. Republican.

#### ANTHONY STEPHEN DEVOTO.

Residence, 1577 Powell Street; office, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, February 12, 1886. Attended the common schools of San Francisco and graduated from the Lowell High School in 1903. Entered the University of California in August, 1904, graduating therefrom with the degree of B. L. in May, 1908, and took a post-graduate course in law until May, 1910, when he received the degree of J. D. Admitted to the bar of California October, 1909, by the Appellate Court for the First District of the State of California. Member of the firm of Devoto, Richardson & Devoto, since May, 1910. Republican.

**JAMES AUGUSTUS DEVOTO.**

Residence, 1704 Union Street; office, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, July 29, 1869. Married Elizabeth Castagnetto in 1901. Educated in Washington Grammar School, Boys' High School and Hastings' College of Law. Admitted to the



bar of California by the Supreme Court at Sacramento, May 5, 1890. License withheld until he became of age, July 29, 1890. Entered into partnership with Hon. E. D. Wheeler in 1890, under the firm name of Wheeler & Devoto, which continued until Judge Wheeler's death in January, 1895. Entered into partnership with W. A. Richardson and P. V. Long, under the firm name of Devoto, Richardson & Long, which continued until Mr. Long's election as City Attorney. Upon Mr. Long's retirement he continued in partnership with Mr. Richardson. In May, 1910, Anthony S. Devoto was taken into the firm, under the name of Devoto, Richardson & Devoto, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic and Native Sons of the Golden West fraternities. Democrat.

**ALBERT DICKERMAN.**

Residence and office, Watsonville. Born in Masonville, New York, March 26, 1840. Son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Ferry) Dickerman. Attended Norwich and Oxford Academies, New York; Geauga Seminary and Oberlin College, in the state of Ohio, and the Union Law College at Cleveland, Ohio. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, at Hillsdale, August, 1866. Practiced at Hillsdale, Michigan, from August, 1866, to March, 1883, and at Muskegon, Michigan, from March, 1883, to January, 1894.

when he moved to Watsonville, and has continued in the practice of his profession to date. Circuit Judge of the Fourteenth District of Michigan from 1888 to 1894. Republican.

**ALBERT J. DIBBLEE.**

Residence, Ross Valley, Marin County; office, 501 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born February 25, 1870, in San Francisco. Son of Albert and Anne R. (Maechem) Dibblee. Married Ethel Rodgers, April 19, 1899. Attended Bates School, San Rafael, until 1887; Hopkinson's School, Boston,



Massachusetts, 1887-89; Harvard College, 1889-93, from which he received the degree of A.B., and the Harvard Law School, 1893-96, receiving the degree of LL.B. in that year. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco in 1898. In the office of the law firm of Page, McCutchen, Harding & Knight, San Francisco, for a short period, after which he practiced alone and in the spring of 1910 formed partnership with W. F. Williamson, under the firm name of Williamson & Dibblee, which continues to date. Member of the University, Harvard and Marin Golf and Country clubs. Republican.

**GEORGE NELSON DIDION.**



Residence, 1565 Jackson street; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born July 30,



1879, in Sacramento, California. Son of John and Mary Jeanette (Dreman) Didion. Received his early education in the public schools of Sacramento, later attending the University of California, and receiving therefrom the degree of A.B. in 1901, and the degree of LL.B. from Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1903, and became associated with Charles E. Naylor, which continued until 1906. Practiced alone from that date until 1908, when he became associated with E. J. Baumberger, which association continues to date. Assistant Registrar of Voters for Sacramento County, 1898, 1900, and 1902. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West fraternity. Republican.

#### HENRY CLAY DILLON.

Residence, 684 Benton Boulevard; office, 414-417 International Building, Los Angeles. Born November 6, 1846, in Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin. Son of Patrick F. and Cynthia (Charles) Dillon. Married June 20, 1876, to Florence Hood. Attended the com-



mon schools and Academy, Lancaster, Wisconsin, and Business College, Chicago. Graduated from Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1872, with the degree of B. A., and received the degree of M. A. in 1875. Admitted to the bar by the Circuit Court at Racine, Wisconsin, in 1874; Supreme Court at Madison, Wisconsin, in the same year; to the bar of Colorado by the Supreme Court of Colorado in 1875, and the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1877. Practiced law in Denver, Colorado, until 1888, during which time was a member of the firms of Charles & Dillon and Markham & Dillon. Moved to

California in 1888 and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California at Los Angeles in 1889 and the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1891. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1896, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1900. Lecturer on Common-law Pleading, Equity Pleading and Federal Procedure in University of Southern California, College of Law. Member of the Colorado National Guard (Lieutenant). Major and Judge-Advocate Patriarchs' Militant, Colorado (I. O. O. F.), for eight years. District Attorney of Los Angeles County from 1893 to 1895. President of the Board of Education and City Attorney of Long Beach for one term. Appointed Commissioner Juvenile Court of Los Angeles County in 1911. Member of American and State Bar Associations. Democrat.

#### RICHARD JOHN DILLON.

Residence, 445 South Commonwealth Avenue; office, 426 Douglas Block, Los Angeles. Born February 19, 1874, in San Francisco. Son of Richard and Mary (Hennessey) Dillon. Graduated from St. Vincent's College in 1893, receiving the degree of A. B., and later attended Hastings Law College, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1896. Admitted to the bar of California in June, 1896. In 1900 formed partnership with John G. Mott, under the firm name of Mott & Dillon, which continues to date. Member of the California Bar Association.

#### ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER.



Residence, 957 West Adams Street; office, Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born December 28, 1867, in Los Angeles, California. Son



of Henry and Margaretha (Sugg) Dockweiler. Married June 30, 1891, to Gertrude Reeve. Educated at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, graduating from the Commercial Department in 1883, and receiving the degree of A. B. in 1887, degree of A. M. in 1889, and honorary degree of LL. M. in 1905 and LL. D. in 1911. Employed as bookkeeper, 1883-85. Engaged in surveying, 1887-88. Admitted to the bar of California October 14, 1889; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California and United States Supreme Court. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles to date. Trustee of St. Vincent's College since October 1, 1890. Director of the Los Angeles Public Library from 1897 to 1899, and from February, 1901, to February, 1911. Trustee of the State Normal School at San Diego, having been commissioned to serve from December, 1898, to July, 1912. Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of California in 1902, and delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1908 from California. Member of California, Gamut, and Newman clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Southwest Society Archeological Institute of America, Los Angeles Bar Association, American Bar Association, N. S. G. W., B. P. O. E., Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute, and Royal Arcanum.

**FRANK DOMINGUEZ.**



Residence, 438 North Grand Avenue; office, 403 California Building, Los Angeles. Born May 11, 1876, in Los Angeles. Son of Rosario and Guadalupe (Gallardo) Dominguez. Married to Jessie Street. Educated in St. Vincent's College; St. Joseph's College, Las Vegas; public schools of Los Angeles. Admitted

to the bar of California in 1899 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Court Clerk for Judge M. T. Allen, of Los Angeles, for two years. Secretary Philippine Commission, 1900-2. Engaged in the practice of law in Manila, P. I., 1902-6. Attorney for Emilio Aguinaldo. Associated in the practice with Earl Rogers in Los Angeles to date. Specializes in criminal law. California representative to Mexican Centennial, Mexico City, 1910. Member of Knights of Pythias. Republican.

**FRANK P. DOHERTY.**

Residence, 1216 Crown Hill Avenue; office, suite 812 California Building, Los Angeles. Born August 27, 1885, in Baltimore, Maryland. Son of Edward and Mary (Byrne) Doherty. Moved to California in 1907. Educated in the public and high schools of Maryland and attended Sadler's College, Baltimore, for one year. In 1911 received the degree of LL. B. from University of Southern California, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California June 21, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated in the practice of his profession with Kemper B. Campbell to date. Member of Phi Delta Phi and Y. M. I. Republican.

**HERBERT ELLIOTT DOOLITTLE.**

Residence, 3290 Park Avenue; office, 18-24 Lawyers Building, San Diego. Born in Painesville, Ohio, on June 26, 1864. Son of George and Emma Ballard (Elliott) Doolittle. Married October 10, 1893, to Mary Susan Gay. Attended Monmouth College four years, at



Monmouth, Illinois. Graduated from Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio, in 1886, with degree of B.S. Moved to California in 1888, and admitted to the bar in 1890; Supreme Court of California, at San Diego, October 16, 1895. Admitted to the Supreme Court of United States, February 28, 1899; United States District Court, October 25, 1895, and to the United States Circuit Court, November 23d of the same year. Admitted to United States Circuit Court of Appeals, October 23, 1896. Served as City Attorney of San Diego from 1895 to 1905. Continues practice to date. Member of Cuyomaca.

University, and Country clubs. President of San Diego Bar Association and California State Bar Association. Republican.

#### W. C. DORAN.

Residence, Long Beach; office, District Attorney's office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born December 21, 1884, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Son of Clifford C. and Laura C. (Cappeller) Doran. Moved to this state in March, 1897. Early education received in the public schools at Mansfield, Ohio, and Riverside, California. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1907, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California and the United States Circuit and Districts Courts for the Southern District of California, in Los Angeles, July 1, 1907. Appointed Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County February 1, 1910, which position he holds at present date. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and B. P. O. E. Republican.

#### CARL D. DORN.

Residence, 439 16th Avenue; office, 810-S14 Phelan Building, San Francisco. Born in Salinas City, California, December 28, 1879. Son of N. A. and Josephine T. Dorn. Married October 11, 1904, to Sadie Mae Steele. Received his education in public schools of Salinas City and at Santa Clara College. Studied law in his father's office, superior judge of Monterey County, and after an examination before the Supreme Court commissioners was admitted in San Francisco, September 10, 1902. Immediately engaged in practice at Salinas and continued till October, 1906, when he removed to San Francisco. Since which date has practiced as partner of his father, N. A. Dorn. Was secretary of Monterey County Republican Central Committee for three years. Active in Republican Club organizations of 39th Assembly District and was candidate for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Peace in 1910. Past Noble Grand Arch, Grand Grove of Druids of California; Past President Balboa Parlor, N. S. G. W.; Past President of San Francisco Lodge of Fraternal Brotherhood; Past Chief Ranger Court Pt. Lobos, Foresters of America; Member of Salinas Lodge No. 204, F. & A. M., Order of Rough Riders of California, Reveille Chapter No. 470, Order of Eastern Star of San Francisco, Aerie No. 5 of Eagles, of Pt. Lobos Improvement Club, and the Richmond Central Improvement Club. Republican.

#### WINFIELD DORN.

Office, 1232 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Chico, California, July 8, 1880. Educated at the Chico public schools to 1895, and Oakland High School to 1898. Attended the University of California

and received the degree of B. L. in 1902, and the degree of LL. B. in 1905 from the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, September, 1904, and to the United States Circuit Courts in 1905. Member of the firm of Chickering & Gregory since September, 1907.

#### JOHN WEBSTER DORSEY.

Residence, Bush and Mason Streets; office, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco. Born in Maryland, June 4, 1852. Son of Algernon Sidney and Mary Alice (Webster) Dorsey. Married October 16, 1883, to Mathez E. Brinkerhoff. Received his education in the



states of Maryland and Delaware, from 1860 to 1875. Graduated from the Delaware College in June, 1875, with the degree of B.A. Admitted to the Nevada Supreme Court in 1877 and practiced in Nevada until 1891. Admitted to the bar of California in 1891 in courts, both state and federal, and continues the practice of his profession in partnership with Chas. B. Henderson, under firm name of Dorsey & Henderson. Member of the Holluschickie Club, San Francisco, Commonwealth, Empire, Fly-Casting, San Francisco Bar Association. Member of the Masonic fraternity.

#### WILLIAM ALONZO DOW.

Residence, 1270 23d Avenue, Oakland; office, 1029 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born January 3, 1866, in Sutter County, California. Son of James G. and Annie (Powell) Dow. Married Lizzie Harrell, July 3, 1889. Graduate of the Oakland Grammar and High School; also the University of California, from which he graduated in 1889



with the degree of Ph.B. Was admitted to the bar, by examination of the Supreme Court of California, November 10, 1890, when he began the practice of his profession. In 1903 associated himself with H. A. Powell, under the firm name of Powell & Dow. Republican.

**JOSEPH OSCAR DOWNING.**

Residence, 727 Rampart Street; office, 436 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1872. Son of John W. and Annie R. (Cannon) Downing. Moved to California in 1887. Married December 17, 1909, to Ellen R. Emery. Educated in the public schools of Pasadena, California, and University of California, Berkeley, graduating in 1900 with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California in April, 1901. Republican.

**FRANK C. DREW.**

Residence, 1193 Sherman Street, Alameda; office, 523 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born May 31, 1861, San Jose. Son of John R. and Mary Frances (Dowling) Drew. Married Helen P. White, April 7, 1900. Graduate of the Lincoln Primary and Grammar School and

and Boating Clubs, Red Men, Eagles, N. S. G. W., exempt member of San Francisco Typographical Union 21, Touring Club of France. Democrat.

**GEORGE WILLIAM DRYER.**

Residence, 9th and Burlington Streets; office, 701 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Placerville, Eldorado County, California, February 12, 1881. Son of John Lewis and Mary L. (Alexander) Dryer. Educated in the public schools and high school of Santa Ana and Stanford University, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1902. Read law in the office of L. H. Valentine, of Los Angeles, for one year. Post-graduate course in Stanford University in 1903-4. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, March 16, 1904. In 1908 formed partnership with S. P. Mulford, under the firm name of Mulford & Dryer, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**MICHAEL CALHOUN DUFFICY.**

Residence, San Rafael; office, 500 Fourth Avenue, San Rafael. Born December 26, 1839, in County Rosecommon, Ireland. Son of



Boys' High School. Was admitted to the bar in San Francisco, 1903. At once entered the firm of Campbell Metson & Campbell, which in 1906 was changed to Campbell, Metson & Drew, and in 1909 to Metson, Drew & Mackenzie. Official Shorthand Reporter, Department 11, Superior Court. Member of the American Geographical Society, American Esperanto Association, French Phonetic Association and California Historical Society. A member of the Bohemian, Family, Press, Dolphin Swimming

Francis and Alicia (Lane) Dufficy. Married in Marysville, California, February 2, 1863, to Edwina O'Brien. Attended school in New Orleans, until 1855, when he moved to California, traveling via Panama. Admitted to the bar by Supreme Court of California, January 9, 1894, prior to which he was engaged in commercial pursuits in this state. Studied law in the office of Judges L. J. Ashford, and Francis L. Hatch at Marysville, California, from 1857 to 1863. Commenced the active



practice of his profession upon admission to the bar, and continues to date. Elected Justice of the Peace of Marin County, and served two terms, from 1889 to 1902. Democrat.

#### DENNIS MAXWELL DUFFY.

Residence, 1907 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco; office, Mills Building. Born in Austin, Nevada, April 25, 1879. Son of Philip and Catherine (Maxwell) Duffy. Moved to the state of California in 1898. In February, 1902, married Grace Blossom. Graduated from the University of Nevada with degree of B.A. in 1898, and Hastings College of Law, with degree of LL.B. in 1901. Was admitted to the Supreme Court of the state of California in 1901. Commenced the practice of law alone to 1905, when he became associated with Hiram W. Johnson, which continued until Mr. Johnson's election as Governor of the state of California, January, 1911, later being associated with Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., which continues to date. Republican.

#### H. B. DUNCAN.



Residence, 122 Sycamore Avenue, Hollywood; office, 507-508 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1875. Son of Thomas H. and Nancy (Sweeney) Duncan. Moved to California in 1908. Married Elizabeth Pendleton, March 16, 1908. Early education received in the public schools

of Pennsylvania. Attended high school in Chicago. Studied law in the office of United States Attorney C. B. Morrison, Chicago, and attended night law lectures at John Marshall Law School and Kent College of Law, Chicago. In Los Angeles received private instructions under Kemper B. Campbell, of the faculty of University of Southern California College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California, January 21, 1910; to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California, February 10, 1910; to the same courts for the Northern District of California shortly after. Continues practice in Los Angeles, specializing in Sherman anti-trust matters, interstate commerce matters, and corporation law. Special Agent United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1905 to 1910. Special Assistant to United States District Attorney for Southern District of California, 1910 to 1911. Member A. F. & A. M. Republican.

#### FRANK CLARK DUNHAM.

Residence, 875 Summit Avenue; office, Metcalf Building, 99 E. Colorado Street, Pasadena. Born April 1, 1884, in Estherville, Iowa. Son of Henry Addison and Anna Belle (Low) Dunham. Moved to California June, 1908. Married Amy L. Atwood, June 22, 1910. Graduated from the Iowa City Academy in 1904,



from the University of Iowa, with the degree of B. A., June, 1908, and from the University of Southern California, College of Law, June, 1910, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, July 23, 1909, and in the same year to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated in the office of Valentine and Newby from 1909 until August, 1911. Appointed Justice of the Peace for Pasadena Township, Los Angeles County, August 1, 1911, which office he continues to hold to date. Member B. P. O. E. Independent.

#### BOUTWELL DUNLAP.

Residence, San Francisco; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born November 14, 1877, in Sacramento, California. Son of William and Sarah Jane (Robinson) Dunlap. Graduated from College of Social Sciences, University of California, in 1901, with degree of B.L.; from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., in 1905, with degree of LL.B., and in 1910 received degree of LL.M. Also attended Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, January, 1907, since which time he has engaged in the active practice of his profession in that city. Nominated for Congress, First California District, 1904. Consul of Argentine Republic at San Francisco, 1909, and continues to date. In charge of Consulate of Uruguay in San Francisco, 1909. Honorary Historian of Sacramento Society of California Pioneers; National Historian of Kappa Sigma fraternity; Recording Secretary of California Genealogical Society; member of Committee of Bar Association of San Francisco upon Reform of Civil and Criminal Procedure of State of California (report published, 1910). Author of several historical studies; joint author (with Robert Ernest Cowan) of "Bibliography of Chinese Question in the United

States" (San Francisco: A. M. Robertson, 1909); and contributor to sporting and agricultural periodicals upon breeding of race-horses and history of racing. Member of Society of Colonial Wars. Fellow of American Statistical Society. Member of American Political Science Association, Virginia Historical Society, California Genealogical Society, and American Historical Association. Member of Kappa Sigma and Delta Chi fraternities. Member of University Club, Army and Navy Club, and Press Club, San Francisco.

#### WALTER F. DUNN.

Residence, 135 East White Oak Avenue; office, 232-234 American National Bank Building, Monrovia. Born in San Francisco, California, April 28, 1881. Son of John P. and Mary L. (Mahoney) Dunn. Married May 9, 1908, to Helen F. Laverty. Educated



in the Duarte Grammar School, California, St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, Monrovia High School, Monrovia, California, and the Stanford University, graduating from the latter in 1904, receiving the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, June 21, 1905, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the active practice of profession in Monrovia, continuing to date. Secretary Democratic County Convention in 1908. City Attorney of Monrovia, California, since 1909. President of the Monrovia Board of Trade, 1910-11. Member of Knights of Columbus, W. O. W. and Granite Club, Phi Delta Phi and Kappa Alpha fraternities. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM ELLSWORTH DUNN.

Residence, 917 West 28th Street; office, 718 Huntington building, Los Angeles. Born August 2, 1861, in Douglas, Michigan. Son of George E. and Ellen V. (Dickinson) Dunn. Married January 3, 1883, to Nellie M. Briggs. Graduated from Allegan, Michigan, High School, and attended Preparatory School, and one year at Law School, University of Michigan. Moved to California in 1885, and has been practicing in Los Angeles, from 1887 to date. Member of California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Country, and Bolsa Chica Gun clubs. Republican.

#### PETER FRANCIS DUNNE.

Residence, 3905 Clay Street; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born December 29, 1860, in San Francisco, California. Son of Peter and Margaret (Bergin) Dunne. Married June 28, 1898, to Annie C. Haehnlen.



Received his early education at St. Ignatius College and graduated therefrom in 1878 with the degree of Master of Arts. Later attended the University of California and graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1882 and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession, engaging in general practice. General attorney for the Southern Pacific Company from 1904 to 1911. Member of the firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck since its formation in April, 1911, to date. Member of the Pacific-Union, Olympic, Commonwealth, and San Francisco Golf and Country clubs. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.



**HARRY L. DUNNIGAN.**

Residence, 511 East Avenue, 28; office, Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, June 9, 1873. Son of Richard I. and Maria L. (Adams) Dunnigan. Married to Virginia T. Thorpe in 1901. Moved to California in 1883. In 1892 entered St. Vincent's College, where he remained until 1894, receiving degrees of A. B. and A. M. Studied law in the office of his father, Richard I. Dunnigan, with whom he was in partnership until 1905. Admitted to bar of California April 21, 1896. Formed partnership in 1906 with Walter F. Haas and Frank Garrett, under the firm name of Haas, Garrett & Dunnigan, continuing until 1911, when the firm was dissolved on account of the death of Mr. Garrett. At present practices his profession as member of the firm of Haas & Dunnigan. Member of State and Los Angeles Bar Associations. Democrat.

**RICHARD ARTHUR DUNNIGAN.**

Residence, 1246 Alta Avenue; office, 517 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, November 5, 1882. Son of Richard and Maria L. (Adams) Dunnigan. Moved to the state in 1888. Educated in Los Angeles grammar and high



schools, Woodbury Business College and the University of Southern California. Admitted to the bar August 26, 1910, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, and continues alone to-day. Member Los Angeles Athletic and San Gabriel Valley Country Clubs. Republican.

**TRUSTEN POLK DYER.**

Residence, La Crescenta, Los Angeles; office, 903-11 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Warren County, Missouri, May 27, 1856. Son of George Washington and Mary Anne (Philpot) Dyer. Received his early education at common schools, and later at the



Central Western College of Warrenton, Missouri, and the Baptist College in Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri. Read law and taught in the schools of Missouri for two years, later attending the Law Department of the Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri. Admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1875 and later to the Court of Appeals of that state. Admitted to the bar of California October 13, 1898, Washington, 1888, United States Circuit and District Courts, Southern District of California, December 23, 1898. Associated in the practice of law in St. Louis with his uncle, Colonel D. P. Dyer, now United States District Judge of St. Louis. In 1888 removed to Los Angeles. In that year moved to Seattle, Washington. In 1889 formed partnership with Judge Richard Osborn, under firm name of Osborn & Dyer, until Judge Osborn's election to the Superior Court bench, when he formed partnership with Edward Craven, under the firm name of Dyer & Craven, which continued until 1896, when he returned to Los Angeles. From 1886-87, City Attorney of St. Louis. In 1889 member of the Constitutional Convention of Washington, taking an active part in forming the present constitution of that state. In 1891 elected for a term of four years to the Senate of the state of Washington, and was president pro tem. Member of the National Guard of Missouri. Member of the Masonic bodies, Knight Templar and Shriner. Specializes in commercial law. Republican.



**WALTER VINSON DYSART.**



Residence, Los Angeles; office, 512-516 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Danville, Illinois, May 30, 1881. Son of Joseph and Abbigail (Vinson) Dysart. Moved to California October, 1910. Married December 18, 1905, to Maybelle C. Fox. Graduated from the Wesleyan University, Law Department, Bloom-

ington, Illinois, with degree of LL.B. in 1901. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1901, California, 1910, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. In 1901 became associated with Col. Geo. T. Buckingham, of Chicago, under firm name of Buckingham & Dysart, which continued until December, 1906, when he moved to Danville, Illinois where he practiced alone until his removal to Los Angeles. In October 1910, acquired the law practice of Arthur L. Hawes in Los Angeles, and continues his practice to date alone. Elected to the General Assembly of Illinois, 1906. Member of the Illinois National Guard, 1898. Republican.

**GUY CHAFFEE EARL.**

Residence, 10 McClure Street, Oakland, California; office, Shreve Building, San Francisco. Born May 7, 1861, in Tehama County, California. Son of Josiah and Adelia Tobias (Chaffee) Earl. Married Ella Jane Ford, November 15, 1888. Graduated from the Oakland High School in 1879, and the University of California in 1883, with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar August, 1886, by Supreme Court of California. Was Deputy County Clerk of Alameda County from October, 1885, to January, 1887. Assistant District Attorney of Alameda County from January, 1887, to January, 1889. Associated with Samuel P. Hall from 1889 to 1895. Thereafter was partner of Thomas B. Bishop, Charles S. Wheeler and others until September, 1900, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Was State Senator from Alameda County for four years from January, 1893. Appointed Regent of the University of California, April, 1902. Chairman of Finance Committee of the Board of Regents. Member of Claremont Country Club, Bohemian Club, and Faculty Club of the University of California. Republican.

**GUY W. EDDIE.**

Residence, 342 West Avenue 59; office, 326 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born April 2, 1878, in Guadaloupe, California. Son of James L. and Georgia (Brayner) Eddie. Married June 18, 1905, to Maria Theresia Park. Educated in the public schools of



California. Graduated from the University of California in 1901 with the degree of B. L. Studied law in the offices of Works, Lee & Works, 1901-2. Admitted to the bar of California in 1902. Member of the firm of Eddie & Thompson, 1903-5. City Prosecutor of Los Angeles to the present time. Member of the Executive Committee of Roosevelt Progressive League of Los Angeles County. President of the Arroyoside Progressive League. Member of the American Political and Social Science Academy, Masonic order, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles Press Association, Good Saints of Los Angeles and Anandale Country, Severance, Union League and Metropolitan clubs. Progressive Republican.

**EDWARD DARNALL EDWARDS.**

Residence, 1837 J Street; office, Temple Bar Building, Fresno. Born January 23, 1846, in Liberty, Missouri. Son of Pressley N. and Naomi (Darnall) Edwards. Married Anna Finch August 29, 1870. Moved to California in 1876. Attended the country school of Liberty, Missouri, and later entered the William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, continuing until 1861. Served in the Civil War for a period of four years and returned to college, where he remained from 1865 to 1867, when he commenced the study of law in office of Dixon & Hough, of Memphis, Tennessee. Admitted to practice in all the state

courts of Tennessee at Union City, in 1868. Practiced law in Union City until 1875, when he moved to San Francisco, California. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California in

Club and Los Angeles Bar Association. Member of Masonic bodies, Scottish Rite 32°, and Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Republican.

#### H. K. EELLS.

Residence, Marin County, California; office, 801 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born December 30, 1865, in Dayton, Ohio. Son of Marcus and Susan E. (Grimes) Eells. Moved to California in 1876, and educated in the public schools in Santa Barbara, later graduated from Hastings College of Law, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, in 1893, by the Supreme Court, and admitted to all other courts having jurisdiction in this state. From the date of his admission until October, 1911, was in partnership with his brother, Alexander G. Eells, who died October, 1911. Since this date has continued the practice of his profession alone. Member of the Commonwealth Club. Democrat.

#### HENRY EICKHOFF.

Residence, 1650 Lake Street; office, 604 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born January 17, 1856, in New York City, New York. Son of A. and Louise E. (Neueuschwander) Eickhoff. Moved to California in 1875. Married September 13, 1882, to Jessie M.

1865. Also admitted to practice in the federal courts of Memphis, Tennessee, and California. City Attorney of Union City, Tennessee, 1869-70. District Attorney of Fresno County, 1883-84. Member of the Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Democrat.

#### LE ROY MALLORY EDWARDS.

Residence, 444 Kingsley Drive; office, 814 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born July 9, 1883, in Santa Ana, California. Son of Eugene E. and Sarah (Leitler) Edwards. Married to Lillian Moore, November 4, 1908. Educated in the grammar grades and high school of Los Angeles, and graduated from

Stanford University, Law Department, in May, 1907, with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California in January, 1908, and to the federal courts, March, 1908. Since the date of his admission has held the position of assistant general counsel of Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, resigning January 1, 1912, to resume his active general practice. Member of the California

Lowe. Received his early education from the public schools of New York City, later attending the College of St. Francis Xavier, and later the law school of Columbia College at New York, graduating in 1875 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Sacramento, California, 1877, to the Supreme Court and United States Supreme Court, and all other courts having jurisdiction in California. In partnership with Paul

Neumann from 1878-83, when the partnership was dissolved upon Mr. Neumann leaving San Francisco to fill the appointment of Attorney-General of Hawaii. Continued the practice of his profession alone until 1890, then entering into partnership with Curtis H. Lindley, which partnership still exists under the firm name of Lindley & Eickhoff. Member of Cosmos and Merchants Exchange clubs. President of Columbia College Alumni Association of California, National, California and San Francisco bar associations. Democrat.

**EDWARD R. ELIASSEN.**

Residence, Piedmont; office, Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born in San Francisco, April 20, 1876. Son of Martin Edward and Hannah (Carlsen) Eliassen. Married Marion Godfrey, October 20, 1910. Attended Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the



bar of California August 31, 1899. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, where he continued until April, 1906, since which date has been engaged in the practice of law in Oakland. Trustee of the Oakland Free Library for three terms. Member of the Nile and Athenian clubs. Republican.

**ARTHUR McDONALD ELLIS.**

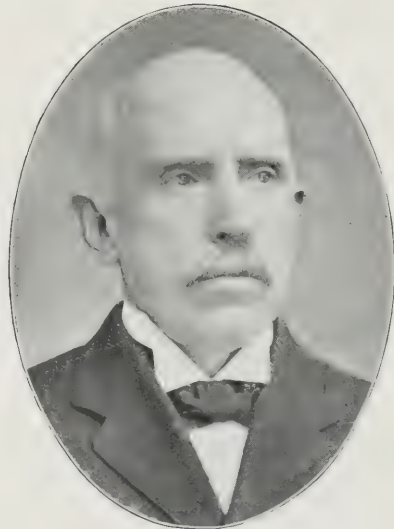
Residence, 2107 4th Avenue; office, 211-213 Coulter Building, Los Angeles, California. Born in Linn Creek, Missouri, September 13, 1876. Son of William David and Malinda (McDonald) Ellis. Moved to California in 1877. Graduated from the Pomona High School, Pomona, California, in 1895, and from the University of California in 1899, receiving the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar

at San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1904. Studied law in Seattle, Washington, and in Oakland, California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, where he remains to date. Republican.

**W. H. ELLIS.**

Office, 403-406 First National Bank Building, Riverside. Born in Jefferson County, New York, July 22, 1862. Married August 12, 1900, to Bell Harris. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the state of North Dakota, January 12, 1890. Commenced the practice of his profession in Oakes, North Dakota, continuing there until 1897, when he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa. Formed partnership with C. A. Caullord, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, for two years, when he moved to Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1899. Entered into partnership in that city with E. E. Burns, which continued until June, 1909, when he moved to Riverside and became associated with H. L. Carnahan, which continues to date. State Attorney of Dickey County, North Dakota, for four years. Mayor of Oakes, North Dakota, from 1890 to 1894. Member of the North Dakota legislature, 1888-89. President of the Board of Education of Platteville, Wisconsin, for seven years. Member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F. Republican.

**JOHN F. ELLISON.**



Residence, Red Bluff; office, Courthouse, Red Bluff. Born November 29, 1853, in Fairfax County, Virginia. Son of William H. and Elizabeth (Fish) Ellison. Married August, 1880, to Minnie B. Cason. Received his education at Richmond College, and later attended the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of LL. B. from that institution in



June, 1877. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court at Sacramento, May, 1878, and later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Moved to California in July, 1877, and practiced in the county courts until his admission to this state. From 1878 until 1890 he practiced his profession in Red Bluff, and in November, 1890, was elected judge of the Superior Court and was re-elected in 1896 and 1902 and 1908, respectively, and continues to hold that office to date. Member of the California Assembly in 1885 and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Delegate to the Republican State National Convention in Chicago in 1888. Member of the Masonic fraternity and B. P. O. E. Republican.

#### JOHN ELLSWORTH.

Residence, 3000 Central Avenue, Alameda; office, Courthouse, Oakland. Born in East Windsor, Connecticut, January 7, 1842. Moved to California in 1867. Married Ada Louisa Hobter, April 17, 1893. Attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduating in 1864, and Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, for one year. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, Connecticut, October, 1867. Practiced law until January 7, 1889, when he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Alameda County, where he continues to date. Member of the Assembly, California Legislature, in 1887. Member of the Athenian Club. Republican.

#### JOHN ARTHUR ELSTON.

Residence, Berkeley; office, First National Bank Building, Berkeley. Born in Woodland, California, February 10, 1875. Son of Allan Mandeville and Florence (Elliot) Elston. Married Tallulah Le Conte, May 15, 1911. Graduated from Hesperian College, Woodland, California, in 1892, and from the University of California in 1897. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California in 1900, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession alone to date. Executive Secretary of Governor Pardee, 1903-7. Attorney for State Board of Health, 1907. Member of the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Blind at Berkeley, California. Member of the Faculty Club of the University of California and the Claremont Country Club. Republican.

#### E. J. EMMONS.

Residence and office, Bakersfield. Born March 1, 1859, in Nicaragua. Son of William H. and Elizabeth Jane (Miller) Emmons. Moved to California in 1862. Married May 18, 1887, to Margaret J. Wooden. Educated in the public schools of California. Studied

law in office of George D. Shadburne, San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California May 16, 1882. Practiced law in Chico until 1888, when he moved to Siskiyou



County, where he remained until 1893, when he moved to Bakersfield, where he continues to the present time, in partnership with Rodney J. Hudson, under firm name of Emmons & Hudson. Specializes in railroad rates. Member of Foresters of America. Democrat.

#### HARRY ALBERT ENCELL.

Residence, 921 East 24th Street; office, 401-407 First National Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Hannibal, Missouri, June 8, 1880. Son of John N. and Alberta (Colston) Encell. Moved to California in 1891. Married July 12, 1909, to Marjorie Howe. From 1886 to 1891 attended the public school of Hamilton, Missouri. From 1891 to 1897 the public schools of California. From 1897 to 1901, the High School in Los Angeles, and from 1902 to 1907, the University of California, from which he received the degree of B. S. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in April, 1908. Practicing since 1908 in Oakland. Associated with Robinson & Robinson.

#### CLAIRE ENYEART.

Residence, Los Angeles; office, 810-821 California Building, Los Angeles. Born February 3, 1879, in Holt County, Missouri. Son of Cyrus H. and Florence (Buck) Enyeart. Moved to California in 1895. Received his education in Tulare High School, California. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1904, with the degree of LL.B., and in 1909

received the degree of LL.M. Admitted to the bar of California in 1904. Formed partnership with Charles R. Holton in 1911, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic order, Los Angeles Bar Association and Metropolitan Club. Republican.

#### JOHN MORTON ESHLEMAN.

Residence, El Centro, Imperial County; office, 833 Market Street, San Francisco. Born June 14, 1876, at Villa Ridge, Illinois. Son of William Jacob and Elizabeth (Kelly) Eshleman. Married September 6, 1906, to Elizabeth Ledgett. Graduated from the Uni-



versity of California with the degree of B. A. in 1902, and M. A. in 1903. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1905. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, and continued until April 18, 1906, when he removed to Oakland, and practiced there until April, 1907. Now practicing in El Centro, under the firm name of Eshleman & Swing. Chief Deputy Labor Commissioner 1904-7. Member of the Assembly from Berkeley, 1907. District Attorney of Imperial County, August, 1907, to January, 1911. Member of Railroad Commission, January 1, 1911, to date (president of the Commission). Republican.

#### MIGUEL ESTUDILLO.

Residence, 335 14th Street; office, 6-8 Covert Block, Riverside. Born September 20, 1870, in San Bernardino, California. Son of J. A. and Adelaide (Robidoux) Estudillo. Married February 22, 1903, to Minerva Cook. Educated in the public schools of San Diego and Santa Clara College. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles in 1896, and

later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles. After two years moved to Riverside, where he con-



tinues the practice of law to date. Delegate to National Irrigation Congress at Boise City, Idaho, from California, 1906. Chairman of California Delegation at National Irrigation Congress at Sacramento, 1907. Member of the California Legislature, 1905-7. Member of the Senate, 1909-11. Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, 1907. Chairman of Election Laws Committee, 1909-11. Chairman of Prisons and Reformatories, 1905-7. Captain Company "M," National Guard of California, elected December 11, 1911. Member of the Union League and Jonathan clubs of Los Angeles, Riverside Country Club, B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Republican.

#### PERRY EVANS.

Residence, 2799 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, November 4, 1877. Son of Oliver Perry and Nora M. (Ryan) Evans. Married Florence Gibbons August 23, 1911. Graduate of the Pacific Heights Grammar School, 1892; Lowell High School, 1895; University of California, with the degree of B. L., 1899; Hastings College of Law, with the degree of LL.B., 1901. Was admitted to the bar, in San Francisco, May, 1901, since which time has been engaged in practice of his profession. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM E. EVANS.

Residence, 109 Orange Street, Glendale; office, 824 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in London, Kentucky, Decem-



her 14, 1876. Son of Perry M. and Vina (Jones) Evans. Married April 18, 1907, to Cecil C. Smith. Came to California in 1909. Received his education in the common schools of Kentucky and the Sue Bennett Memorial College, London, Kentucky. Admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1901; California and the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, January 1, 1910. Member of the firm of Johnson & Evans, London, Kentucky, 1902-6; Williams & Evans, same city, 1906-10; Jones & Evans, Los Angeles, since January 1, 1910. City Attorney of Glendale, California, since May 1, 1911. Member of F. & A. M. Republican.

#### CHARLES HOWARD FAIRALL.

Residence, Los Altos, Santa Clara County; office, 509 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born March 9, 1867, in White Cloud, Kansas. Son of William and Harriet (Grumley) Fairall. Moved to this state in 1895. Married January, 1900, to Ellen Horan. Early education received in the public schools of Kansas, and later attending Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas. Studied law in Kansas and was admitted to the bar of Kansas in 1889; Colorado, 1890, and California, 1895. Commenced the practice of law in Goodland, Kansas, practicing there for a short period, when he moved to Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, where he remained until 1895, at which time he moved to San Francisco, practicing there for a short period and moved to Stockton, California, where he practiced law for two years in partnership with B. C. Carroll and one year with Thos. H. Breeze, returning to San Francisco in 1906, where he has continued in the practice of his profession alone to date. Republican.

#### FREDERICK COLE FAIRBANKS.



Residence, 217 Oaklawn Avenue, South Pasadena; office, Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 14, 1881. Son of Charles Warren and Cornelia (Cole) Fairbanks. Married to Helen Scott in 1906. Educated in Phillips Exeter Academy and Princeton University, graduat-

ing from the latter in 1903, with degree of B. A. Studied law at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in 1903-4. Moved to California in 1908. Studied law in

the University of Southern California, 1908-9. Admitted to bar of California in 1909, and commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles in partnership with K. K. Parrot, practicing under the firm name of Fairbanks & Parrot, which continued until 1910. Is at present time associated with Porter, Morgan & Parrot, Los Angeles. Member of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, 32°, Shriner. Republican.

#### ELDRIDGE C. FARNSWORTH.

Residence and office, Visalia. Born in Mariposa, California, September 12, 1860. Son of Calvin E. and Ann I. (McCready) Farnsworth. Married to Cora Madge McLaine, June 27, 1888. Graduated from the Law Department of the University of California (Hastings College of Law) May 26, 1884, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, June 2, 1884, and to the Supreme Court of the United States January 13, 1902. District Attorney of Amador County in 1888. Commenced the practice of his profession in Amador County in 1885, continuing there until 1890, when he moved to Visalia, and has continued in the practice there to date. Democrat.



#### JAMES E. FENTON.





Residence, San Francisco; office, 1406 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. Born April 6, 1857, in Scotland County, Missouri. Son of James D. and Margaret (Pinkerton) Fenton. Moved to Oregon in 1865, and received his education in the common schools of that state, and later attended the Christian College, Monmouth, Oregon, from which institution he graduated in 1877 with degree of A. B. Studied law in the office of Judge William M. Ramsey of Salem, Oregon, and was admitted by the Supreme Court of Oregon in 1882. Engaged in educational work as principal of academies at Bethel and Eugene, Oregon, from 1884 until 1890. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Eugene, Oregon, remaining there for a short period, when he removed to Spokane, Washington, and practiced in that city until 1899, being elected in 1892 District Attorney of Spokane County, Washington, and holding that office one term. Admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and to the federal courts in the Ninth Circuit. In 1899 moved to Nome, Alaska, and practiced in that place until 1902, when he moved to California, and was admitted to the bar of that state in January 12, 1903. Continued in his practice alone until June, 1906, when he moved to Seattle, Washington, remaining there until 1908, when he went to Portland, Oregon, and became assistant counsel for the Southern Pacific Company, in association with his brother, W. D. Fenton, chief counsel for that company. Remained in that position until February, 1911, when he returned to San Francisco, where he continues in the active practice of his profession. Member of the San Francisco Alaska Club.

**LOUIS FERRARI.**



Residence, 627 Castro Street; office, 510 Mechanics Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, February 10, 1879. Son of Columbus and Anna (Zanardi) Ferrari. Married October 12, 1910, to Alice E. Crowe. Attended the public schools of San Francisco, Lowell High School, graduating therefrom in 1897, and from Stanford University in 1901, receiving the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court at San Francisco, in June, 1901, and continues in the active practice of his profession alone

to date. Assistant District Attorney, 1904-6 and 1908-10. Lieutenant Junior Grade Naval Militia of California. Member of the Olympic Club. Democrat.

**FRED FETTE.**



Residence, 225 North Olive Avenue; office, 707-708 International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, December 13, 1879. Son of Frederick and Anna (Schmidt) Fette. Moved to this state in 1883. Married Gertrude G. Grant December 13, 1905. Attended country school at Collegeville, San Joaquin County, California, 1884-94, the grammar schools of Stockton until 1896. Studied law under Arthur H. Ashley. Admitted to practice in California, March, 1902, and appointed Deputy District Attorney immediately upon admission. Entered into partnership with M. J. Henry, under the firm name of Henry & Fette, practicing in Stockton. In 1903 removed to Tuolumne County. Moved to Los Angeles in 1906, and continues the practice of his profession to date. Member of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A., City Club, Los Angeles County Bar Association, and B. P. O. E. fraternity. Republican.

**CHARLES MARRON FICKERT.**

Residence, 1840 Van Ness Avenue; office, Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in Kern County, California, in 1873. Son of F. W. and Mary (Glynn) Fickert. Graduated from the Stanford University in 1898, and received the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, October 14, 1899, and associated in the office of the Honorable E. R. Taylor until 1903, when he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney, and continued in that office until 1905. Elected District Attorney of San Francisco in 1909, and has been re-elected each term, continuing to hold the office to date. Member of the Union League, Olympic, and Bohemian clubs, and B. P. O. E. fraternity. Republican.

**FRANK GRAHAM FINLAYSON.**

Residence, 500 Gramercy Place; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Bendigo, Australia, March 24, 1864. Son of James Ross and Elizabeth (Goodsir) Finlayson. Ar-

rived in California in 1867. Married Agnes Thayer, of Los Angeles, July 10, 1895. Educated in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco. Graduated from Hastings



Law School in 1885 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1885, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts. From 1885 to 1886 member of firm of Ladd & Finlayson, San Francisco. From 1887 to 1896 member firm of Finlayson & Finlayson, Los Angeles. Member of California Assembly, 1893. Assistant United States District Attorney for Southern District of California, August, 1895, to July, 1896. Elected Judge of Superior Court in Los Angeles County, serving since January, 1911. Member of Masonic Order, Scottish Rite, University, Jonathan and Union League clubs, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Member of every charter revision committee for Los Angeles from 1900 to 1911. Author of "Finlayson on Street Laws." Republican.

#### THEODORE RANDOLPH FINLEY.

Residence and office, Santa Maria. Born in Santa Rosa, California, June 3, 1854. Son of William Howard and Anna J. (Maze) Finley. Married October 31, 1888, to Margaret Mearns. Attended the public schools of Stockton and high school at Modesto, Santa Rosa College and Hastings College of Law, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1884. Admitted to the bar of California in 1884, United States District, United States Circuit, and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Began practice in Modesto, moving to Redding in 1887, where he practiced until 1895, when he moved to Santa Maria, where he continues in the practice of his profession, alone, to date. Member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Democrat.

#### HOWARD J. FISH.

Residence, 440 South Marengo Avenue, Pasadena; office, 306 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Ham-burgh, Erie County, New York. Son of Milford and Hannah (Colvin) Fish. Married September 23, 1905, to Alice Freeman Vail. Prepared for college at private and public schools of Pasadena and at the University of Southern California. Graduated in Scientific Department of Yale University in 1893 with the degree of Ph.B., and graduated from the New York Law School in 1895. Admitted to the practice in New York state July 19, 1895, and to the bar of California the following year. Member of the California, City and Annadale Country Clubs. Member of the Board of Trade of Pasadena and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.



#### MAURICE J. FINKENSTEIN.

Residence, 718 Sunset Boulevard; office, 510-512 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Omaha, Nebraska, May 8, 1882. Son of Joseph Finkenstein. Moved to the state of California in 1901. Graduated from the Omaha High School in 1899 and from the University of Southern California in 1910, receiving



the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, in January, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Assistant Superintendent and General Claim Agent of Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad Company from 1902-3. Formed partnership with Minor Lee Moore under firm name of Moore & Finkenstein in 1909, which continues to date. Commercial practice and pays special attention to frauds and personal injury cases. Member Los Angeles Bar Association and Masonic order; Past President of B'nai B'rith. Republican.



**RAY HARTLEY FITZGERRELL.**

Residence, 314 West 4th Street; office, 731-733 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, California. Born September 8, 1887, in Fitzgerald, Illinois. Son of Andrew Jackson and Martha Emily (Willis) Fitzgerald. Received his early education at the Colton, California, High School, graduating therefrom in 1906. Attended the Illinois Wesleyan Law School in Bloomington, Illinois, from 1906 to 1908. Moved to California in September, 1910, and attended the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, graduating therefrom in June, 1911, with the degree of LL.B. Was admitted to the bar of California June 19, 1911; Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Los Angeles, California, June 19, 1911, and to the District Court of the United States on the same date. Commenced active practice of his profession immediately upon admission. Republican.

**WILLIAM ANDREW FISH.**

Residence, 1153 Main Street; office, Courthouse, Red Bluff. Born June 14, 1864, in Tehama, Tehama County, California. Son of Lafayette and Jennie (Carter) Fish. Married October 22, 1885, to Mary Custer. Received his education in the public schools of his native state and later engaged in commercial pursuits at Corning, California. Admitted to the bar of California September



8, 1898, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Red Bluff. In 1895 was elected County Clerk of Tehama County, serving until 1906, when he was elected District Attorney of Tehama County, and re-elected in 1910, thereby holding that office to date. Member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Republican.

**T. I. FITZPATRICK.**

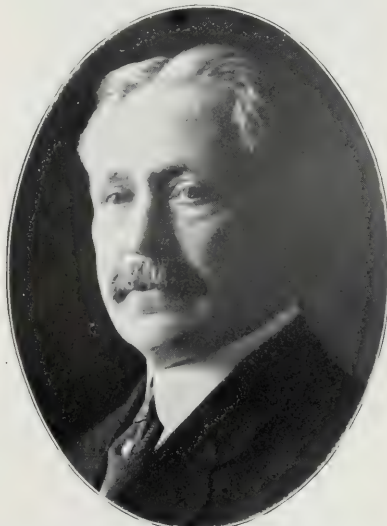
Residence, 928 Oak Street; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born March 3, 1876, in San Francisco. Son of Timothy and Mary (Gibbons) Fitzpatrick. Educated at St. Ignatius College and Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, December 29, 1897. From 1900 to



1906, deputy in office of District Attorney Lewis F. Byington. Member of the firm of Fitzpatrick & Greely to date, having formed the partnership in July, 1906. Past President of Stanford Parlor, N. S. G. W. Director of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, 1905 to date. President of the Pacific Athletic Association, from 1904 to 1907.

**ROBERT MULLEN FITZGERALD.**

Residence, Oakland; office, Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland. Born January, 1858, in San Francisco. Son of Edward and Catherine (Mullins) Fitzgerald. Married December, 1902, to Laura M. Crellin. Received his early education in the Oakland High School and later attended the University of California, graduating therefrom May 23, 1883, with the degree of LL.B. The same



year was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the state. Commenced the active practice of his profession in 1883 in



Oakland, and continued there until 1900, when he moved his office to San Francisco. Practiced in San Francisco as a member of the firm of Campbell, Fitzgerald, Abbott & Fowler, and upon that firm being dissolved, again entered into partnership in 1905 with Carl H. Abbott, practicing under the firm name of Fitzgerald & Abbott, which continues to date. Member of the first Board of Works of Oakland in 1889, and member of the State Board of Prison Directors from 1895 to 1905. Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, 1888-1908 and 1912. Grand President Native Sons of the Golden West, 1891-92. Member of the Bohemian, Pacific-Union, Athenian and Claremont Country clubs, and of the B. P. O. E. fraternity. Democrat.

#### EDWARD J. FLEMING.

Residence, 718 Whittier Street, office, 315-317 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born March 28, 1872, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Son of Peter and Margaret (Coleman) Fleming. Moved to California in 1875. Married March 27, 1898, to Gertrude Dennis.



Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles county and Pomona College. Studied law in offices of P. C. Tonner, Pomona. Admitted to the bar of California in 1894; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California and United State Circuit Court of Appeals. Practiced law in Pomona as member of firm of Tonner & Fleming, 1894-97. City Attorney of Pomona, 1899-1901. Moved to Los Angeles, 1902. Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles county, 1903-7. Prosecuting Attorney of Los Angeles, 1907-8. Member of firm of Hunsaker, Britt & Fleming, 1908-10. Member of firm of Fleming & Bennett, 1910-12, since which time engaged in practice alone. Ex-

pert on Extradition Laws. Member of K. of P., Maccabees, W. O. W., Los Angeles Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, Union League, and City and Federation clubs. Republican.

#### WILLIAM STUART FLEMING.

Residence, 1719 J Street; office, 227-229 Forsyth Building, Fresno. Born April 24, 1877, in Napa County, California. Son of William and Margaret Elizabeth (Stuart) Fleming. Married March 21, 1902, to Lorraine Uhlhorn. Received his education in the public schools of Napa City, and Oak Mound Academy, Napa. Studied law in the office of John T. York of Napa, and was admitted by the Supreme Court of California in 1898. Commenced the practice of his profession in Napa, continuing until 1899, when he entered the office of Honorable M. M. Estee, of San Francisco, remaining there until September, 1900, when he went to the Hawaiian Islands. Admitted by the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii, in September, 1900, and became attached to the United States Attorney's office for the District of Hawaii until the summer of 1901. Chief clerk to the law firm of Fitch & Thompson, Honolulu, 1901-2. Practiced independently in Honolulu from 1902 to April, 1903, when he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General and continued as such until March, 1907, when he resigned to practice in Shanghai, China. Admitted to the United States Court of China, April, 1907, and continued in the practice there until January, 1912, when he returned to California and resumed his practice in Fresno, where he continues to date. Special counsel of the United States Government, in China, from June, 1910, to October, 1910.

#### BERNARD J. FLOOD.



Residence, 333 Sanchez Street; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco May 7, 1879. Son of Bernard and Mary E. (Smith) Flood. Married June 26, 1907, to Charlotte M. Burns. Received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, and at the Sacred Heart College. Attended St. Mary's College, Oakland, and graduated therefrom May 27, 1897, with the degree of LL.B. Professor of Greek and Latin at Sacramento Institute, Sacramento, until his admission to the bar of this state, June, 1901. Studied law in the offices of Scott & Dooling of Hollister, California, and Lennon & Hawkins of San Francisco. Associated with the latter firm until January, 1902, when he was appointed Deputy District Attorney under Lewis F. Byington, and continued in the same office under William H. Langdon. In 1906 elected Justice of the Peace for the City and County of San Francisco, and was re-elected in 1911, and continues to hold that office to date. Member of the Olympic Club and the Alumni of St. Mary's. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Foresters of America fraternities. Republican.

**WILFRED PERLEY FOGG.**

Residence, Altadena; office, 222 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Readfield, Maine, October 6, 1859. Son of Dana Boardman and Charlotte Vance (Packard) Fogg. In 1880 married Olive Marian Hoffses (deceased), and June, 1896, married Abbe Tappan Hodge.



Moved to California in 1909. Received his early education in the public schools of Kennebec County, Maine, and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. For four years thereafter received instructions from private tutor. The next three years were devoted to the

reading of law in the office of Judge Emery O. Bean at Readfield, Maine, and for some three years following was a member of the editorial staff of the "Daily Kennebec Journal" at Augusta, Maine. Admitted to the bar of Maine by the Supreme Judicial Court at Farmington in 1886. Shortly after became associated with Hon. Philip H. Stubbs at Strong, Maine, which continued until 1891. Admitted to the bar of Nevada in 1906; California, May, 1912; Massachusetts, 1904. From 1891 to date interested in corporate enterprises as organizer and attorney. When in native state was attorney for Maine Central Railroad Company, Wiscasset & Quebec Railroad Company, Franklin & Megontic Railroad Company, Umbagog Pulp & Paper Company, Otis Falls Paper Company, Forster Toothpick Corporation, East Coast Land Company, and Hollingsworth & Whitney Company. Organized and incorporated (June, 1910), at Los Angeles, the Southern Investment Company, of which he is president. Member of American, Maine, Massachusetts and Nevada Bar Associations. Author of "History of the Republican Party" (1884). Republican.

**CLARA SHORTRIDGE FOLTZ.**

Residence, 253 South Normandie Avenue; office, Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Indiana. Daughter of Elias W. and Talitha Cumi (Harwood) Shortridge. Married Jeremiah D. Foltz. Educated by private tutors; Howes Seminary, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa;



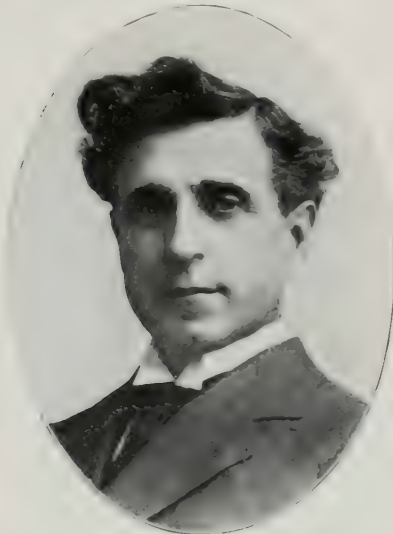
Hastings Law School of University of California. Studied law in offices of her father, and in the offices of J. C. Black and C. C. Stephens, San Jose. Admitted to practice in the courts of California and New York, federal courts and United States Supreme



Court. Mrs. Foltz was the first woman admitted to practice law in California. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles to the present time. Specializes in probate and corporation law. Advocated consistently and persistently woman's suffrage. Drafted first resolution for submission of question to the people to amend the constitution. Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles County, two terms—the first woman to serve as such in the world. President of Votes for Women's Club of California. Member of Southern California Woman's Press Club, California State Bar Association, State Board of Charities and Corrections, Board of Trustees of State Normal School, etc. Republican.

#### FRANK SUMNER FORBES.

Residence, 2838 North Griffin Avenue; office, Room 11, County Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Brooks, Maine, January 10, 1862. Son of Almon S. and Barbara Ann (Rich) Forbes. Married September 23, 1887, to Cora E. Gardner. Graduated from Bates



College, Lewiston, Maine, in 1885 with degree A. B. and from Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1888, with degree of B. D. Post-graduate course at Harvard College in 1894 and 1895. Attended the Southern California University Law College, and graduated therefrom in 1908, with degree of LL. B. Pastor of Congregational Church in Ogden, Utah, 1890-94. Pastor of the Congregational Churches at Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, California, during 1888 to 1908. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, August, 1908, and commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon his admission, continuing until January, 1910, when he was elected judge of the Justice Court of Los Angeles, and holds that office

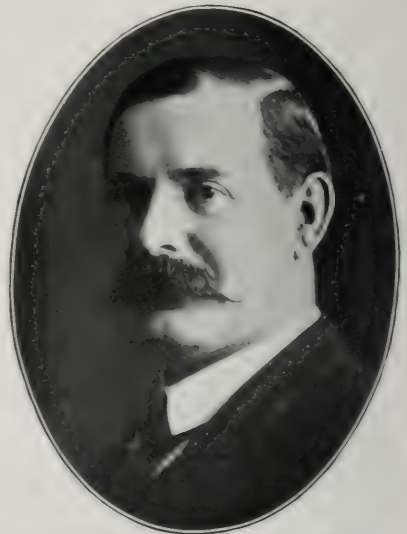
to date. Member of the City, Federation and Metropolitan Clubs of Los Angeles, Phi Delta Phi, Los Angeles Bar Association, and Masonic Order. Republican.

#### HENRY L. FORD.

Residence, Eureka; office, 233 K Street, Eureka. Born in Noyo, Mendocino County, California, May 15, 1860. Son of Henry L. and Martine (Yugera) Ford. Married Nellie V. Woodlee, May 1, 1899. Educated in the public schools of Humboldt County. Studied law under the direction of Honorable J. J. De Haven. Admitted to practice in the Superior Court of Humboldt County, California, April 25, 1887. Admitted to practice in the District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, of California, June 5, 1911. United States Commissioner for the Northern District of California. Socialist.

#### TIREY LA FAYETTE FORD.

Residence, 3800 Clay Street; office, 623 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Monroe County, Missouri, December 29, 1857.



Son of Jacob Harrison and Mary Winn (Abernathy) Ford. Married February 1, 1888, to Emma Byington. Moved to California February 10, 1877. Attended district school of Monroe County, Missouri, and high school of Paris, Monroe County, Missouri. In 1880 entered the law office of Colonel Park Henshaw, at Chico, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar of this state. Elected District Attorney of Sierra County, 1888-92. State Senator from the 3d Senatorial District 1892-96. Appointed attorney for the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, which office he held until elected Attorney General of the state in 1898. In 1902 retired from this office a few months before the expiration of his term in order to take charge of the



legal department of the United Railroads of San Francisco, and continues as general counsel to date. Member of State Board of Prison Directors, 1905 to date; American Humane Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and National Geographical Society; Pacific-Union, Bohemian, Union League, Press, Southern Transportation, and Commonwealth clubs; San Francisco Bar Association, Presidio Golf Club and Sutter Club of Sacramento. Republican.

**WILLIAM FRANCIS FORD.**

Residence, 1715 Lenox Avenue; office, 625-626 Story Building, Los Angeles. Born in Nevada, August 28, 1872. Son of John D. and Catharine Ford. Married Sue Gertrude Myers in 1903. Moved to California in 1902. Attended the public schools of Nevada until



1884; All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah, until 1887, and later the Notre Dame University (Literary and Business Course), the University of Michigan (Literary), and the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1896. Admitted to the bar of Utah, Salt Lake City, June 29, 1896. Assistant Attorney for the De Lamar Mining Company, of Salt Lake, 1897 to 1899, when he moved to the state of Washington as local attorney for the Republic Mining and Milling Company. Entered the general practice of law at Manila, Philippine Islands, in 1901, and returned to Los Angeles in 1906, continuing in the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the University Club of Salt Lake. Republican.

**WILLIAM JOSEPH FORD.**

Residence, 454 West 41st Place; office, District Attorney's Office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Oakland, California, August 2, 1877. Son of John J. and Mary B.

(Mahoney) Ford. Married November 29, 1906, to Maud McCarthy (deceased). Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California October 10, 1899; and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Secretary of Judiciary Committee of the state Senate, 1907. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Los Angeles, 1907-9. Deputy District Attorney Los Angeles County, 1909-10. Assistant District Attorney from January, 1911, to date. Republican.

**EVAN JOHN FOULDS.**

Residence, 1160 Clay Street; office, Flood Building, San Francisco.

Born in San Francisco, August 26, 1888. Son of John Evans and Mary A. (Frick) Foulds. Married to Leigh Stafford, August, 1911. Received his education at the Berkeley High School, University of California (Berkeley), and Hastings College of Law, graduating therefrom in May, 1911, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California May 17, 1911. Attorney in the law department of the Southern Pacific Company, and continues in that office to date. Member of the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity.



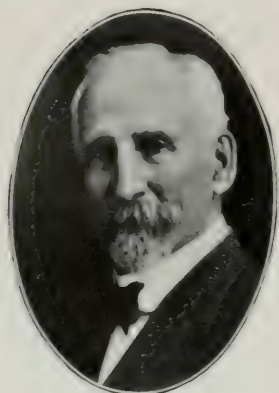
**EDWIN LYCURGUS FORSTER.**



Residence, 2901 Pacific Avenue; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San

Francisco, January 21, 1867. Son of Peter Bernard and Laura C. (Bert) Forster. Married Luella M. Smith. Received his education from the Shotwell Primary School, Valencia Street Grammar School and by private tuition, later graduating from Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar at Sacramento, California, in 1890. Has been practicing alone since 1890. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM H. FRANCIS.



Office, McNeese Building, San Diego. Born January 29, 1843, in Ingham County, Michigan. Son of Alfred and Eliza (Garrison) Francis. Married in 1872 to Mary A. Sutton. Moved to California February 2, 1887. Educated in the public schools of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1872, and to the

bar of California in 1887. Practiced law in Mason, Michigan, for one year, when he moved to Frankfort, Michigan, where he formed partnership with I. B. Woodhouse under the firm name of Francis & Woodhouse. For a number of years practiced law in San Diego and Escondido. In 1906 returned to San Diego as County Clerk of San Diego County, which office he held until January 1, 1911, since which time has been engaged in the general practice of law. Prosecuting Attorney of Benzie County, Michigan, two terms. Member of Michigan Legislature, 1878-80; Senate, 1884-86. For three years member of Second Michigan Cavalry. Member of B. P. O. E., G. A. R., and Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

#### W. WIRT FRANCIS.

Office, San Diego. Born August 31, 1878, in Frankfort, Michigan. Son of William H. and Mary Ann (Sutton) Francis. Moved to California in 1885. Married July 9, 1908, to Rhoda K. Requa. Educated in the public schools of Michigan and California. Admitted to the bar of California in 1910. Deputy District Attorney of San Diego County since October, 1911. Deputy County Clerk San Diego County from 1907 to 1911. Republican.

#### IRVING HORACE FRANK.

Residence, 1827 Vallejo Street; office, 1215 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, June 24, 1882. Son of Nathan H. and Charlotte Elizabeth

(Petterson) Frank. Attended Boone's University School, University of California and Hastings College of Law, from which he graduated in 1909, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, May, 1909. Commenced the practice of law in partnership with Nathan H. Frank, under the firm name of Frank & Frank, which continues to date.

#### NATHAN H. FRANK.

Residence, 1827 Vallejo Street; office, 1215 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, June 3, 1858. Son of Jacob and Eva (Myer) Frank. Married September 19, 1881, to Charlotte Elizabeth Petterson. Received his early education at the Suisun public school, and entered the University of California in 1873, graduating therefrom in 1877 with the degree of Ph.B. Entered the Columbia Law School in 1877, and graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1879. Admitted to the bar of the state of New York in 1879, and entered the firm of Wheaton & Scrivner, which partnership continued until 1881, when he entered the office of Milton Andros and after a few years entered into partnership with him, practicing under the firm name of Andros & Frank until 1900. Admitted to the bar of California July, 1879, and now practicing his profession in association with his son, Irving H. Frank.

#### PAUL FLAMINIO FRATESSA.



Residence, 899 Berlin Street; office, Hearst Building, San Francisco. Born in Switzerland, Canton Ticino, May 17, 1883. Son of Charles and Celestina (Sonogini) Fratessa. Moved to California July 27, 1885. Married Julia Marcella Glennon, June 22, 1904. Graduate of South End School in 1897. At-



tended Prof. Grau's School and Kent's Law School during 1907-8. Admitted to the bar at examination held by District Court of Appeal on November 18, 1908, and became associated with the firm of Keane & Finch. Member of the legislature, 1907-8. Practicing alone to date. Member of the San Bruno Avenue Improvement Club, Foresters of America and California Council, No. 880, Knights of Columbus. Republican.

#### BLAKE FRANKLIN.

Office, Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles. Born May 3, 1878, in Macomb, Illinois. Son of John H. and Irene (Hudgins) Franklin. Educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and Illinois. Attended Knox College. Graduated from the Law Department, George Washington University, in 1904, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1906; New Mexico, 1911; California, 1912. Assistant Attorney of Pacific Mutual Insurance Company to the present time. Republican.

#### JOHN D. FREDERICKS.

Residence, 258 North Union Avenue; office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1869. Son of Rev. James T. and Mary (Patterson) Fredericks. Married to Agnes M. Blakeley in 1896. Attended public schools of his



native town, and Trinity Hall Military Academy, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1882 to 1886. Entered Washington & Jefferson College 1886; member of class of 1891. Moved to California, where he taught in Whittier State School for three years. Meanwhile

read law, in Los Angeles. Admitted to bar of this state at Los Angeles, in 1895. Served as Adjutant, 7th Regiment, California Volunteers, during Spanish-American War. Commenced active practice of his profession in Los Angeles in 1895. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of that city, 1899. Elected District Attorney, 1902, and re-elected in 1906 and 1910. Chief counsel in famous oiled roads case in 1906. Prosecutor in McNamara brothers case, which he headed in behalf of Los Angeles County, in 1911. Member of California Club, University, Union League, City Federation, Los Angeles Country and Automobile clubs of Los Angeles, Chamber of Commerce, Fraternal Brotherhood Forester, and Masonic fraternities, California State Bar Association and Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.

#### ARTHUR MONROE FREE.

Residence, Mountain View; office Courthouse, San Jose. Born in San Jose, January 15, 1879. Son of George A. and Ellen E. (Littlefield) Free. Married November 11, 1905, to Mabel Carolyn Boscow. Graduated from the Santa Clara Grammar School in 1893 and the Santa Clara High School in 1896. Attended the University of the Pacific, 1896-97, and Stanford University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1901 and the degree of LL. B. in 1903. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California September 16, 1903. City Attorney of Mountain View, California, from 1904 until 1911. District Attorney of Santa Clara County from January 1, 1906, to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, B. P. O. E., and N. S. G. W. Member of the Grange and Union League clubs. Republican.



#### EDWIN W. FREEMAN.

Residence, 3825 West Sixteenth Street; office, 509-511 Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born October 1, 1860, in Galesville, Wisconsin. Son of Hon. George Y. and Ann Stroud (Hollingshead) Freeman. Moved to California, February, 1887. Married Maude Fauver in 1890, who died in 1895; married again in 1904 to Carrie Stone. Educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and Galesville University. Studied law in the office of his father. Admitted to the bar of Wis-



consin in December, 1886; in California in 1887, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Practiced law in San Bernardino, California, in partnership with the late Judge H. C. Rolfe, under the firm



name of Rolfe & Freeman, until 1891, when he moved to Corona, California, where he was counsel for various water, land and banking corporations. For a period he was president of the Citizens' Bank of Corona. In 1899 he moved to Los Angeles and formed a partnership with W. J. Hunsaker, under the firm name of Hunsaker & Freeman. Soon after he resumed the practice of law by himself. Member of California Assembly, 1895. Author of "Freeman on Public Utilities," which annotates and concerns the California Public Utilities Act of 1911 that went into effect March, 1912. Republican.

#### GEORGE ROBERT FREEMAN.



Residence, 1120 Palm Avenue; office, Corona, California. Born in Galesville, Wisconsin, March 18, 1867. Son of George Y. and Ann Stroud (Hollingshead) Freeman. Married December 16, 1896, to Mabel A. Miller. Received early education in public school at Galesville, Wisconsin. In 1887 attended the Uni-

versity in Galesville. Read law in the office of his father, George Y. Freeman, in that city. Attended Columbia University at Washington, D. C., in 1888-89; Chicago College of Law at Chicago, Illinois, in 1890, moving to California the following year. January 31, 1899, admitted to Supreme Court at Madison, Wisconsin; April 7, 1899, admitted to Supreme Court of California at Los Angeles; February 14, 1900, admitted to United States District Court at Los Angeles; and on November 30, 1910, admitted to United States Circuit Court at Los Angeles. Served as Deputy County Clerk at San Bernardino from 1890 to 1893, and as City Attorney of Corona for ten years. Member of California Legislature, 1911-12, 39th Session. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FREEMAN.

Residence, 147 North Winona Boulevard, Hollywood; office, 429-431 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born December 5, 1882, in London, England. Son of Henry and Georgina E. (Holt) Freeman. Moved to California in 1890, and received his early educa-



tion in the grammar schools of Los Angeles and Pasadena, and in the Los Angeles High School. Attended the Medical College of the University of Southern California, 1903-4. Graduated from the law college of same institution in 1908, receiving degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice at the bar of California, June 22, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the active practice of his profession alone immediately upon admission, and continued until March 1, 1910, when he became associated with Sheldon Borden. Continues the practice of law in

Los Angeles to date. Member of the University, Los Angeles Athletic, and South Coast Yacht clubs, Los Angeles Bar Association, Phi Delta Phi, and Sons of St. George fraternities. Republican.

**LAW T. FREITAS.**

Residence, 505 W. Vine Street; office, 210-211 Stockton Savings and Loan Society Bank Building, Stockton. Born in Stockton, January 12, 1881. Son of Anthony Thomas and Katherine (Sanguinette) Freitas. Married to Miss Beryl Kishbaugh, Septem-



ber 12, 1906. Educated in the public schools of Stockton and graduated at St. Mary's College. Attended Hastings College of Law one year, and finished his law studies with H. R. McNoble. Admitted to the bar June 20, 1908, at Sacramento. Specializes in corporation and probate law. Deputy Portuguese Counsel, San Joaquin County. Member of the Eagles, N. S. G. W., W. O. W., Foresters, Redmen, Moose, I. D. E. S., and U. P. E. C., fraternities, Mokelumne Club of Lodi, Stockton Athletic Association and Gateway Athletic Association. Republican.

**GEORGE ALBERT FRENCH.**

Residence, 171 Penrose Street; office, 7, 8 and 9 Covert Block, Riverside. Born July 5, 1868, in Burlington, Vermont. Son of Charles Ormsbee and Mary Hubbard (Hicks) French. Married to Alice Belle Lindenberger, July 25, 1899. Educated in the private schools of Burlington, Vermont, 1875-78; grammar schools of same city, 1878-80; St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, 1880-86; Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, 1886-89, receiving the degree of A.B. Entered

Columbia College, Law School, New York, where he studied for one year; also attended New York Law School for one year. In 1892 received the degree of LL. B. from University of State of New York, and in same year received the degree of M. A. from Trinity College. Admitted to practice in New York, September 1, 1892, and commenced the practice of his profession in New York City, which continued until 1896, when he moved to California. From 1896 to 1903 practiced in Winchester, Riverside County, California, when he moved to Riverside. In 1903 formed partnership with John W. Lane, which continued until 1906, since which time he continues the practice of law to date. Judge of the Police Court of Riverside since 1907. Member of National Geographical Society. Republican.

**BEDFORD H. FRENCH.**

Residence, 1025 East Fifty-fourth Street; office, 219 Bullard Block, Los Angeles. Born in Knox County, Illinois, July 6, 1855. Son of Joseph P. and Rachel (McKee) French. Married April 27, 1903, to Carrie Ridpath. Moved to California in 1907. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; Hazeldell Academy, New-



ton, Iowa. Graduated from Iowa Central University at Pella, class of 1878, with degree of B.A., and followed with a year's course in the Great Western Business College, Galesburg, Illinois. Read law in the office of E. R. McKee at Memphis, Missouri. Admitted to practice by the District Court of Iowa at Ottumwa, March 19, 1883; United States Circuit and District Court for the Southern District of Iowa at Des Moines November 24, 1905; Supreme Court of Iowa, September 16, 1907; District Court of Appeal for the Second Appellate District of California at Los Angeles, December 30, 1907; United States District Court for the Southern District of California, August 31, 1908. Republican.

**SAMUEL HUGHES FRENCH.**

Residence, 614 Virgil Avenue; office, 632 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born March 1, 1871, in Tulahoma, Tennessee. Son of S. Webster and Sarah (Hughes) French. Married Mabel A. Marvin, November 6, 1906. Attended the public schools of Hamilton,

Ohio, 1881-88; Missouri Polytechnic Institute, Lamar, Missouri, 1889-90, and Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1891-94, receiving the degree of A. B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar at Lamar, Missouri, in 1897. Practiced in Lamar, Missouri, from 1897 to 1905. Moved to California in 1906. Junior member of the firm of Avery & French since 1906. Member of the Union League, University and City clubs. Republican.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN FRICK.

Residence, 1122 16th Street; office, Bacon Building, Oakland. Born in Sonoma County, California February 21, 1866. Son of George W. and Mary E. (Bryant) Frick. Attended the public schools and high school of California and later Hastings College of Law, gradu-



ating therefrom June 26, 1888, with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, June 29, 1888. Commenced the practice of law immediately after his admission. In 1893 formed partnership with C. E. Snook and L. S. Church, practicing under the firm name of Snook, Frick & Church, which continued until 1894. In 1897 formed partnership with Henry Goodall, under the firm name of Frick & Goodall, which continued until 1898. Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County under Geo. W. Reed, from 1891-92. Chief Deputy District Attorney under Chas. E. Snook, Alameda County, from 1893-94. Superior Judge of Alameda County, 1895 and 1906. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

#### H. RAY FRY.

Residence, 52 South Whitney Street; office, Wilcox Block, San Jose. Born April 7, 1876, in Dewitt, California. Son of George Washington and Mary Louisa (Wiggin) Fry. Married Edna Frances Milco, October 26, 1904. Received his early education at country school, Dewitt, California, later attending



grammar school in San Jose for a short period. Entered San Jose High School, in September, 1893, and graduated June, 1896. Entered Stanford University in September of the same year, continuing there two years, when he entered the 1st California Regiment, Volunteers, Spanish-American War, on May 4, 1898. Returned to Stanford in September, 1899, and graduated in 1901, with the degree of A. B., and in 1902 received the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in August, 1901, at San Francisco. Junior member of the firm of Beasley & Fry since 1905. Member of the Union Club and Masonic and Knight Templar fraternities. Democrat.

#### ROBERT M. FURLONG.

Residence, 223 Fremont Avenue, South Pasadena; office, Stanton Building, Pasadena. Born in 1858 in Springfield, Illinois. Son of Patrick and Mary (Dalton) Furlong. Moved to California in 1884. Married Ida B. Porter April 24, 1883. Educated in the public schools of Springfield, Illinois. Studied law in the offices of Robinson, Knapp & Shutt, in Springfield, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois May, 1882, and to the bar of California, 1895. Practiced law in Springfield, Illi-



nois, until he moved to Pasadena. Engaged in the general practice of his profession in Pasadena to the present time. Trustee of



the city of Pasadena in 1885. Member of Pasadena Board of Trade, Knights of Columbus and Newman club. Democrat.

**HENRY T. GAGE.**

Residence, Gage's Ranch, Los Angeles County; office, Mason Opera House, Los Angeles. Born near Geneva, New York, December 25, 1852. Son of De Witt C. and Catharine A. (Glover) Gage. Moved to California in 1866. Married Fannie V. Rains in 1880. Educated in the public schools of Michigan and by private tutors. Read law in the office of his father. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1873; California, 1874; Supreme Court of the United States, 1885. In active practice in Los Angeles, alone, from 1874 to 1903, when he formed partnership with W. I. Foley, under the firm name of Henry T. Gage & W. I. Foley, which continues to date. City Attorney for Los Angeles in 1881. Delegate at Large from California to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. Elected Governor of California in 1898. Appointed by President Taft Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Portugal, serving from December, 1909, until May 19, 1911, when he resigned and returned to Los Angeles to resume the practice of his profession. Republican.

**ARTHUR C. GALLOWAY.**

Residence, 91st Street and Moneta Avenue; office 212 Equitable Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born August 14, 1881, in Columbus, Ohio. Son of Charles F. and Margaret (Green) Galloway. Married January 10, 1902, to Florence A. Rife. Moved to California, November 1, 1905. Educated in the public schools of Ohio. Graduated from Ohio State University in 1901. Associated with Gray, Barker & Bowen for two years. Admitted to the bar of California, January, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Admitted to practice before the Patent Office and General Land Office. Engaged in the general practice of law alone to date. Republican.



**ELON GILBERT GALUSHA.**

Residence, 676 Carondelet Street; office, 901-902 Hibernian Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born August 25, 1877, in Rochester, New York. Son of Charles Colgate and



Margaret Elizabeth (Gilbert) Galusha. Moved to California in 1903. Graduated from the University of Rochester in 1899 with degree

of A. B. In 1901 from the same institution, in History, with degree of M. A., and in the same year receiving the degree of LL. B. and honorable mention in "Corporations" from the Albany Law School. Admitted to the bar of New York at Rochester in 1902 and to California April 6, 1903. Associated after admission to the New York bar with John Van Voorhis & Sons at Rochester, New York. January, 1903, to June, 1905, associated with Hon. John D. Pope of Los Angeles and subsequently with Russ Avery. Continues the practice of his profession in association with Samuel E. Vermilyea to date. Member of the University and San Gabriel Country clubs. Author of papers on "Some Aspects of Codification Under the California Code" and "Some Aspects of Codification under the New York Code." Republican.

#### LEWIS REESER GARRETT.



Residence, Eagle Rock; office, 400-410 Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles. Born September 16, 1873, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Son of Samuel Adams and Sarah (Reeser) Garrett. Married Bertha Margaret Phelps, July 3, 1901. Moved to California in 1887. Received his early education in the Schuylkill

County Grammar School, Pennsylvania. Attended the University of Southern California, taking both academic and law studies. Admitted to the bar of California in 1894, later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, United States District Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court. Practiced law in Los Angeles with William Paul Gardener for three years, and until 1903 in partnership with Will Harris, under the firm name of Harris & Garrett. In 1907 formed partnership with his brother, S. H. Garrett, under the firm name of L. R. & S. H. Garrett, which continues to date. Treasurer of State Reform School for about eight years. Chairman of the 6th and 7th Congressional Campaign Committees. Member of the Masonic order, Jonathan, University, Union League, Gamut, Los Angeles Athletic, and Annandale Country clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles and State Bar Associations, and Automobile Club of Southern California. Republican.

#### DIAN R. GARDNER.

Residence, 1557 Terrace Drive; office, 326 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born March 22, 1877, in Orange, California. Son of Henri F. and Emma (Howard) Gardner. Married in 1907 to Adella Tucker. Educated in the public and high schools of Santa Ana. Graduated from Leland Stanford Jr. University in May, 1907, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California July 17, 1906. Deputy City Prosecuting Attorney for Los Angeles since June, 1910. Member of N. S. G. W., Masonic order, and Metropolitan Club. Republican.

#### MARGARET GARDNER.

Residence, 1550 Curran Street; office, 326 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born in Orange County. Daughter of Henri Fitch and Emma Almira (Howard) Gardner. Educated in the public schools of California; Santa Ana High School. Graduated from Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1908 with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California September 27, 1911. Member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

#### S. L. GARRETT.

Office, 400 Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles. Son of Samuel Adams and Sarah (Reeser) Garrett. Born May 26, 1875, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Married in 1900 to Sarah May Fullman. Moved to California in 1887. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. Studied law in the offices of Judge Conrey. Admitted to the bar of California in 1897. Engaged in the practice of law to date. Member of the Masonic order. Republican.

#### LEE C. GATES.

Residence, 961 Manhattan Place; office, Title Insurance Building, corner 5th and Spring Streets. Born April 4, 1856, in Preble County, Ohio. Son of Laborious A. and Maria (Brumbaugh) Gates. Married April 14, 1883, to Bessie B. Caldwell. Received his education in the common schools of Indiana. Read law in the office of Lee Brumbaugh, in Miamisburg, Ohio; later in the office of Nevins & Kumler of Dayton, Ohio. Admitted to the bar of Ohio, at Columbus, May, 1881. Practiced his profession in Dayton, Ohio, until 1884, when he removed to Eldorado, Kansas, where he remained until 1892, when he came to Los Angeles, California. Admitted to the bar of California. Chief counsel during the past fifteen years for the Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles. State Senator, elected November 10, 1910, 34th Senatorial District. Member of the Masonic order, and Jonathan, University, and City clubs. Republican.



**WALTER S. GATES.**

Residence, 119 North Hope Street; office, Suite 300-302 Equitable Building, Los Angeles. Born December 5, 1889, in Lordsburg, California. Son of Solomon and Margaret Elizabeth (Bonner) Gates. Attended the La Verne public schools and entered the Univer-

Charles' College, Ellicott City, Maryland, 1897-99; St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, 1899-1901; St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Maryland, graduating in 1902 with degree of B. A.; student in theology at University of Fribourg, Switzerland, 1902-5; Leland Stanford Jr. University, California, part of the first semester, winter of 1905.



sity of Southern California, Law Department, in September, 1909. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeals, January 18, 1911, and practiced his profession as partner of the firm of Rivera & Gates to date, making a specialty of corporation and criminal law. Member of Modern Woodmen of America and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

**HARRY GEBALLE.**

Residence, 1949 Pine Street; office, 514 Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in Medina, New York, March 13, 1888. Son of I. H. and Henrietta (Lesser) Geballe. Moved to California January 1, 1905. Attended Lowell High School, graduating in December, 1906, and Hastings College of Law, graduating therefrom in May, 1910. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, June 1, 1910. Republican.

**MARTIN E. GEIBEL.**

Residence, 725 Howard Place, Pasadena; office, 906 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1879. Son of Charles and Caroline (Eyth) Geibel. Came to California October 18, 1905. Married October 16, 1910, to Angie Nolf. After attending the public schools of Butler County, Pennsylvania, was a student at St. Fidelis College, near Butler, in 1897; St.

The following two years read law in the State Library at Sacramento. Admitted to the bar of California by the Appellate Court at Sacramento, January 14, 1907; to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California at Los Angeles about three years later. Became associated with the law firm of Hatch & Lloyd, Los Angeles, and February 1, 1912, was made a partner in the firm of Lloyd, Hunt, Cheney & Geibel. Member of Pennsylvania Society of Los Angeles and Pennsylvania Society of Pasadena. Republican.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GEIS.**

Residence, 141 Merrill Avenue; office, Glenn County Savings Bank Building, Willows, Glenn County. Born April 27, 1862, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Son of Conrad and Catherine (Oligher) Geis. Married 1888 to Maggie Hoy. Graduated from Iron City College, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and St. Vincent's College. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento, May 4, 1885, and commenced the active practice of his profession with the firm of Armstrong & Hinkson, continuing until 1886, when he moved to Willows, where he continues in the practice, having taken into partnership his son, Duard F. Geis, in May,



1911, and practices under the firm name of Geis & Geis to date. Elected District Attor-

ney with his father, practicing under the firm name of Geis & Geis, and continues to date. Democrat.



ney of Glenn County in 1891, and served until 1895. Member of the B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Democrat.

#### DUARD F. GEIS.

Residence, 141 Merrill Avenue; office, Glenn County Savings Building, Willows, Glenn County. Born October 18, 1889, in Willows, California. Son of Benjamin Franklin and Maggie (Hoy) Geis. Attended the University



of California and graduated from the Law Department in May, 1911, with the degree of LL.B. Immediately entered into partnership

#### OSCAR GEOFFRION.

Residence, 217 West 55th Street; office, 510 Equitable Building, Los Angeles. Born May 11, 1885, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Son of Arthur and Eulalia (Delude) Geoffrion. Moved to California, 1905. Married August 16, 1906, to Mona Lyda Waller of Coronado. Educated in the public and high schools of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and University of Southern California, College of Law. Ad-



mitted to the bar of California, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in partnership with Glenn Behymer and Elliott Craig, under firm name of Behymer, Craig & Geoffrion. This partnership was dissolved in February, 1912, since which time he continues alone. Member of Masonic order, Delta Chi and M. M. P. A.

#### CHARLES ELLEWYN GEORGE.

Residence, 406 Piedmont Avenue, Oakland; office, 549 Phelan Building, San Francisco. Born December 20, 1859, in Kentucky. Son of Isaac K. and Bel Amanda (Simonds) George. Married Mae E. Ritter, October 20, 1897. Moved to the state in 1909. Attended the public schools of Bristol; N. H. M. E. Seminary, Newbury, Vermont, graduating from there in 1876, and the University of Michigan, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1880. Admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1880. Commenced practice of law in Sac County, Iowa. Continued there until 1883. Traveled Mexico and Cen-

tral America until 1885. Managing editor of the "Daily Herald," Montreal, Canada, until 1889. President Press Gallery House of Commons, Ottawa, until 1890, during which period visited India, Egypt and Continental Europe. Resumed the practice of law in



ceived his early education in the common schools and later attended the Napa College and the State Normal School, from the latter of which he graduated in 1876. Graduated from the University of Iowa in 1880, with the degree of LL. B., and the University of Michigan, with the same degree, in 1882. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1881, and to the Supreme Court of California, August 14, 1882. District Attorney of Napa County from 1891 to 1893. Superintendent of Schools of Napa County, 1877-78. Judge of the Superior Court of Napa County since 1902. Member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Native Sons of the Golden West fraternities. Has represented Napa, Yolo, and Lake counties in the state Senate two terms. Democrat.

**THOMAS EDWARD GIBBON.**

Residence, 2277 Harvard Boulevard; office, 1101 Hibernian Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Arkansas, May 28, 1860. Son of William R. and Mary J. (Wilie) Gibbon. Married December 9, 1891, to Ellen Rose. Re-

Boston with W. J. Gaffney and A. Matther. Practiced in Detroit, Michigan, from 1895-1901 alone. Bench and Bar Editors' Assistant New York until 1907. In Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, until 1909. Moved to San Francisco in that year and continues the practice of his profession to date, making a specialty of criminal and corporation law. Editor of the "Lawyer and Banker." Member of Theosophical Society of London, England, Medico-Legal Society, New York Society de Medecine, Mental de Belgique, student of criminology and occult psychic research.

**EMMANUEL F. GERECHT.**

Residence, 1042 West Temple Street; office, 418-419 Fay Building, Los Angeles. Born April 18, 1872, in Lukow, Russia. Son of Gedalia and Hanna (Hardstein) Gerecht. Married in 1900 to Sarah Hardstein. Moved to California in 1897. Educated in the Tal-medical Colleges of Russia. Admitted to the bar of California July, 1909. Member of the Masonic order and Los Angeles Hebrew club. Republican.

**HENRY C. GESFORD.**

Residence, 604 3d Street; office, Courthouse, Napa. Born in St. Helena, Napa County, California, June 19, 1856. Son of Preston G. and Louisa J. (Williams) Gesford. Married to Mollie C. Bullock, December 3, 1882. Re-



ceived his education in the common schools of Arkansas and studied law in the Little Rock Law Class. Admitted to the bar of Arkansas in Little Rock, May 22, 1883, by the Supreme Court, and practiced in that city alone until 1888, when he moved to California and since that time has been in the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles. Elected to the legislature of Arkansas in 1884-5. Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Municipal League, American Geographical Society, Los Angeles Country, Bolsa Chica Gun, Jonathan. University, Federation, City and Gamut clubs; also the Municipal

League and Los Angeles Bar Association. Proprietor of the "Los Angeles Herald" three years. President of Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners. Democrat.

1875; and later to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In partnership with Ben F. Woolner, practicing under the firm name of Gibson & Woolner to date. Enlisted in

#### AMBROSE GHERINI.

Residence, 205 Green Street; office, 466 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, October 19, 1878. Son of Amante and Amalia (Rottanzi) Gherini. Married October 30, 1906, to Maria Rossi. Graduated from Lowell High School, San Francisco, and later from Yale University, receiving the degrees of M. A. and LL. B. in 1902. Admitted to the bar of California in 1903, and later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. Commenced the active practice of his profession in association with the firm of Garoutte & Goodwin, continuing until 1905, since which time he has practiced alone. In February, 1911, appointed Imperial Vice-Consul to Russia, and continues to hold that office to date. Member of the Yale Club of New York City, and of the University Club of San Francisco. Republican.

#### GEORGE ALBION GIBBS.

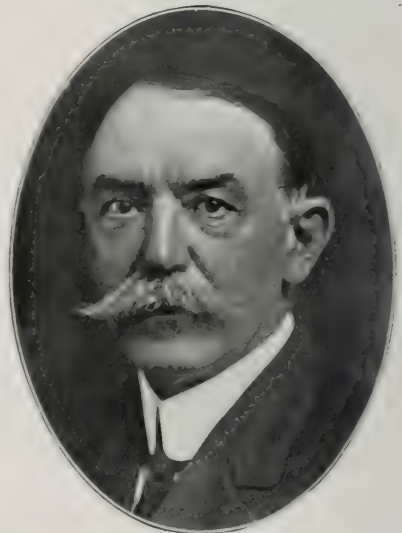
Residence, 305 East California Street; office, Boston Building, Pasadena. Born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, July 8, 1858. Son of Albion W. and Annie Lee (Woods) Gibbs. Married December 8, 1887, to Jennie W. White. Received his education at the Boston University, and later attended the Lancaster Academy. Admitted to the bar June 13, 1887, at Worcester, Massachusetts. Practiced in Clinton, Massachusetts, until December, 1887, when he moved to Pasadena, California, where he practices law to date. Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California, April 10, 1905. Member of Masonic fraternity and California and Los Angeles Bar Associations. Republican.

#### E. M. GIBSON.

Residence, Grove and 14th Streets; office, First National Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Hamilton County, Indiana, June 13, 1842. Son of George and Mary (Winslow) Gibson. Married Irene E. Brashears, March 29, 1868. Attended country district schools and for a short period Poplar Ridge Seminary, in Hamilton County, Indiana. In 1865 entered the Columbian (now George Washington) University, where he graduated in the Law Department in 1867. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, October 21, 1867; to the bar of the United States, District of Washington Territory, November 25, 1872; to the Supreme Court of California, July 29, 1874; to the United States District and Circuit Courts, November 30,

the army, spring of 1861, and was honorably discharged in June, 1864. District Attorney of Alameda County, California, for two terms. Judge of the Superior Court of Alameda County one term. Republican.

#### JAMES ALEXANDER GIBSON.



Residence, 919 South Union Avenue; office, 718 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born August 21, 1852, in Boston, Massachusetts. Son of Thomas and Mary (Berry) Gibson. Twice married—June 21, 1882, to





Sarah Waterman, and July 18, 1894, to Gertrude Van Norman. Educated in the Massachusetts public schools. Attended Business College, Boston; Lincoln (Night) High School, San Francisco; and studied law under William M. Gregory, formerly of San Bernardino, now of Portland, Oregon. Came to California in 1874. Admitted to the bar in the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District of California, June 13, 1879; to the Superior Court, San Bernardino, June 28, 1880; to the Supreme Court of California, April 19, 1882; also to all federal courts. Practiced in San Bernardino, and was elected Judge of the Superior Court of San Bernardino County, November, 1884. Resigned to accept appointment made May 13, 1889, as Commissioner of the Supreme Court. Resigned January, 1891. One of the organizers of Bear Valley Land and Water Company, that built Bear Valley dam and irrigation system. Engaged in water, mining and other litigation. Member of the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. Member of Masonic fraternity, 32°, Shriner, B. P. O. E., California, Jonathan and Union League clubs of Los Angeles, University Club of Redlands, California Bar Association, and California Archeological Society of America, Southwest. A former vice-president of American Bar Association and ex-president of Los Angeles Bar Association. Served as Major and A. A. Gen., 1st Brigade, N. G. C. Republican.

JAMES A. GIBSON, JR.



Residence, 629 South Virgil Avenue; office, 718 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born in San Bernardino, California, June 24, 1885. Son of James A. and Sarah (Waterman) Gibson. Early education received in the public schools of Los Angeles, later enter-

ing Harvard Military School, from which he graduated in 1904. Attended Stanford University, 1905-8. Studied law in the office of Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher for one year in Los Angeles. Admitted to California bar in July, 1908, and to the federal District and Circuit Courts the same year. Commenced practice of his profession in Los Angeles, in association with the firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in 1908, which continues to date. Member of the University Club, Phi Delta Phi, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

H. L. GIESLER.

Office, 403 California Building, Los Angeles. Born November 2, 1887, in Wilton, Iowa. Son of James L. and Mildred (Hilbert) Giesler. Moved to California in 1907. Educated in the public schools of Iowa. Graduated from Morgan Park Academy, Chicago, Illinois, 1905. Attended several summer terms in the University of Michigan; Law Department of University of Iowa, one year; University of Southern California College of Law 1908-9. Admitted to the bar of California, January, 1910. Associated in the practice of law with Earl Rogers to date. Republican.



CLAUDE MELNOTTE GILL.

Residence, 130 East Fremont Street; office, 314 Stockton Savings and Loan Society Building, Stockton. Born August 30, 1887, in Stockton, California. Son of Thomas J. and Lulu Mae (Harris) Gill. Educated in the grammar schools of Stockton. Graduated from the Stockton High School, June, 1906. Studied law under J. A. Plummer and Henry C. McPike, of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California January 4, 1909. Began practice of profession in Stockton and continues to date. Republican.

LAFAYETTE GILL.

Residence, 909 West 12th Street; office, First National Bank Building, Riverside. Born in Iowa in March, 1854. Son of James W. and Elizabeth (Cofer) Gill. Moved to California in 1857. Married in March, 1900, to Frances L. Berry. Educated in the public schools of California. Admitted to the bar

of California in April, 1892. Commenced the practice of law in Riverside in 1893 and continues to date. District Attorney of Riverside County for one term. Member of Masonic order. Democrat.

#### JAMES NORRIS GILLETT.

Residence, 2437 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Viroqua, Wisconsin, September 20, 1860. Son of Cyrus F. and Jane (Norris) Gillett. Moved to California in 1884. Married May 9, 1898, to Isabella Erzgraber. Graduate of the Sparta, Wisconsin, High School. Admitted to the bar at Sparta, Wisconsin, in October, 1881. Commenced the practice of law in Eureka, Humboldt County, and continued there for twenty-five years, for some time being associated with Judge F. A. Cutler, under the firm name of Gillett & Cutler. Commenced the practice of law in San Francisco in January, 1911. State Senator from 1897 to 1902, 58th and 59th Sessions of Congress, and Governor of California from 1907 to 1911. Member of the Union League, Bohemian and Pacific Union clubs. Republican.

#### OREL M. GOLDARACENA.



Residence, 2449 Jackson Street; office, 4 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco. Born Murphy's Camp, Calaveras County, California, July 31, 1857. Son of Miguel and Pauline (Echaverria) Goldaracena. Married Anita Fontana March 27, 1888. Graduate of the public schools of Los Angeles, Franciscan College, Santa Barbara, and University of Pamplona, Province of Navarre, Spain. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco August 17, 1886. Engaged in the business of buying and selling real property and in the general practice of the law. From July, 1899, to December, 1909, was Consul for Spain in San Francisco. Since 1908 until present date Consul for Uruguay in San Francisco. Was knighted a chevalier of the Order of Isabella by the king of Spain on the 3d of April, 1907, with the Grand Cross. Member of Stanford Parlor No. 76, N. S. G. W., Parfaite Union Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and Past High Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters. Republican.

city of Pamplona, Province of Navarre, Spain. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco August 17, 1886. Engaged in the business of buying and selling real property and in the general practice of the law. From July, 1899, to December, 1909, was Consul for Spain in San Francisco. Since 1908 until present date Consul for Uruguay in San Francisco. Was knighted a chevalier of the Order of Isabella by the king of Spain on the 3d of April, 1907, with the Grand Cross. Member of Stanford Parlor No. 76, N. S. G. W., Parfaite Union Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and Past High Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters. Republican.

#### FRANK J. GOLDEN.

Residence, Oakland; office, 802-804 Hewes Building, San Francisco. Born in Napa, California, June 3, 1877. Son of Patrick and Mary E. (Driscoll) Golden. Married to Bernice M. Naggs, September 13, 1898. Received his education in the public schools of



Napa County and of San Francisco. Was admitted to practice in all the courts of California, April 7, 1906, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, April 22, 1909. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon his admission and continues to practice alone. Member of the San Francisco-Alaska Club, Knights of Pythias and N. S. G. W. fraternities, and of the San Francisco Bar Association.

#### ARCHIBALD SAMUEL GOLDFLAM.

Residence, 1131 Elden Avenue; office, 305 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born July 4, 1889, in St. Joseph, Missouri. Son of Sam and Sarah (Feltenstein) Goldflam. Moved to California in 1908. Graduated from the high school, St. Joseph, Missouri; Yale University, with degree of LL. B., in 1910. Admitted to the state bar, at Los Angeles, August 24, 1910, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated with Judge Henry C. Dillon until June, 1911, since which date practices in Los Angeles alone. Member of B'nai B'rith fraternity. Republican.

#### HEIM GOLDMAN.

Residence, San Francisco; office, 346 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Rock Island, October 2, 1882. Son of Isaac and

Lena (Solinsky) Goldman. Moved to California July 1, 1909. Received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Kansas City, Kansas. Entered the University of Kansas and graduated in 1907 with the degree of A. B. and 1909 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in Topeka, Kansas, June 28, 1909, California, July 24, 1909. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, continuing alone to date. Republican.

**RICHARD S. GOLDMAN.**

Residence, 2121 Buchanan Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born August 11, 1889, in San Francisco. Son of Bernard and Hattie (Levy) Goldman. Received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and later in life attending the University of California, graduating in 1909 with the degree of B. L. and from Hastings College of Law in 1911. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, April 30, 1911.

**LOUIS GOLDSTONE.**



Residence, 2207 Fulton Street; office, 817 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born July 17, 1871, in San Francisco, California. Son of Samuel J. and Sarah Jeanette (Odenheimer) Goldstone. Attended the public schools of Denver, Colorado, and San Francisco. Graduate of the Lowell High School in 1888; University

of California in 1892. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, August 8, 1893; Supreme Court of Hawaii, February, 1898; United States District Court 1901, and United States Circuit Court April, 1905. Since 1893 has been engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco. Democrat.

**HUGH GOODFELLOW.**

Residence, 2727 Garber Street, Berkeley; office, 430 California Street, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, California, November 12, 1880. Son of W. S. and Alice R. (Annott) Goodfellow. Married December 20, 1905, to Sarah Jane Downey. Attended Franklin Grammar School until 1892; Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, 1892-93; Alameda University Academy, 1893-97; University of California, 1897-1901; Columbia University, 1901-2, and Hastings College of the Law,

1902-5, whence he graduated with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California on examination in September, 1903. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County in May, 1905, serving until August, 1906. Entered into partnership with his



father, W. S. Goodfellow, and Charles P. Eells, practicing under the firm name of Goodfellow & Eells, in November, 1907, prior to which he was associated with the firm. This partnership continued until 1910, when W. H. Orrick entered the firm, the name being changed to Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, which continues to date. Member of the University, Bohemian, Olympic, Merchants Exchange, and Claremont Country clubs. Republican.

**WILLIAM SCOTT GOODFELLOW.**

Residence, 745 5th Avenue, Oakland; office, 430 California Street, San Francisco. Born September 16, 1850, in Auckland, New Zealand. Received his education in the Edinburgh Collegiate School, high school of Edinburgh and at the University of Cambridge, receiving the degree therefrom of B. A. in 1872 (belonged to St. Peter's College). Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, London, in November, 1873, and moved to this state the following year, being duly admitted to the bar of the state in 1875. Commenced the active practice of profession alone, continuing until 1885, when he entered into partnership with John R. Jarboe, and Ralph C. Harrison, practicing under the firm name of Jarboe, Harrison & Goodfellow, which partnership continued until 1890, when Mr. Harrison went on the bench of the Supreme Court. Practiced alone until 1901, when he entered into partnership with Charles P. Eells, practicing



under the firm name of Goodfellow & Eells, and in November, 1907, Hugh Goodfellow entered the firm. This partnership continued until 1910, when W. H. Orrick entered the



firm, the firm name being changed to Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, which continues to date. President of the San Francisco Bar Association, for two terms. Member of the Pacific Union, University, Olympic, and Bohemian clubs. Republican.

#### **BEN GOODRICH.**

Residence, 1844 South Flower Street, Los Angeles; office, 530 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born September 23, 1839, in Grimes County, Texas. Son of B. B. and Serena (Caruthers) Goodrich. Married May 17, 1865, to Mary F. Terrell. Received his education at Austin College, Huntsville, Texas. Admitted to the bar of Texas at Anderson, Grimes County, in 1865, and practiced there until 1877, when he removed to Sherman, Texas, entering into partnership with Captain W. B. Braek. Moved to Tombstone, Arizona, in 1880, and in 1890 moved to San Diego, California, forming partnership with W. J. Hunsaker and E. W. Britt. Moved to Los Angeles in 1892, and remained until 1902, when he returned to Tombstone, Arizona. In 1911 he returned to Los Angeles, and has continued in active practice of his profession since. In 1884 was elected Treasurer of Cochise County, Arizona. Democrat.

#### **J. W. GOODWIN.**

Residence, Redwood City; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in 1864, in San Francisco, California. Son of James P. and Harriett (Baker) Good-

win. Married to Ada M. Norris in 1891. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1890, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1891, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession alone, continuing until 1904. Entered into partnership in that year with Burke Corbet, under the firm name of Corbet & Goodwin, which continued until January 1, 1906, and upon the dissolution of this partnership, retired from the active practice of his profession. Member of the Pacific Union and Bohemian clubs.

#### **GEORGE BASIL GORDON.**

Residence, Glendora; office, 440 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born August 7, 1881, in Columbia, Tennessee. Son of Hugh T. and Anna (Nicholson) Gordon. Moved to California in 1888. Received his early education in the public schools of Los Angeles. Attended the University of California from 1902 to 1906. Graduated from Yale University in 1908, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1909. Entered into partnership with his father, Hugh T. Gordon, with whom he continues the practice of his profession to date, under the firm name of Gordon & Gordon. Member of the Masonic order, Acacia Fraternity of the University of California, and of the University Club of Los Angeles. Independent.

#### **HUGH GORDON.**

Residence, Glendora; office, 440 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born November 19, 1884, in Columbia, Tennessee. Son of Hugh Taylor and Anna (Nicholson) Gordon. Moved to California in 1888. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from the University of California, with the degree of B. L.; Harvard Law School in 1912, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in September, 1911. Member of the firm of Gordon & Gordon to date. Member of Masonic order. Republican.

#### **HUGH TAYLOR GORDON.**

Residence, Glendora, Los Angeles County; office, suite 440 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born June 12, 1848, near Columbia, Tennessee. Son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Bradshaw) Gordon. Moved to California in 1887. Married October 1, 1874, to Anna Nicholson. Educated in the common schools of Tennessee and the University of Virginia (1870). Read law in the office of his brother, William Bradshaw Gordon, in Columbia, Tennessee. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1871, and to the bar of California in 1888. Practiced law in Columbia, Tennessee, until 1883, when he moved to Arkansas, where he remained eighteen months. Practices his profession in Los Angeles in partnership with

his sons, under the firm name of Gordon & Gordon, to date. Justice of the Peace at Columbia, Tennessee, from 1876 to 1882. Democratic candidate for Superior Judge of



Los Angeles County in 1900. Member of Philosophical Society of Tennessee, Masonic order, Maccabees, Sons of the Revolution, Union League and Sierra clubs, and Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

**WILLIAM HENRY GORRILL.**



Residence, 2725 Dwight Way, Berkeley; office, 821 First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born November 27, 1872, in Oakland, California. Son of William Henry and Adelaide (Walker) Gorrill. Married March 5, 1908, to Katharine C. Bunnell. Attended the public schools and high school of Oakland, gradu-

uating in 1891; University of California from 1891 to 1895, receiving the degree of A. B. in that year; Harvard University (Graduate School), from 1895 to 1896, and received the degree of A. M. in 1900. Entered Harvard Law School in 1896, graduating in 1899, with the degree of LL. B. (cum laude). Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, December 13, 1899. Was in the office of T. C. Coogan, as clerk, from

1900 to 1901, since which time he has practiced for himself. Has had office association at various times with T. C. Coogan, Warren Olney, Louis Bartlett, Robert Porter, and Cushing & Cushing. Lecturer on "Contracts," in the University of California, in 1900. Instructor in Law in the University of California, 1901-4. Assistant Professor of Law, University of California, 1904 to 1905. Trustee of the Oakland Free Library, 1903 to 1907. Member of the Commonwealth, University of California, and Harvard clubs, Unitarian Club of California, Faculty Club of the University of California, and San Francisco Bar Association. Democrat.

**ROBERT C. GORTNER.**

Residence, 1963 La France Avenue, South Pasadena; office, 432 P. E. Building, Los Angeles. Born Goshen, Indiana, December 22, 1871. Son of Elias and Rachel (Felkner) Gortner. Moved to California in 1908. Married June 8, 1909, to Zepora Gold. Educated in the public schools of Goshen, Indiana. Read law in the office of Hon. T. B. Catron at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Admitted to the bar of New Mexico in 1896, and California, December, 1908. From 1897 to 1899 associated with Hon. T. B. Catron at Santa Fe; District Attorney for the First Judicial District of New Mexico, 1899 to 1901; Assistant Attorney General of New Mexico 1907 to 1908. Practiced law in Los Angeles since 1908. Republican.

**J. H. GOSLING.**

Residence, Santa Monica; office, 340 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born September 26, 1875, in Ottawa, Ohio. Married Elsie M. Kolhoff, June 1, 1904. Admitted to the bar of Ohio, June 11, 1903, and to the bar of California, September 18, 1911. Practiced law in Ottawa in partnership with E. R. Eastman until August, 1907. Elected to office Clerk of Courts of Putnam County, Ohio, for two terms (1907-11). Moved to Los Angeles upon expiration of his term of office and continues in the practice of his profession. Member of B. P. O. E. Democrat.



**PERLEY FRANCIS GOSBEY.**

Residence, 456 North 3d Street; office, Courthouse, San Jose. Born May 15, 1859,



in Santa Clara, California. Son of Joseph F. and Sarah (Smith) Gosbey. Married October 28, 1891, to Susan W. Rucker. Graduated from the Santa Clara High School in 1875; University of the Pacific, in 1880, with the degree of A. B., and from the University of Michigan (Law Department) in 1888, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June, 1888, and to the bar of California at San Francisco, in September, 1888. President of the Board of Education of the Schools of San Jose County for four years. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County in November, 1908.

#### FRANK HORACE GOULD.

Residence, 1329 12th Avenue; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Fayette County, Iowa, August 29, 1856. Son of Albert Langdon and Jane Augusta (Holbrook) Gould. Crossed the plains to the state of California in 1862. Married



January 16, 1879, to Hester A. Farnsworth. Second marriage to Nettie Eaton in 1898. Received his early education in public schools of Santa Clara County; Vinsonhale's College, San Jose; State Normal School, San Jose, and later the Alabama State University of Law, graduating with the degree of B. L. in 1887. Admitted to the bar in Alabama in 1887; California, 1887. Has practiced alone to date with exception of one or two short partnerships. Member of the legislature from Merced County, from 1891 to 1895. Speaker of the Assembly of California and ex-officio Regent of the State University, from 1893 to 1895. Building and Loan Commissioner from 1897 to 1901. Director of the State Hospital at Agnews from 1894 to

1900. Chairman of the Democratic State Conventions held in the years 1896 to 1904. Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1894 to 1896. Member of the Olympic, Union League and Commonwealth clubs. Democrat.

#### WILL DANIEL GOULD.

Residence, 1553 Baxter Street; office, 82-85 Temple Block, Los Angeles. Born September 17, 1845, in Cabot, Vermont. Son of Daniel and Betsa (Smith) Gould. Moved to California in February, 1873. Married June



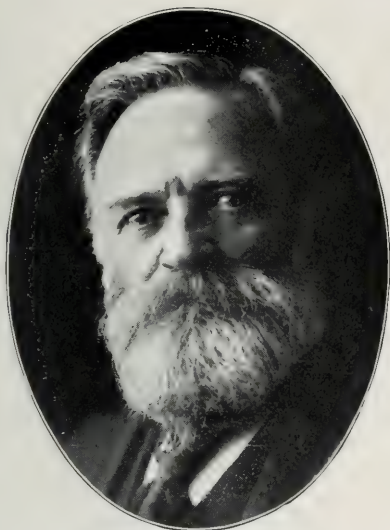
26, 1875, to Mary L. Hait. Educated in the public and high schools of Cabot, Vermont; academies at St. Johnsbury and Barre, Vermont. Graduated from University of Michigan in 1871 with degree of LL.B. Studied law in office of Hon. Charles H. Heath at Plainfield, Vermont. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1871; Vermont, 1871; California, 1872, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California and to the United States Supreme Court. For three years member of the firm of Marshall, Gould & Dunkleberger. Later in partnership with James H. Blanchard, under the firm name of Gould & Blanchard, for several years. Member of militia of Vermont, 1863. Superintendent of Schools of Cabot, Vermont, 1866. Principal of high schools at Pasmumpsic, Marshfield, and Plainfield, Vermont. Member of Masonic order and K. of P. fraternity. Democrat.

#### THOMAS F. GRABER.

Residence, 2037 Durant Avenue, Berkeley; office, 906 Broadway, Oakland. Born August 15, 1848, in Lockport, Niagara County, New



York. Son of Charles Louis and Aurelia (Potts) Graber. Moved to California in March, 1876. Married Ada Botsford, September 26, 1877. Attended Ann Arbor High School (classical course), graduating in June, 1871, and the University of Michigan (Latin



scientific course), from which he graduated in June, 1875, receiving the degree of B. S. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, August 22, 1882. Commenced the practice in Oakland immediately upon admission, and continues in the practice, associated with C. L. Colvin, since January 1, 1885. Trustee, City Clerk and City Attorney of Berkeley at different periods prior to 1900. Member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. Republican.

#### MAURICE GRADWOHL.

Residence, 938 Pine Street; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in California, March, 1859. Educated in the San Francisco public schools, Business College, University of California, and Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1883, and has continued the practice of his profession to date, making a specialty of civil, corporation and probate law. Member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Republican.

#### RALPH F. GRAHAM.

Residence, 335 North Comstock Avenue, Whittier; office, District Attorney's Office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Mercer County, Illinois, April 30, 1866. Son of James C. and Ann Eliza (Westfall) Graham. Moved to California in 1904. Married November 24, 1887, to Alice R. Winger. Edu-

cated in the public schools of Illinois and the Kansas Normal School at Fort Scott, Kansas. Read law in the office of E. J. Salmon, Newton, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, by the Supreme Court, May, 1898; California, by the Supreme Court, 1904. City Attorney at Whittier from 1904 to 1906, and 1908 to 1911. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, December, 1911, which position he holds at date. Member of K. of P. and Knights Templar. Republican.

#### THOMAS FRANCIS GRAHAM.

Residence, 2368 Vallejo Street; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, November 4, 1867. Son of Thomas F. and Mary (Burns) Graham. Moved to California in July, 1871. Married to Helen Loretta McNulty, February 14, 1893. Received his education from the public schools. Admitted to the bar December 24, 1894, in San Francisco. Appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in 1894. Prosecuting Attorney in 1897. Elected Judge of the Police Court in 1898 and Judge of the Superior Court in 1900. Member of the Olympic Club, Order of Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Woodmen of the World, Cosmos Club and Young Men's Institute. Republican.

#### WILLIAM GRANT.

Residence, 2968 Washington Street; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born September 2, 1862, in San Francisco. Son of John and Elizabeth Augusta (Nelson) Grant. Married September, 1910, to Hildergarde Zimdars. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and later attended the Law Department of the University of California, from which he graduated in 1884, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1884. Admitted to practice in all courts having jurisdiction in this state and Supreme Court of United States. Associated in the office of Michael Mullany in 1884, and formed partnership under the firm name of Mullany, Grant & Cushing, which continued until 1903, when the firm name was changed to Cushing, Grant & Cushing, and which was dissolved in 1908. Entered into partnership with J. B. Zimdars in 1908, under the firm name of Grant & Zimdars, which continues to date. Member of the Bohemian, Olympic, Commonwealth clubs, San Francisco Bar Association, and the Society of California Pioneers. Independent.

#### JOHN CARLETON GRAY.

Residence and office, Oroville. Born February 2, 1837, in Dresden, Lincoln County, Maine. Son of John L. and Lydia (Carleton) Gray. Married July 3, 1901, to Katherine Hecker. Received early education in schools of native

state, and prepared for college in Vassalboro and Waterville Academies. Entered Waterville (now Colby) College in 1859, remaining two years. Studied law in the office of Judge A. Libbey, Augusta, Maine, until June, 1863, when he moved to California. Admitted

ber, 1895, when the partnership was dissolved and a new firm formed under the name of Fox & Gray, which continued up to the decease of Judge Fox, May 2, 1904. Entered into partnership with L. C. Leet, under the firm name of Gray & Leet, which was



to the Second Judicial District Court in 1867. Taught school in Butte County until 1872, when he commenced active practice of his profession in Oroville. Admitted to Supreme Court in 1873, and to the United States Circuit Court in 1882. Formed partnership with John Gale, practicing under firm name of Gray & Gale from 1878 to 1881. Formed partnership with Warren Sexton, practicing under the firm name of Gray & Sexton from 1881 to 1891, and from January, 1909, to September 1909, under the firm name of Gray & Gray. Deputy District Attorney of Butte County, 1872-73. Member of the California Assembly, 1873-74. Elected District Attorney, 1886. Elected Superior Judge, 1891, and serves in that office to date. Member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and the Union League Club of San Francisco. Republican.

#### ROSCOE SPAULDING GRAY.

Residence, 1921 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland; office, 719 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born April 7, 1857, in Carroll County, Illinois. Son of Calvin and Abigail North (Spaulding) Gray. Moved to the state in 1885. Married May 12, 1887, to Mary Fox. Received his education at the public schools of Geneva, Allen County, Kansas. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, August 5, 1890, becoming a member of the firm of Fox, Kellogg & Gray, which continued until Septem-



#### S. A. D. GRAY.

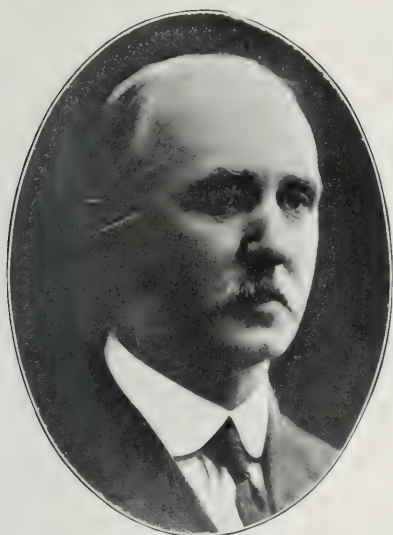


Residence, 1852 West 45th Street; office, 635-636 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los

Angeles. Born July 17, 1860, in Ramsey, Illinois. Son of R. H. and Emily (Hall) Gray. Moved to California November 2, 1902. Married January 19, 1904, to Eugenie M. Key. Attended Southern Illinois State University, Carbondale, Illinois, 1882-84. Studied law in the office of his brother, J. M. Gray, of Decatur, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1896; California, 1903, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Decatur, Illinois, until 1897, when he moved to Peoria, Illinois; then to San Francisco in 1902, where he remained until 1906, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues to date. Member of Modern Woodmen of America and Modern Brotherhood of America. Democrat.

#### FRED HENRY GREELY.

Residence, Marysville; office, Hall of Records, Marysville. Born in Galena Hill, California, July 5, 1856. Son of Justus and Margaret (Rideout) Greely. Married October 5, 1879, to Lettie Bost. Received his early education at the Marysville High



School, from which institution he graduated, and later attended the Wesleyan University, Connecticut. For two years in the class of 1880. Secretary of Buckeye Mills for ten years. Director of Sperry Flour Company seven years. Studied law in the office of W. H. Carlin of Marysville, and was admitted to the bar of California on March 13, 1900. Commenced the practice of his profession in association with W. H. Carlin, which continued until about September, 1901, since which period he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession alone. Elected District Attorney for Yuba County

in 1907, and continued in that office until 1911. Elected to the Senate in 1889, and elected Mayor of Marysville in 1886. Served seven years on the State Chico Normal Board, having been appointed by Governor Markham. Was appointed Registrar of United States Land Office in 1903 and held that appointment until 1906. Was appointed Recorder of Yuba County in December, 1910, and took office the following January, continues to hold that appointment to date. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West fraternity, and was Grand President of that order in 1885. Republican.

#### BRECKINRIDGE D. MARX GREENE.

Residence, 11 Hillside Court; office, 400 First National Bank Building, Berkeley. Born in San Francisco, California, December 19, 1884. Son of E. B. and Frances (Rosenberg) Marx. Married Florence E. Davidson, March 7, 1907. Attended the Salisbury School, Salisbury, England, from 1892 to 1899, and Harvard University, graduating therefrom in 1906 with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, November 18, 1908. Practiced alone until 1910. Assistant City Attorney of Berkeley, 1910-11. City Attorney of Berkeley to July, 1911. City Attorney of Pittsburg, Contra Costa County and Town Attorney of Antioch, from January, 1910, which offices he continues to hold to date. Member of the Harvard Club.

#### KENNETH MILTON GREEN.



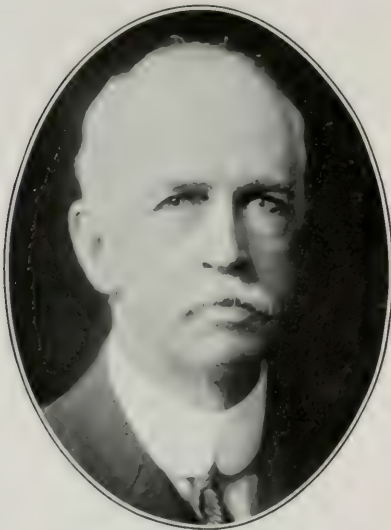
Residence, San Mateo; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born July 25, 1887, in Oakland, California. Son of Milton J. and Kittie C. (Brock) Green. Educated in the public schools of California, and later at-



tended Stanford University. Graduated from the Kent Law School, in San Francisco, in 1909, with the degree of J. D. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California, in San Francisco, in 1909. Junior member of the firm of Green, Humphreys & Green. Member of the Masonic and N. S. G. W. fraternities, and of the Southern Club, of San Francisco. Republican.

#### MILTON JAMES GREEN.

Residence, San Mateo; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born September 8, 1858, in Oroville, Butte County, California. Son of James and Catherine Gomber (Moore) Green. Married November 19, 1884, to Kittie C. Brock. Educated in the public schools of



Oroville, California. Read law in the office of P. O. Hundley, Oroville, and George M. Shaw, Oakland. Admitted to practice at the bar of California in the Supreme Court in 1890, and later in the federal courts. Senior member of the firm of Green, Humphreys & Green. Served as Referee in Bankruptcy, San Francisco, for twelve years, retiring in 1910 to engage in the practice of his profession. Member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Southern and Union League clubs of San Francisco. Republican.

#### THOMAS TINGEY CRAVEN GREGORY.

Residence, San Francisco; office, Alaska Commercial Building, San Francisco. Born October 4, 1878, in Suisun, California. Son of Judge John M. and Evelyn Tingey (Craven) Gregory. Married to Gertrude Martin, April 15, 1903. Graduated from Stanford University in 1899 and took post-graduate work until 1901 in the Stanford Law School.

Admitted to the bar of California in 1901, and commenced the practice of his profession, associated with his father, in Solano County, and was elected District Attorney of that county in 1901, continuing until 1906. Moved to San Francisco in 1909, and continues in



the active practice of his profession. President of the Vallejo Northern Railroad Company and the Sacramento and Woodland Railroad Company. Member of the Bohemian, Olympic, Commercial, and Commonwealth clubs of San Francisco, the Sutter Club of Sacramento, the Masonic fraternity, Beta Theta college fraternity and Knights Templar. Democrat.

#### WARREN GREGORY.

Residence, Berkeley; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Contra Costa County, California, September 30, 1864. Son of Munson and Laura (Knox) Gregory. Married Sarah McLean Hardy, April 20, 1896. Received his early education at Oak Grove public school, of Contra Costa County. In 1880 entered the Boys' High School of San Francisco, graduating in 1883. Attended the University of California from 1883-87, graduating with the degree of A. B., and from the Hastings Law School in 1890, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California at San Francisco in 1890. Admitted to courts of Oregon and Alaska, United States Supreme Court and all federal courts of the Ninth Circuit. Practiced his profession in partnership with W. H. Chickering, under the firm name of Chickering & Gregory, since 1900. Member of the Pacific-Union, University, Unitarian, Mountain and Golf clubs. Republican.

**CARLOS P. GRIFFIN.**

Residence, Chapman Park, Marin County; office, 704 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born July 19, 1874, in Shelbyville, Indiana. Son of Leander and Martha F. (Paul) Griffin. Moved to this state in 1876. Married Florence Bowling in 1902. Received his education from the Oakland High School, graduating in 1893; University of California, College of Mines, with the degree of B. S., in 1901, and from the National University in 1905, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1905; California, at San Francisco, September 24, 1906. Commenced the practice of his profession and continues alone to date. Republican.

**WILLIAM GOODELL GRIFFITH.**

Residence, 1736 Olive Avenue; office, 4-5 Howard Canfield Building, Santa Barbara. Born in Rushville, Illinois, February 9, 1867. Son of Reese H. and Susan P. (Stebbins) Griffith. Moved to California in January, 1895. Married June 15, 1899, to Clara Frances Hardy. Attended the public schools of Illinois; Rushville Normal School, and College of Law of Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1891. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1891, and to the bar of California in 1897. Practiced law in Chicago until he moved to Santa Barbara, since which date he has practiced his profession alone. Republican.

**LEWIS AUGUSTUS GROFF.**

Residence, 678 Irolo Street; office, 717 Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, December 31, 1841. Son of Augustus and Elizabeth (Troutman) Groff. Married April, 1868, to Mary Ellen Gregory. Attended the public schools of Washington Township, Henry County, Ohio. Read law at Napoleon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1867. Commenced the practice of his profession in Toledo and was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney in 1868. Moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1870, and admitted to the bar of that state. Elected Police Judge of Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1872. Moved to Omaha in 1877 and formed the law firm of Groff, Montgomery & Jeffrey. In April, 1887, appointed Judge of the District Court of Nebraska in Omaha. Appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States in 1889, and resigned, owing to ill-health, in 1891. Moved to California upon his resignation and commenced the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles, continuing until March, 1900, when he was appointed Postmaster of that city. Resumed the practice of his profession in March, 1903, and continues in active practice to date. Dean of the College of Law,

University of Southern California, since its inception, and instructor in "Mining" and "Agency Law" to date. Member of the California Club.

**FREDERICK GROS.**

Residence, 1330 Magnolia Avenue; office, 813 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born July 2, 1874, in Delphi, Indiana, Son of Christian and A. (Hurlburt) Gros. Married October 18, 1906, to Anne Seveir. Educated in the public schools of Indiana, and graduated from the Hanover College in 1896 with degree of A. B.,

and in 1899 graduated from Columbia University with degrees of A. M. and LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1899; Arizona, 1902; California, 1906, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the banking business in Phoenix, Arizona, for some time. Practices law in Los Angeles alone to date. Member of Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Shriner, Los Angeles Bar Association, and University Club. Republican.



**WALTER T. GUNN.**



Residence, 4409 Russell Avenue, Hollywood; office, 505-507 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born June 4, 1879, in La Salle County, Illinois. Son of Luther V. and Alice (Rogers) Gunn. Married in 1904 to Vina Dayton. Educated in the public schools of Illinois. Graduated from Greer College, Illinois, in 1889 with degree of B. S. Attended University of Illinois, and graduated from Illinois Wesleyan Law School in 1901 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1901, and California, 1911. In 1903 formed partnership with John W. Keeslar, under the firm name of Keeslar & Gunn, which continued until 1911, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues the practice of law alone to



date. Specializes in oil and mining law. Member of Masonic order, K. of P., B. P. O. E., and for three years member of the Illinois National Guard. Assistant State Attorney of Vermilion County, Illinois, 1903-9. Master in Chancery United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Illinois, 1904-11. Republican.

#### CHARLES EDMUND HAAS.



Residence, 127 Francis Avenue, Hollywood; office, 526 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born April 15, 1873, in Moniteau County, Missouri. Son of John B. and Carolina (Bruère) Haas. Moved to California May 30, 1884. Married April 18, 1907, to Lotta L. Boyden. Educated in the public schools of

Missouri and Los Angeles. Graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1893; Munson Shorthand School, 1894; Stanford University, 1898, with degree of A. B. Attended post-graduate course of Law Department of George Washington University, 1905. Admitted to the bar of California, April 10, 1900. Associated with Loewy & Gutsch at San Francisco for one year. From 1904 to 1906 was connected with the State Department, Washington, D. C., and Congressional Library. In 1907 was appointed Deputy City Attorney, which office he holds to date. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, Kappa Sigma fraternity, Masonic order, University and Stanford clubs, and Current Event Club of Hollywood. Republican.

#### JOHN BRUERE HAAS.

Residence, Alhambra; office, 411 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, November 21, 1885. Son of John B. and Carolina (Bruère) Haas. Graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1902. Attended Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. Engineering School in 1906. Received the degree of LL. B. from the University of South-



ern California, College of Law, in 1907, and degree of LL. M. in 1908. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeal at Los Angeles July 1, 1907, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California the same date. Shortly after admission formed partnership with T. J. K. McGowen, under the firm name of McGowen & Haas, which continues to date, specializing in probate work. Attorney for the Los Angeles Chinese Board of Trade, Chinese League of Justice and Consolidated Chinese Societies. Member of Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles. Editor of "Blue and White," Los Angeles High School Annual, 1902. Past President of Alumni Association, University of Southern California, College of Law. Republican.

#### WALTER FRANCIS HAAS.

Residence, 920 Alhambra Road, Alhambra; office, 302 B. F. Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born November 12, 1869, Moniteau County, Missouri. Son of John B. and Lena (Bruère) Haas. Moved to California May 30, 1884. Educated in the grammar schools of California,



Missouri, and high school, Los Angeles. Read law in the office of Houghton, Silent & Campbell. Admitted to the bar of California April 7, 1891, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts and Circuit Court of Appeals. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles in partnership with Hugh W. Duncan, under the firm name of Duncan & Haas. This partnership continued for one year. Elected City Attorney of Los Angeles, June 1, 1899. In 1900 formed partnership with Frank Garrett, under the firm name of Haas & Garrett, and in April, 1905, Harry L. Dunnigan became a member of the firm, un-



der the firm name of Haas, Garrett & Dunnigan. Upon the death of Mr. Garrett, April, 1911, the firm became Haas & Dunnigan, which continues to date. Member of Charter Revision Committee, 1902; City and County Consolidation Commission, 1904. Successively City Attorney of Monrovia, Sierra Madre, and Alhambra. Director of German-American Savings Bank; President of Tampico Land, Lumber and Development Company; President of Fidelia Investment Company; Vice-president of C. J. Kubach Building Company; Director of K. & K. Brick Company. Lecturer for seven years in University of Southern California College of Law on Public Corporations and Public Officers. Specializes in water law and municipal corporation law. Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Union League Club, Past Master Palestine Lodge 351, F. & A. M., 32° Mason, and Chairman of Membership Committee Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**CHARLES W. HACKLER.**



Residence, 940 1/2 West 6th Street; office, 729 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Adams County, Illinois, January 2, 1869. Son of George H. and Hezekiah (Jones) Hackler. Moved to California in June, 1909. Graduated from the Superior High School, Superior, Nebraska, June, 1887; Iowa College, Grinnell,

Iowa, June, 1894, with degree of A. B.; Law Department of the University of Iowa, Iowa City, June, 1898, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, June, 1898; California, 1909. Commenced the practice of law in Fort Dodge, Iowa, in September, 1898, with George J. Piersol, under the firm name of Piersol & Hackler, until 1903, when the firm of Mitchell & Hackler succeeded to the business. This continued until he removed to California and entered the firm of Hanson & Heath, which was then changed to Hanson, Hackler & Heath, which continues to date. County Attorney of Webster County, Iowa, 1901-5. Member of the House of Representatives of Iowa, 1907-9. Member of the City Club and Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

**BENJAMIN W. HAHN.**

Residence, 543 South Robles Avenue, Pasadena; office, 814 Central Building, Los An-

geles. Born in Chicago, Illinois, August 28, 1868. Son of Gotlieb Samuel and Barbara (Brecheisen) Hahn. Moved to this state October 25, 1887. Married Grace V. Gahr, November 9, 1892. Educated in the public schools of Chicago. Admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California, December 24, 1895. Member of the firm of Hahn & Hahn since 1899. Member of the Senate of California from 1903 to 1907. Member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles, Masonic order, and Elks fraternity. Republican.

**EDWIN FRANKLIN HAHN.**

Residence, 418 South Marengo Avenue; office, Central Building, Los Angeles, and Chamber of Commerce Building, Pasadena. Born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1875. Son of Samuel and Barbara (Brecheisen) Hahn. Moved to California in 1887. Married Martha Snell, June 15, 1900. Attended the public schools from 1880 to 1887. Entered Pomona College in 1894, and graduated in 1898, receiving the degree of B. A. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, April, 1899, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in 1900, in association with Benjamin W. Hahn, which continues to date. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association and Masonic bodies. Republican.

**JAMES A. HALL.**

Residence and office, Watsonville. Born November 9, 1857, in Monterey County, California. Son of Richard F. and Maria Louisa (Stinson) Hall. Married Louise Marie McCarthy, March 30, 1902. Attended the public schools of Monterey County, Santa Clara College, University of California and



Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, January 10, 1888. Began practice in Watsonville in 1880. Elected District Attorney of Santa Cruz County in November, 1882, and served one term. Elected to the Assembly from Santa Cruz County, November, 1888. Moved to San Francisco in 1891 and entered into partnership with C. W. Cross, under the firm name of Cross & Hall. Two years later Tirey L. Ford and Frank P. Kelly entered the firm and the name was changed to Cross, Hall, Ford & Kelly, which continued for sev-

eral years. Moved to Watsonville in 1901 after spending a year and a half in Alaska. Member for several years of the Board of Education of Watsonville, California. Elected Mayor of Watsonville, May 8, 1911. Democrat.

#### FREDERIC WINSLOW HALL.

Residence, San Francisco; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Gorham, Maine, March 20, 1860. Son of Joshua E. and Lucy A. (Hilborn) Hall. Moved to this state in 1880. Married Maude E. Noyes in 1889. Graduate of Bowdoin College, with the degree of A. B., in 1880. Admitted to the bar in California in 1883. Practiced at Vallejo from 1883 to 1889, during which time was Assistant District Attorney of Solano County and City Attorney of Vallejo. Moved to San Francisco and entered into partnership with S. G. Hilborn in 1889, under the firm name of Hilborn & Hall, which continued until 1899, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Member of the Bohemian Club. Republican.

#### ABEL STEVENS HALSTED.



Residence, 380 South Euclid Avenue, Pasadena; office, 504 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born in Marmaroneck, New York, August 20, 1870. Son of Samuel M. and Ida R. (Stevens) Halsted. Removed to California in 1877. Married Eleanor Hall, May 27, 1897. Educated in the public schools of

Los Angeles and graduated from the high school in 1889. Took up the study of law with T. E. Gibbon in 1892. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California in October, 1893, and to the United States Circuit and District Court for the Southern District of California. In 1901, on organization of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, he became connected with the legal department of that company, and in April, 1911, was appointed gen-

eral counsel, which position he fills at present date. Member Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### DANIEL MARION HAMMACK.

Residence, 144 South 55th Avenue; office, 724-728 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1848. Son of Ephraim and Maranda Ellen (Moseley) Hammack. Moved to this state in 1888. Married Isabella Stewart in June, 1873, at Monmouth, Illinois. Attended the district



schools and graduated from Monmouth (Illinois) College with the degree of A. B. in 1869, and A. M. in 1873, and trustee of that college for several years until removal to this state. Read law with Stewart & Phelps at Monmouth, Illinois, and admitted by the Supreme Court of that state in 1870. Commenced the practice of his profession at Oquawka, Henderson County, Illinois, removing to Burlington, Iowa, in 1872, and remaining until 1888, practicing under the firm names of Blake & Hammack, Hammack, Howard & Virgin, and D. M. & N. S. Hammack. In 1888 removed to San Diego, California, and practiced there under the firm names of Collier, Hammack & Melford and Hammack & Jerauld. Moved to Los Angeles in 1901 and practiced alone until the admission of his son, Daniel Stewart Hammack, in 1908, under the firm name of Hammack & Hammack, which exists to date. State Attorney for four years in Burlington, Iowa. In 1886 was elected judge of the newly established Superior Court of that county, but the court not being properly established, did not take office. Attorney for the Board of Supervisors and City Attorney of San Diego County, 1891-92. Captain of militia company of San Diego during the Spanish-American War. Dean of the Los Angeles College of Law, 1902-5. Member of Masonic fraternity, Federation Club of Los Angeles, Jefferson Club and Democratic League. Democrat.



**DANIEL STEWART HAMMACK.**



Residence, 5421 Longfellow Street; office, 722 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Burlington, Iowa, May 11, 1883. Son of Daniel Marion and Isabella McKamy (Stewart) Hammack. Married June 2, 1910, to Margaret C. Fales. Attended the common schools in San Diego County,

National City High School, two years; and graduated from Occidental College Academy in 1901 and from Occidental College in 1905, receiving the degree of A. B. Later attended Princeton University and graduated with the degree of A. B. Studied law in the office of his father, D. M. Hammack, and admitted to the bar of California July, 1907; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Since admission has been associated in the practice of his profession with his father, practicing under the firm name of Hammack & Hammack. Member of Minute Men of San Diego County during the Spanish-American War; also of the City, Federation and Jefferson clubs of Los Angeles, Princeton Club of Southern California and Knights Pythias fraternity. Democrat.

**PERCY VERNON HAMMON.**

Residence, 472 Custer Avenue; office, District Attorney's Office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Spring Hill, Iowa, August 28, 1873. Son of John Calhoun and Emma E. (Studley) Hammon. Moved to California in 1895. Married April 22, 1908, to Mabel Lenore Adams. Educated in the public schools of Kansas, graduating from the high school at Topeka in 1895. In California, later, took up study of law, and after a course in the University of Southern California graduated in 1907 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California



by the District Court of Appeal for the Second District at Los Angeles in 1906, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California the same year. Member of Board of Education of Los Angeles, 1903-5; City Council, Los Angeles, 1905-7; State Assembly from 75th District, 1907-10. Appointed Deputy District Attorney Los Angeles County, 1907, continuing to date. Member of the F. & A. M., B. P. O. E., K. of P., M. W., I. O. F., Fraternal Brotherhood, K. & L. of S., Metropolitan Club, and Los Angeles County Bar Association. Professor on "Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure" in University of Southern California from 1907 to date. Republican.

**J. WALTER HANBY.**

Residence, 1315 West 41st Street; office, 541 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles. Born July 16, 1872, in Visalia, Tulare County, California. Son of Jonathan Waldo and Mary E. (Peck) Hanby. Married June 24, 1900, to Gertrude Gunter. Educated in the grammar schools in Los Angeles. Graduated from



the Los Angeles Business College. Received life diploma from the State Board of Education, December 5, 1905. Read law in the office of White Smith, of Bishop, California; also Judge W. A. Lamar, of Independence, California. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, April 7, 1903. City Attorney of Bishop, California, 1903-5. Admitted to the bar of Nevada, September 19, 1906. Later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. District Attorney of Lyon County, Nevada, 1906-8, when he removed to Los Angeles. From 1908 to 1909 in partnership with S. A. D. Gray, under firm name of Gray & Hanby. From 1909 to 1910 in partnership with A. H. Wycoff, under firm name of Wycoff & Hanby, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. Member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Democrat.

**ALBERT K. HANCOCK.**

Residence, 161 Hart Avenue, Santa Monica; office, 220 Bullard Building, Los Angeles. Born February 26, 1852, in Memphis, Tennessee. Son of Captain A. S. and Sarah J. (Ball) Hancock. Moved to California,



February, 1906. Married, October 4, 1875, to Corinne Duke. Educated in the private schools in Memphis and Saulsbury, Tennessee. Read law in the office of Judge Addison H. Douglass, Memphis, Tennessee. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee, 1888; fed-



eral courts of Tennessee District, 1891; state courts of California, 1906; federal courts of California District, 1911. Began practice of his profession in Memphis, Tennessee. He formed partnership with George Elliott, under firm name of Elliott & Hancock; later with J. E. Bigelow, under firm name of Bigelow & Hancock; later with W. K. Poston, under firm name of Hancock & Poston; thereafter with William Messick, under firm name of Hancock & Messick, which continued until his removal to Los Angeles, California, February, 1906, when he formed partnership with James W. Lawrence, under firm name of Hancock & Lawrence, January, 1909, continuing to the present time. Member of the Tennessee Senate, 1903-4. Member of Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, U. R., Sons of Confederate Veterans, Y. M. C. A. Democrat.

#### BYRON CALVIN HANNA.

Residence, Venice; office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, January 2, 1887. Son of Phil K. and Florence E. (Townsend) Hanna. Moved to California in 1891. Married October 6, 1908, to Fannie L. Lange. Graduated from the University of Southern California with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of California by the Appellate Court, at Los Angeles, January 2, 1908. Appointed City Attorney of Ocean Park, July 1, 1908, and continues to date. Appointed Chief Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, February 1, 1911, which continues to date. Member of

the firm of Thorpe & Hanna, since December 1, 1910. Member of the Masonic and Elks fraternities. Republican.

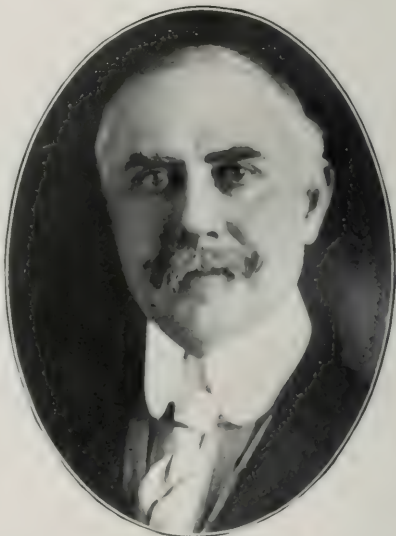
#### JAMES M. HANLEY.

Residence, 4076 Delmar Street; office, 612-614 Mechanics Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in 1875 in San Francisco. Son of Daniel M. and Mary J. (Sullivan) Hanley. Married in 1903 to Stella M. Hall. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and the Sacred Heart College. Attended the

University of California, Law Department, and graduated in May, 1897, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1897, and continues in the active practice of his profession alone to date. Elected Assemblyman in 1899 from the 32d District of San Francisco. Assistant District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco from 1900 to December, 1909. Member of the Knights of Columbus and Native Sons of the Golden West fraternities. Democrat.



#### CHARLES F. HANLON.



Residence, Cosmos Club; office, 501 Phelan Building, San Francisco. Born January 19, 1856. Educated in the colleges of San Fran-

cisco, graduating from St. Mary's College with the degree of A. B. in 1875. Read law in the office of John M. Burnett, and was admitted to the state supreme and federal courts of San Francisco, July 11, 1878. Admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C., in 1885. Attorney for the estates of the late Colonel Peter Donahue and Colonel J. Mervyn Donahue, and had entire management of same. Chief counsel and director for many years of the San Francisco and North Pacific (Donahue) Railway Company. Member of the National Guard, Company "G." Major and Brigadier-General on General Dimond's staff for four years, on the staff of Governor Stoneman and afterward on the staff of Governor Bartlett. Member of the Cosmos, Cercle de l'Union, Olympie, San Francisco, Commercial and Press clubs, California Bar Association, Bar Association of San Francisco, and of the San Francisco Art Association. Democrat.

**JOSEPH EDWARD HANNON.**

Residence, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County; office, 530 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born April 20, 1868, in San Jose, California. Son of Jeremiah C. and Elizabeth (Carr) Hannon. Received his early education in the public schools of Los Angeles County and St. Vin-



cent's College, Los Angeles. Read law in the office of Judge George H. Smith, beginning in 1893. Admitted to the bar of California in 1895; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts for Southern California. In 1897 formed partnership with Judge Smith and C. F. McNutt, under the firm name of Smith, McNutt & Hannon. In 1900 Judge Smith withdrew and the firm of McNutt & Hannon, then established, continued to the

death of Judge McNutt, May 31, 1912. Member of the Newman Club, Knights of Columbus, Native Sons, Y. M. I., and Los Angeles Athletic and San Gabriel Valley Country clubs. Democrat.

**HARRY WEBSTER HANSON.**

Residence, 1202 East Franklin Avenue; office, 729 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Chillicothe, Missouri, September 1, 1872. Son of Henry W. and Mary (Marsh) Hanson. Moved to California in 1902. Married December 23, 1898, to Mary C. Kelly. Educated in the public schools of Henry County, Iowa; Howes Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Graduated from the State University in Iowa City in 1897, with the degree of Ph.B. and LL.B., in 1898, as president of his law class. Won first honors in two interstate debates for this institution. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, 1898, District and Supreme Courts, and United States District and Circuit Courts of Iowa; California, April, 1903; United States Circuit and District Courts, Southern District of California, September, 1903. President and Trustee of Hollywood Public Library. Member of the Delta Sigma Rho and Masonic fraternities. Republican.



**ELMER HARDESTY.**



Residence, 1158 East 39th Street; office, 529 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born February 2, 1873, in Oregon City, Oregon. Son of Solomon W. and Margaret E. (Seonce) Hardesty. Moved to California in 1900. Married in 1908 to Anna Wolf. Educated in Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Oregon. Read law in office of Senator George C. Brownell, Oregon City. Admitted to the bar of Oregon, June 1, 1895;



California, June 2, 1902, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Oregon until he moved to San Francisco, California, where he was a member of the firm of Fitch, Hardesty & Campbell. In 1905 he moved to Los Angeles, where he practices alone to date. Member of K. of P. and I. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

#### DICK FOYE HARDING.

Residence and office, Santa Ana. Born July 10, 1860, in Bloomingrove, Ohio. Son of Newton and Eleanor (Johnstone) Harding. Married September 15, 1881, to Mary Clark. Moved to California in 1884. Received an academic education in Galion, Ohio.



Graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1881 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, 1881; California, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Iowa until 1907, when he moved to Santa Ana, where he continues to date. Member of I. O. O. F., M. W. A., and Orange County Bar Association. Republican.

#### CARLOS S. HARDY.

Residence, East Hollywood; office, 228-232 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in Minden, Louisiana, September 23, 1866. Son of Charles L. and Elizabeth (Ratcliff) Hardy. Attended the University of Texas, Chicago Law School and the Illinois College of Law. Admitted to the bar in Austin, Texas, June, 1886, and practiced until 1892, when he removed to Chicago, and practiced there from 1894 to 1910. Moved to Los Angeles in 1910, and continues the practice of his profession to date. Republican.

#### GEORGE M. HARKER.

Residence, 266 South Benton Way; office, 525 Byrne Building Los Angeles. Born August 23, 1875, in Vienna, Illinois. Son of Oliver and Siddle (Bain) Harker. Married Jessie Reynolds, March 11, 1903. Moved to this state April 20, 1908. Received his early education at Southern Illinois, Normal University, graduating in 1895. Attended the University of Illinois for five years, graduating in 1901, with the degrees of B. L. and L. A. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, December, 1901. Prior to his admission to the bar he was court reporter for four years. Secretary to one of the judges of the Appellate Court of Illinois for three years. Master in Chancery of Jackson County, Illinois, for four years. Practiced law in Illinois and Missouri. Continues in the practice of his profession in Los Angeles to date. Member of the Illinois National Guard for three years. Member of the Metropolitan Club.

#### LEWIS G. HARRIER.

Residence, 6457 Benevue Avenue, Oakland; office, Vallejo. Born in 1861 in Vallejo, California. Son of Daniel W. and Maria (Lee) Harrier. Married May 19, 1897, to Jessie V. Penny. Received his early education at the Vallejo High School, from which he gradu-



ated in 1875, and later entered the University of California, receiving the degree of Ph.B. in 1880. Admitted to the bar of California in 1885 and to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C., in 1896. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Vallejo, and from 1889 to 1893 was Assistant District Attorney of Solano County. In 1895 was appointed City Attorney of Vallejo and held that office till



1899. Superior Judge of Solano County, appointed by Governor Pardee, in 1905, and was elected to that office in 1907. Since his retirement from the bench has been engaged in the general practice of his profession. City Superintendent of Vallejo schools, 1892-94 and 1895-97. Member of the Masonic order, Knight Templar, Shriner, I. O. O. F., I. O. F., B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Republican.

#### CHARLES KEAN HARPER.

Residence, 1401 Jones Street; office, 874 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born April 4, 1876, in San Francisco. Son of Henry Payler and France Ellison (Tobias) Harper. Married May Allennette Townsend, November 9, 1910. Received his early education in the grammar schools of Oleander, Fresno County, graduating in 1891. Attended the State Normal School, San Jose, 1892-93; High School of Eureka, 1896-97; Oakland High, 1898, and the University of California, 1900. Studied law in the office of Jordan & Brann. Admitted to practice in April, 1906. Was associated with Jordan, Rowe & Brann until February, 1908, when he entered into partnership with the firm of Rigby & Rigby, which continued until February, 1909, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone to date. Republican.

#### JOB HARRIMAN.

Residence, 1207 Maryland Street; office, 921 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born June 15, 1861, in Clinton County, Indiana. Son of Newton S. and Elizabeth (Miller) Harriman. Married November, 1893, to Theodosia Gray. Received early education in the public schools of Indiana, later attending Butler University, at Irvington, and Colorado College, at Colorado Springs. Admitted to practice in the state of Indiana in 1885 by the Superior Court. Moved to California the following year. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1898, and by the United States District and Circuit Courts. Socialist.

#### ROBERT HARRISON.

Residence, San Francisco; office, 519 California Street, San Francisco. Born in November, 1842. Received his early education in the common schools of New York. Supplemented by a finishing course at Ft. Edward Collegiate Institute in 1865. Entered the Albany Law School, and in 1867 graduated from the University of Albany with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar of New York. Moved to San Francisco the same year and was admitted the following year to the bar of this state. In 1869 received the appointment of Assistant United States Attorney for the District of California, and later formed partnership with Frank

M. Pixley, under the firm name of Pixley & Harrison, which association continued for five years. Practiced alone from that date, except for a few years' partnership with John F. Swift and later with Darwin C. Allen.

#### HEBERT M. HASKELL.

Residence, 403 Magnolia Avenue; office, 507-511 First National Bank Building, Long Beach. Born July 16, 1870, in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Son of Stephen Cleveland and Anna R. (Sowle) Haskell. Married August 29, 1904, to Jennette M. Piper. Educated at the high school at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and attended the University of Wisconsin (College of Letters) in 1893 and the College of Law in 1897. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, June, 1897, and to the bar of California, June, 1909. Practiced alone in Long Beach to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### SAMUEL M. HASKINS.

Residence, 2624 Orchard Avenue; office, 718 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1872 in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Thomas W. and Frances Emily (Austin) Haskins. Married to Elisa Bonsall in 1902. Moved to California in 1887, where he attended Los Angeles High School until 1889. Graduated from the University of California in 1893, with the degree of B. A. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles in 1895, where he commenced the active practice of his profession, and continues same to date alone. Democrat.

#### MARTIN CARROLL HASSETT.



Residence, 1725 Vallejo Street; office, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born October

27, 1838, in County Tipperary, Ireland. Son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Maher) Hassett. Came to the United States in 1849 and received his education in the public schools of New York and Keesville Academy, Clinton County, New York. Studied law with Hewitt & Watson at Keesville, New York, and with Judge Beckwith & Sons of Plattsburg, New York. Admitted to the bar of New York in 1869, the same year coming to California and being immediately admitted to the bar of this state; later to the United States District, United States Circuit, United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission and continues to date, making a specialty of probate law and general civil practice. Democrat.

#### ABRAM CARUTHERS HART.

Residence, 1506 Orange Street; office, 411 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 17, 1887. Son of John Winslow and Fannie (Caruthers) Hart. Graduated from Warner Public School, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1898. From 1899 to 1900 attended Fogg High School, Nashville, Tennessee, and 1901 to 1902, Los Angeles High School. In 1905 graduated from the Los Angeles Business College (one year course in shorthand and bookkeeping). From 1907 to 1908 attended the University of Southern California. From June 3, 1909, to date, associated in the office of Shankland & Chandler, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, September 27, 1911. Republican.

#### AUGUSTUS LORING HART, JR.



Residence, 2218 H Street; office, People's Savings Bank Building, Sacramento. Born in

Colusa, California, January 17, 1877. Son of A. L. and Mary (Beckman) Hart. Married to Irene Ivy Rodenbaugh in May, 1909. Received his education in the Sacramento High School, and later attended the University of California, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1900 and the degree of LL.B. from the Hastings College of Law in 1902. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1902, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Herman T. Miller, practicing under the firm name of Hart & Miller, being located in San Francisco. The partnership was dissolved in 1904, and he continued alone until 1909, when he removed to Sacramento and entered into partnership with W. T. Hume, which continues to date. Republican.

#### ELIJAH CARSON HART.

Residence, 2503 K Street; office, State Capitol, Sacramento. Born September 9, 1856, in the state of Nevada. Son of James and Sarah Owens (Cavins) Hart. Married to Adaline M. Vivian, May 20, 1878. Received his education in the public schools of Colusa,



and studied law in the office of his brother, A. L. Hart, of Sacramento. Admitted to the bar of California in 1885, and the following year was elected City Attorney of Sacramento, serving in that office until 1888. Elected to the California Assembly in 1888, and was again elected City Attorney of Sacramento in 1892. Elected to the Senate in 1892, and in 1896 was elected to the superior bench, continuing in office until 1902, when he was again re-elected. Served up to January, 1907, when he assumed the duties of Judge of the District Court of Appeal to which he was elected at the preceding general election and continues in that office to

date. Member of the Sutter Club of Sacramento and B. P. O. E., Red Men, Knights of Pythias, and Eagle fraternities. Republican.

**SAMUEL ROBERT HART.**

Residence, 619½ H Street; office, 916½ 7th Street, Sacramento. Born, March 22, 1858, in San Jose, California. Son of James and Sarah Owens (Cavins) Hart. Married July, 1906, to Mae Stephens. Received his education in the public schools of Colusa, and

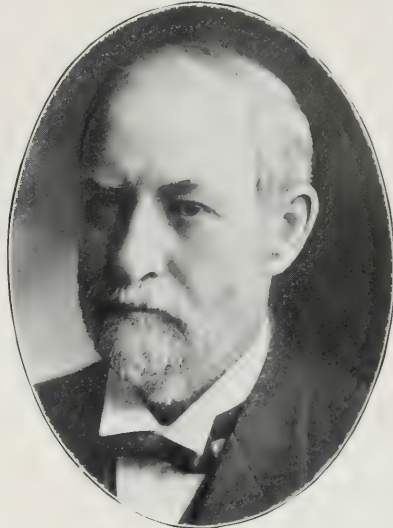


later engaged in farming and commercial pursuits. Studied law in the office of his brother, General A. L. Hart, at Colusa, and later in the office of Judge Frazier of the same city. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles in 1888, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Fresno the following year, continuing in that city until 1904, when he removed to Sacramento and has been actively engaged in his profession to date. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West fraternity. Republican.

**WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON HART.**

Residence, Palo Alto; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Yorkshire, England, January 25, 1848. Educated in the public schools of Iowa and Illinois. Enlisted in the army January 23, 1862, and honorably discharged February, 1866. Studied criminal law in the office of Judge W. E. Leffingwell, of Lyons, Iowa, commercial law in the office of the Hon. A. R. Cotton, of the same city, and real estate and corporation law under Boardman & Brown, of Marshalltown, Iowa. Admitted to the County Courts of Iowa in 1868, District Courts of Iowa in 1869, Su-

preme Court of Iowa, in April, 1870, Supreme Court of California in July, 1873, and the Sapreme Court of the United States and to



the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., in December, 1874. Appointed City Attorney of De Witt, Iowa, 1870-71. Moved to the state of California in 1873 and elected Attorney-General of the State in 1890, serving until 1894. Continues in the active practice of his profession to date. Specialty, mining, probate and corporation law. Member of the G. A. R., Geo. H. Thomas, Post No. 2, of San Francisco, Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities and California Bar Association.

**LOUIS M. HARTWICK.**

Residence and office, Orange. Born in Mishawaka, Indiana, February 14, 1848. Son of William M. and Mary L. (Wight) Hartwick. Married Alice A. Tuller, December 17, 1871. Attended Hillsdale College in 1865-66, and the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom March 30, 1870. Admitted to the bar by the Circuit Court of Lenawee County, Michigan, March 15, 1870, and to the Supreme Court of Michigan, March 2, 1871. Admitted to the United States District and Circuit Courts of Michigan, October 25, 1900.





Moved to California in 1904, and was admitted to the United States District and Circuit Courts of California, December 5, 1904. Admitted to practice in the state courts of California by the District Court of Appeal, November 16, 1905. Specializes in probate and collections. Appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Oceana County, Michigan, in 1882. Elected in 1892, and served until 1895. Circuit Court Commissioner of Oceana County, Michigan, from 1881 to 1883. City Attorney of Orange, 1906 and 1907. Member of Board of Trustees of High School and President of Orange Chamber of Commerce; also of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and I. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

#### CHARLES WALTER HATTON.



Residence, 2922 Budlong Avenue; office, 415-416 Bullard Block. Los Angeles. Born October 11, 1872, in Ursa, Adams County, Illinois. Son of Lawson B. and Helena (Forsyth) Hatton. Moved to California in 1894. Married June 25, 1907, to Ada E. Perou. Educated in the public and high schools of Illinois; Stanford

University, 1899-1903. Admitted to the bar of California in 1903, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated with Lawlor, Allen & Van Dyke until 1907, when he formed partnership with Nathan P. Bundy, under the firm name of Bundy & Hatton, which continued for two years. On January 1, 1912, formed partnership with Jay E. Powers, under the firm name of Hatton & Powers, which continued until April of the same year, since which date he continues alone. Specializes in bankruptcy law. For three years member of Company "H," 5th Regiment, N. G. C. Republican.

#### THOMAS EASTMAN HAVEN.

Residence, 2400 Vallejo Street; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Downieville, California, April 1, 1865. Son of James M. and Martha (Eastman) Haven. Married to Etta N. Hostetter, June 3, 1889. Attended Hopkins Academy, Oakland, graduating in 1883; Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating in 1887, with the degree of A. B.; and Hastings College of Law, in 1890, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to

the bar in San Francisco in 1890. Member of the firm of Haven & Haven from 1890 to 1905. Since 1905 has practiced alone. President of Independent Republican Movement



in Taylor campaign in 1907. Assistant City Attorney of San Francisco from 1908 to 1911, in charge of litigation with public service corporations. Member of the Commonwealth, Unitarian and Commercial clubs, and Sons of the American Revolution. Republican.

#### EUGENE A. HAWKINS.



Residence, 601 Kingsley Drive; office, 712 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born March 16, 1871, in Americus, Georgia. Son of Eugene A. and Mary Ann (McCleskey)

Hawkins, and grandson of Willis A. Hawkins, distinguished lawyer and at one time a judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Married March 16, 1893, in Galveston, Texas, to Elmina L. Landes. Educated in the common schools of Georgia. Studied law in his father's office and at the University of Virginia. Admitted to the bar of Texas, 1895; United States Supreme Court, October 24, 1899, and to the bar of California, February 28, 1910. Practiced law in Galveston until 1910 as a member of the firm of Davidson, Minor & Hawkins, and later of Davidson, & Hawkins, until Mr. Davidson's election as Attorney-General of Texas in 1903, since which time he has practiced alone. Moved to Los Angeles in 1910, where he continues the practice of law. Agent and attorney of Galveston City Company, 1897 to 1910 (this company owned and laid out Galveston in 1838). Member of California Club, Masonic order, Scottish Rite, 32°, and Shriner. Democrat.

#### J. W. HAWKINS.

Residence, 1115 Twelfth Street; office, First National Bank Building, Modesto, California. Born at Hollister, California, May 22, 1880. Son of N. A. and Emma (Chase) Hawkins. Married Ora Stephens, December 25, 1905. Educated in the Woodland public and high schools, and the University of Michigan Law School, graduating from the latter institution in June, 1904. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1904, and formed partnership with father N. A. Hawkins, now Superior Judge of Yolo County. Practiced his profession under the firm name of Hawkins & Hawkins until March, 1905, when partnership was formed with Hon. W. O. Minor at Modesto, and upon his retirement the firm was dissolved. Continues in the active practice of his profession alone to date. Vice-president of the Modesto Title Abstract Company. Republican.

#### NICHOLAS A. HAWKINS.

Residence and office, Woodland. Born in Missouri, May 31, 1856. Son of Nicholas and Margaretta M. (Frazier) Hawkins. Married July 25, 1879, to Emma E. Chase. Moved to California in 1860. Received his early education in the public school at Hollister, later taking a course of study at Hollister Business College. Attended Gilroy High School, and later entered the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, graduating in 1877, with degree of A. B.; received additional degree of A. M. in 1880. Entered Albany Law School, graduating in 1879, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice in District Court of San Benito County in August, 1878. Admitted to the bar of state of New York, in Supreme Court, on May 26, 1879; California, in Supreme Court, on July

15, 1879. Served as District Attorney of San Benito County, 1881 and 1883; re-elected and served from 1885 to 1887. Member of



legislature from Yolo County, 36th and Extra Session, 1905 and 1906. Elected Superior Judge of Yolo County in 1908, and fills that office to date. Democrat.

#### THOMAS EDWARD HAYDEN.

Residence, San Francisco; office, 830-832 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Bleeker, New York, in 1868. Son of



Charles C. and Maria (Howells) Hayden. Graduated from Pulaski Academy, New York, in 1885, and from Hamilton College,



New York, in 1891, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Took post-graduate course at Stanford University in 1901-3, having moved to this state in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1903, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership under the firm name of Hayden, Alderman & Oakford, which continued until 1907, since which time he has practiced alone. Assistant District Attorney in 1908-9. President of the Board of Education of San Francisco in 1909. Member of the Iroquois and Commonwealth and New Yorkers' clubs and San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Democrat.

#### DESIDERIUS F. J. HAYEK.



Residence, Hotel Acacia; office, 602 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born in Budapest, Hungary, November 29, 1867. Son of Francis and Baroness Helen Clara (de Hamory) Hayek. Arrived in California November 31, 1905. Early education received in the Gymnasium in Vienna, until 1882. After arrival in

Los Angeles attended University of Southern California, College of Law, graduating in 1909 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, January 19, 1909. Curator and librarian for Agassiz Association, New York City, and lecturer on botany and kindred subjects, 1890 to 1894. Member Metropolitan, City and Federation clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### EVERIS ANSON HAYES.

Residence, Eden Vale; office, First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born in Waterloo, Wisconsin, March 10, 1855. Son of Anson Everis and Mary (Folsom) Hayes. Married Nellie Louisa Porter in 1884 (deceased), and Mary Louisa Bassett in 1893. Attended Waterloo Graded School until 1873, when he entered the University of Wisconsin and in 1879 graduated with degree of LL.B. and in 1882 received the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar at Madison, Wisconsin, June 21, 1879. Commenced the practice of law at Madison, where he continued for three years, then moved to Ashland, Wisconsin, and practiced there for three years, removing to California in 1887. Admitted in California in 1888. Joint pro-

prietor with his brother, J. O. Hayes, of the "San Jose Mercury" and the "Evening Herald." Member of the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses of the United States. Republican.

#### JAY ORLEY HAYES.

Residence, Eden Vale; office, First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born in Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, October 2, 1857. Son of Anson Everis and Mary (Folsom) Hayes. Moved to California in 1887. Married June 16, 1885, to Clara I. Lyon. Educated in the public schools of Waterloo, Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Madison, Wisconsin, September, 1879. Practiced at Madison, Wisconsin, in partnership with his brother, E. A. Hayes, from September, 1879, until May, 1882, when he removed to Ashland, Wisconsin and formed a partnership with Col. John H. Knight, his brother joining the firm in 1883. Continued in this partnership until 1886, when he retired from practice to engage in iron mining on the Gogebic range in Michigan and Wisconsin, and has devoted most of his attention to that business since. Was Alderman of the city of Ironwood, Michigan. Member of Executive Committee of Republican State Committee of California from 1902 to 1910, being Vice-chairman for four years. Life member of Wisconsin State Historical Society. Member of Union League Club of San Francisco, Masonic fraternity, 32°, and I. O. O. F. Republican.

#### JOHN E. S. HEATH.

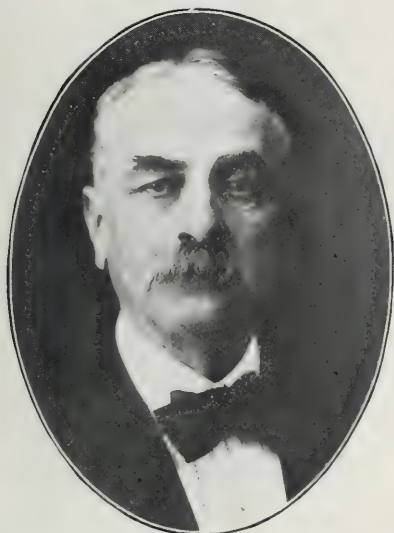
Residence, South Pasadena, California; office, 728-730 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born November 5, 1871, in Ogden, Iowa. Son of Benjamin A. N. and Euphemia G. (Shaw) Heath. Married Harriet M. Allen February 26, 1899. Moved to this state in 1902. Attended the State University of Iowa. Admitted to the bar at Des Moines, Iowa, May 15, 1895, and to the bar of California at Los Angeles, October 19, 1904. Republican.

#### JAMES CHARLES BACON HEBBARD.

Residence, 3124 Washington Street; office, 714 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born April 11, 1854, in Charlestown Village, Province of Quebec, Canada. Son of James Josiah and Charlotte (Bacon) Hebbard. Moved to California in 1862. Married Gertrude E. Gates. Received his early education by private tuition; 1867-69, Nevada City High School; 1869-72, St. Augustine's College, Benicia, California. Admitted to the bar in Sacramento, May, 1879; United States Circuit and District Courts, 1884. Justice of the Peace of San Francisco, 1889-91. Judge of Superior Court of San Francisco, 1891-1909.



Major of National Guard of California and Military Instructor at San Mateo, 1872-79. First Lieutenant Company "B," City Guard, National Guard of California, 1880-81. Cap-



tain of Seattle Rifles, Washington Territory, 1883-84. Member of editorial staff of "Seattle Evening Herald," 1883-84; also of San Francisco Press and Olympic clubs, B. P. O. E. and F. & A. M., fraternities. Republican.

#### J. H. HEINEN.

Residence, Van Nuys, California; office, 317 Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born May 7, 1867, in Waterloo, Iowa. Son of Henry and Anna (Brock) Heinen. Married September 21, 1891, to Eda L. Lane. Received his education at Tilford Academy, Vinton, Iowa, from 1888 to 1889. Admitted to the Supreme



Court of Iowa, October 4, 1899, and commenced the practice of his profession in Iowa Falls, Iowa. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, May 9, 1904, and practiced in Jennings, as a member of the firm of Heinen & Lucas, from October, 1901, to August, 1906, when the firm was dissolved and he practiced alone until August, 1908. Thereupon he entered into partnership with J. O. Modisette, practie-

ing under the firm name of Heinen & Modisette, specializing in corporation, real estate and probate law. Moved to California in 1911 and was admitted to the bar of this state April 22, 1912. United States Commissioner of Southwestern District of Louisiana, 1906-9; City Attorney of Jennings, Louisiana, 1905-11. Director of the Calcasieu Trust and Savings Bank of Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Vice-president of the First National Bank of Van Nuys, California. Member of Masonic order, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine, and B. P. O. E.

#### LYNN HELM.

Residence, 2653 Ellendale Place; office, 923 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born October 29, 1857, in Chicago, Illinois. Son of Henry T. and Julia F. (Lathrop) Helm. Married Annie Horlock, April 26, 1887. Attended Lake Forest Academy, class of 1875, and Princeton University, class of 1879, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1881. Moved to California in 1896 and was admitted to the bar the same year, United States Circuit and District Court, Southern District of California, in 1897; United States Supreme Court, in 1903. Member of the firm of H. T. and L. Helm in Chicago from 1881 to 1896. Referee in Bankruptcy of Los Angeles since 1901. President of the Los Angeles Bar Association in 1909. President of the California Bar Association in 1911. Member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, 1909-11. Member of the California, University, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Athletic clubs. Democrat.

#### E. S. HELLER.

Residence, San Francisco; office, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, January 2, 1865. Son of Moses and Emily (Vickelsburg) Heller. Married April 26, 1899, to Clara Hellman. Received his early education in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco. Attended the University of California, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1885, and Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1889 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1889. Associated with Arthur Rodgers for a number of years. Formed partnership with Frank H. Powers in June, 1896, under the firm name of Heller & Powers, continuing until 1905, when Sidney M. Ehrman was taken into the firm, which continues under the name of Heller, Powers & Ehrman to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Democrat.

**CHARLES B. HENDERSON.**

Residence, 2732 Vallejo Street; office, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco. Born June 8, 1873, in San Jose, California. Son of Jefferson and Sarah W. Henderson. Married April 8, 1901, to Ethel Smith. Educated in the University of the Pacific, Santa



Clara, 1889-92. Attended Stanford University, 1902-3. Entered University of Michigan in 1893, graduating therefrom with degree of LL.B. in 1895, and graduated from post-graduate course in 1896. Admitted to practice in the state of Michigan in 1895. Admitted to the bar of California in 1896, and to the bar of Nevada the same year. Served as District Attorney of Elko County, Nevada, 1901-5. Member of Nevada State Legislature, 1905-6. Since 1907 has filled position of Regent of University of Nevada. Entered into partnership with John W. Dorsey in 1911, under the firm name of Dorsey & Henderson, which continues to date. Served as 2d Lieutenant of Troop "M," 2d Regiment, Rough Riders, during the Spanish-American War. Democrat.

**M. H. HERNAN.**

Residence, 1915 Green Street; office, Mutual Savings Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, August 20, 1864. Son of M. H. Hernan and Mary (Ward) Hernan. Married Lillie B. Ford April 20, 1890. Received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco and later entered St. Mary's College. Studied law in the office of McElrath & Ellis. Admitted to the bar of

California by the Supreme Court in 1889, also all the federal courts, and commenced the



general practice of his profession, making a specialty of civil law. Member of Masonic, Red Men, Druids, N. S. G. W., and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

**JUSTIN HENDERSON.**

Office, 725 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born December 26, 1886, in Volga, West Virginia. Son of P. F. and Luella Virginia (Adams) Henderson. Moved to California in 1910. Educated in the public and preparatory schools of West Virginia. Graduated from Wesleyan University of West Virginia



in 1906; also taking one year post-graduate work at that institution. Graduated from Law Department of West Virginia University in 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1910, California, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles in Law Department of Los Angeles Wholesalers' Board of Trade, where he continues to date. Member of Sigma Chi fraternity. Democrat.

**WILLIAM J. HERRIN.**

Residence, 1493 Masonic Avenue; office, Mutual Savings Building, San Francisco. Born in Yuba County, California, June 16, 1858. Son of Michael A. and Elizabeth B. (Murray) Herrin. Married May 10, 1907, to Sophia E. Reynolds. Received his education

which continued until January, 1895. District Attorney of Santa Clara County from January, 1895, until January, 1899. Practiced his



profession alone until 1911, when he formed partnership with Walter H. Linforth, under the firm name of Linforth & Herrington, which continues to date. Republican.

at the common schools of California. Later attended the University of California and Hastings College of Law. Admitted to practice by Superior Court in 1883, and by the Supreme Court of this state on November 27, 1885. Commenced the active practice of his profession at Oroville in 1883, and continued there until March, 1892, when he removed to San Francisco. Entered into partnership with George D. Shadburne, practicing under the firm name of Shadburne & Herrin, which association continued until September 1, 1896, since which time he has been in active practice alone. Member of the Union League and Commonwealth clubs, Masonic fraternity, Knight Templar and Shriner. Republican.

**BERTRAM ALMAR HERRINGTON.**

Residence, San Francisco; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in California September 2, 1869. Son of D. W. and Mary H. (Hazelton) Herrington. Married October 15, 1904, to Wilhelmina M. Murphy. Attended the public schools of Santa Clara County, State Normal School at San Jose, and the University of Michigan (Law Department), Ann Arbor. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June 15, 1891, and to the Supreme Court of California at Sacramento July 1, 1891. Entered into practice of law in San Jose in association with D. W. Herrington,

**WM. RHODES HERVEY.**

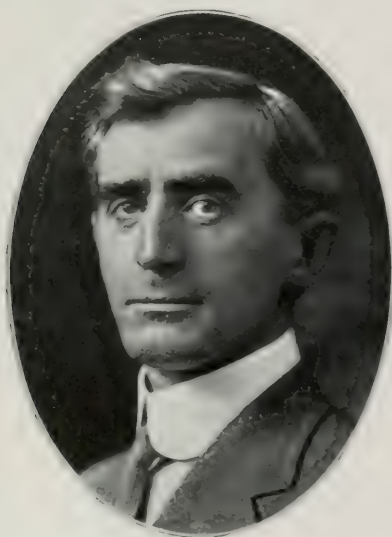
Residence, 601 Shatto Place; office, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles. Born in Somerville, Tennessee, March 26, 1870. Son of Wm. Blount and Joanna (Rhodes) Hervey. Moved to California in 1887. Married Browning Blades June 1, 1907.



Attended Central Collegiate Institute, Arkansas. Graduated from the University of Arkansas, with the degrees of A. B. and B. S., in 1890, and from the University of Michigan in 1894, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan, 1893, California, 1894, Arizona, 1895, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1901. Practiced his profession alone in Los Angeles to date. President of the American Savings Bank, 1908-10. First Vice-president of the American National Bank of Los Angeles, 1907-9. Vice-president and Manager of Trust Department of Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank since January 1, 1911. Judge of the Superior Court of California in and for Los Angeles County, 1909-10. Member of California, Jonathan and Los Angeles Country clubs, Masonic bodies, Knight Templar, 33°, Shriner, Chamber of Commerce, State Bar Association, and Phi Delta Phi fraternity. For three years Secretary, and Trustee for a like period, of the Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### LESLIE RANDALL HEWITT.

Residence, 1212 South Alvarado Street; office, 629 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Olympia, Washington, September 12, 1867. Son of Randall H. and Ellen (Hewitt) Hewitt. Moved to this state March 24, 1876. Married Mabel Eastwood, April 30,



1901, in San Francisco. Graduated from the Los Angeles High School June 12, 1885, and from the University of California in 1890, receiving the degree of B.L. Admitted to the bar of California, by the Supreme Court, in August, 1893; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern Califor-

nia, United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court. Engaged in his profession until appointed Deputy City Attorney in 1899, Assistant City Attorney in 1905. Elected City Attorney of Los Angeles, 1907 to 1910, and state Senator in 1910. Member of the Union League Club, Masonic bodies, Shriner, 32°, Los Angeles Bar Association, and Chamber of Commerce. Since August, 1910, special counsel for Los Angeles as adviser of the Harbor Commission. Republican.

#### EUGENE ELBERT HEWLETT.

Residence, Oak Knoll, Pasadena; office, 401 Trust and Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles; San Francisco office, 307 Monadnock Building. Born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, June 5, 1878. Son of Frederick and Cleora M. (Whitney) Hewlett.



Married October 20, 1904, to Ione H. C. Fore. Graduated from the University of California in 1900, with the degree of B. L., and from Hastings College of Law, with the degree of LL.B., in 1903; Harvard Law School, with the same degree and same year. Admitted to the bar in May, 1903, in San Francisco, and engaged in practice with Bishop, Wheeler & Hoefler until 1904, when he formed partnership under the firm name of Hewlett, Bancroft & Ballantine, which continued until 1909, since which date he has practiced alone. Member of the University Club of San Francisco, California and Jonathan clubs of Los Angeles, and the Pasadena, San Gabriel and Annandale Country clubs. Republican.

#### ROSS THEODORE HICKCOX.

Residence, 1028 Park View; office, 817 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born

March 24, 1874, in Deer Creek, Nebraska. Son of Clark Albert and Martha Boynton (Joiner) Hickeox. Moved to California in 1892. Married October 25, 1899, to Marie Frances Skinner. Graduate of Girard High School, Girard, Kansas, in 1890. Read law in the office of Hon. J. C. Brown, in Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California October, 1896. In July 1, 1907, formed partnership with L. O. Crenshaw, under the firm name of Hickeox & Crenshaw, which continues to date. Member of the 7th Cal. U. S. V. I. until November, 1898. Member of the Southwest Society, Archeological Institute of America. Republican.

**PERCY HIGHT.**



Office, First National Bank Building, Long Beach. Born in 1877 in Riverside, California. Son of Hon. John Platt and Tennessee (Tipton) Hight. Educated in the public schools of San Bernardino. Graduated from the University of California in 1903 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1903.

Practiced in San Bernardino in partnership with father, Hon. J. P. Hight, under firm name of Hight & Hight, 1903-5. Moved to Long Beach in 1907. Formed partnership in 1908 with Stephen G. Long and G. L. Hoodenpyl, under the firm name of Long, Hight & Hoodenpyl, which continues to date. Assistant City Attorney of Long Beach, 1907-12. Chief History Clerk of California Legislature, 1901 and 1905. Member of El Rodeo Club, N. S. G. W., and B. P. O. E. Republican.

**FRANK C. HILL.**

Residence, 201 South Coronado Street; office, 716-724 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Stanbery, Missouri, February 25, 1883. Son of Daniel Franklin and Ada M. (Cobb) Hill. Removed to California in 1900. Married Helen Hale November 14, 1907. Attended the grammar and high schools of Stanbery, Missouri, and Northwestern University, Chicago. Studied law in the office of Flint & Barker, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1905, and to practice before the United States Circuit and Districts Courts for the Southern District of California in October of the same year. Member of the City Club. Republican.

**WILLIAM BROWN HIMROD.**

Residence and office, Bishop. Born in Humboldt County, Iowa, February 2, 1883. Son of Tovey Brown and Dorcas A. (Williams) Himrod. Moved to California in 1897. Attended the public and high schools of Pomona, California, and graduated from Pomona College, at Claremont, California, in 1908, receiving the degree of B. L., and attended the University of California, Law School, from 1908 to 1910. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, January 21, 1910. Entered into partnership with R. W. Heffelfinger, February 15, 1910, which continued until August 1, 1911, when he moved to Bishop and formed partnership with S. E. Vermilyea. Republican.

**ALONZO D. HITCHCOCK.**

Residence, Eagle Rock, office, 444 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born August 11, 1885, in Ennis, Texas. Son of Alonzo and Lucindia (Foster) Hitchcock. Moved to the state in 1898. Married December 24, 1910, to Alice B. Martsolf. Graduated from the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles in 1907,



and from the University of Southern California in 1910, obtaining the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the state bar at Los Angeles, July, 1909. Studied law in the office of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin while attending university. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, January 1, 1910, and continues, in association with Valentine & Newby, to date, making a specialty of corporation work. Democrat.

**J. CLYDE HIZAR.**

Residence, Coronado, California; office, 306 American National Bank Building, San Diego. Born in Fort Ancient, Ohio, November 5, 1871. Son of John L. and Anna C. (Sprague) Hizar. Married April 14, 1897, to Kathrine Welborn. Educated in the public schools of Paris, Illinois, and Lebanon, Ohio. Received degrees of I. S. and A. B. in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1891. Attended Cincinnati Law School, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1893. Moved to California in 1893. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, October, 1894. Was appointed City Attorney of Coronado, July, 1895, and continues to hold that office to date. Formed



partnership with Henry E. Mills, in San Diego, practicing his profession under the firm name of Mills & Hizar for fourteen years, when partnership was dissolved, January 1,



1911, since which time he has practiced alone. Is now Ensign and Assistant Paymaster of N. M. C. Was in command of 3d Division, N. M. C., at San Francisco after the fire of 1906. Attorney for American National Bank of San Diego. Past Commander of San Diego Commandery, Knights Templar. Member of Cuyamaca and University clubs, Masonic order, 32°, Shriner, and San Diego Bar Association. Republican.

#### RAYMOND EARL HODGE.



Residence, Rialto; office, Courthouse, San Bernardino. Born May 18, 1884, in Denver, Colorado. Son of Morgan C. and Emma J. (Wood) Hodge. Married June 21, 1910, to Bernice A. Knoll. Moved to California in 1894, receiving his education in the Rialto public schools, and San Bernardino High School. Entered Stanford University, from which he graduated in 1908, with degree of A. B. Admitted to practice at the bar of California, July 21, 1908, in the Second Appellate District Court. Commenced the practice of his

profession alone. On February 1, 1909, entered into partnership with Frank T. Bates, under firm name of Bates & Hodge, which continues to date. In June, 1909, entered District Attorney's office as second deputy, being appointed Chief Deputy in January, 1911. Member of the B. P. O. E. and Delta Chi fraternities. Republican.

#### BEVERLY L. HODGHEAD.

Residence, 1715 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born near Lexington, Virginia, March 21, 1865. Son of Rev. Alexander Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (Moore) Hodghead. Moved to California in 1881. Married Nellie M. Eckles, June 5, 1894. Attended the University of California, and in 1891 graduated from Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, June, 1891; Supreme Court of the United States, October, 1894. Democrat.

#### LUDWIG MATHIAS HOEFLER.

Residence, 130 Haight Street; office, California Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, August 18, 1858. Son of John Philip and Mary Elizabeth (Hoffman) Hoefler. Moved to California in 1878. Married December 25, 1889, to



Emma M. Altemus. Received his early education at Adrian, and later graduated from the Hastings College of Law in 1882. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, California, May, 1882. Associated with and practiced respectively under the firm names of Garber, Thornton & Bishop, Garber & Bishop, Garber, Boalt & Bishop, Bishop & Wheeler, Bishop, Wheeler & Hoefler, and Bishop, Hoefler, Cook & Harwood, the latter firm continuing to date.



**JAMES P. HOGAN.**



Residence, 708 West 9th Street; office, 408 Henne Building, Los Angeles. Born May 21, 1884, in Pueblo, Colorado. Son of George H. and Mary A. (McCabe) Hogan. Moved to this state, September, 1884. Educated in St. Mary's College, at St. Marys, Kansas, and St. Vincent's College, at Los Angeles, from

which he received the degree of B. S. in 1904, and the degree of M. S. in 1905. Graduated from the University of Southern California in 1907. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, July 15, 1907. Practices his profession alone in Los Angeles to date. Member of the Young Men's Institute, Knights of Columbus lodge, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**CHARLES HENRY HOGG.**

Residence, San Francisco; office, 920 Phelan Building, San Francisco. Born December 30, 1869, in Booneville, Kentucky. Son of Henry C. and Martha (Marion) Hogg. Married Jan-



uary 15, 1911, to Genevieve Haigh. Received his early education in the public schools of Kentucky, and moved to this state in 1884. Attended the University of the Pacific at

San Jose, and graduated from Stanford University, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1893. During 1893-94 studied at Harvard University, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1895, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in August, 1895, and commenced the active practice of his profession in San Jose, continuing in that city until 1903, when he removed to San Francisco and continues in the active practice to date. Appointed Assistant District Attorney of Santa Clara County in 1898. Member of the Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

**EDWARD HOHFELD.**

Residence, Alameda; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born May 9, 1875, in Oakland, California. Son of Edward and Rosa (Hillebrand) Hohfeld. Attended the University of California and graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1898, and



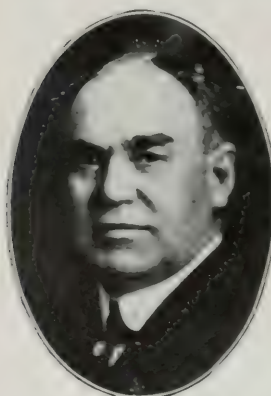
from the Harvard Law School in 1907 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1907 and commenced the practice of his profession in association with Mastick & Partridge, continuing until 1909, when he became associated with the firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck, and is a partner in that firm to date. Member of the Harvard Club.

**GEORGE W. HOLLISTER.**

Residence, 1922 Broadway, Alameda; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born October 16, 1865, in Waupun, Wisconsin. Son of Levi J. and Lydia M. (Dodge) Hollister. Married December, 1887, to Maud Doty. Moved to California in 1894. Received his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Kansas. Studied law with Hon. B. F. Bonham and Hon. W. H. Holmes. Admitted to the bar of Oregon, October,

1892, and after practicing for a short period in Salem moved to San Francisco, entering into partnership with A. E. Yerex. Practices his profession alone to date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### CHRISTOPHER FRANKLIN HOLLAND.



Residence, 1239 Delaware Drive; office, 207 Bullard Block, Los Angeles. Born October 9, 1861, in Berrien County, Michigan. Son of Henry R. and Betsy (Stoughton) Holland. Moved to California in 1880. Married April 1, 1895, to Louise Deleva. Educated in the public schools of Michigan. Graduated from Hastings College of Law in 1886 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, 1886, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in San Diego in 1888. Formed partnership with Judge John R. Aitken under the firm name of Holland & Aitken, which continued until 1890, when he formed partnership with Judge V. E. Shaw, under the firm name of Shaw & Holland. This partnership was dissolved in 1890. Moved to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he remained one year, when he located in Los Angeles and formed partnership with E. E. Powers, under the firm name of Powers & Holland. Member of B. P. O. E. and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

#### HARRY AARON HOLLZER.

Residence, 2322 Juliet Street; office, 536-541 Citizens' National Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born November 4, 1880, in New York City. Son of Joseph and Annie (Gray) Hollzer. Moved to California, July, 1885. Married May 5, 1907, to Louise Green. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. Graduated from University of California in 1902



with degree of B. L. and in 1903 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, December, 1902, and at the same time to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Northern California. Associated in the practice of law in San Francisco with J. B. Reinsteine December, 1903, to January, 1904; with M. S. Eisner, January, 1904, to April, 1906, when he formed partnership with Harry K. Wolff, under the firm name of Wolff & Hollzer, which continued until July, 1909, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he became associated with W. Ona Morton, and on January 1, 1912, the firm name was changed to Morton, Hollzer & Morton, which continues to date. Member of Masonic order, F. O. E., I. O. B. B., O. B. A., Rotary Club and California and Los Angeles Bar Associations. Republican.

#### ARNOLD E. HOLSTON.

Residence, 432 East 43d Street; office, 331-332 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born March 21, 1858, in Edgar County, Illinois. Son of William and Lydia (O'Hair) Holston. Moved to California in 1904. Married December 26, 1883, to Caroline Nordine. Educated in the common schools of Illinois, and

studied law in the office of Seller & Dole at Paris, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota, October 11, 1881, and practiced in Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, until 1904. For a period a member of the firm of Holston & Hagen. Practices his profession in Los Angeles alone to date. County Attorney for three terms of Polk County, Minnesota, County Attorney for one term of Clear Water County, Minnesota, City Attorney of Crookston, Minnesota, for two terms. Member of I. O. O. F. Socialist.



#### G. L. HOODENPYL.

Residence, Long Beach; office, 406 First National Bank Building, Long Beach. Born December 25, 1872, in McMinnville, Tennessee. Son of George W. and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Hoodenpyl. Educated in the public and high schools of McMinnville, Tennessee. Received the degree of A. B. from the University of Tennessee in 1895, and LL. B. from Washington & Lee University in 1896. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee, 1896; Indian



Territory, 1906, and California, 1908. Taught in the schools of McMinnville, 1896-97. Formed partnership in 1907 with Thomas C. Lind, which continued until 1904. Moved to Boswell, Indian Territory, in 1906, and became a member of the firm of Armstrong, Hunter & Hoodenpyl. In 1908 moved to Long Beach, where he formed partnership with Stephen G. Long and Percy Hight, which continues to date. City Attorney of McMinnville, Tennessee, for two years. City Attorney of Boswell, one year. Assistant City Attorney of Long Beach since 1912. Member of the Masonic, B. P. O. E. and K. P. fraternities. Democrat.

**GEORGE M. HOLTON.**



Residence, 227 South Bunker Hill Street; office, 307-308 Copp Building, Los Angeles. Born in Hillsdale, Michigan, February 1, 1845. Son of Isaac and Eley (Parker) Holton. Moved to this state in November, 1872. Married to Cornie Arison, February 4, 1878. Educated

at Oxford District School, Oxford Academy of Michigan, Pontiac High School and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1870; and to the United States Circuit and District Courts of the Southern District of California in 1875. District Attorney of Los Angeles County from 1885 to 1886. Chief Deputy District Attorney, 1895-99. August 4, 1890, secured decision by the Supreme Court of California that the "Eight Hour Law" is unconstitutional (see *Ex parte Kubaeh*, 24 P. R. 737). Member of Masonic order; Past Commander Los Angeles Commandery, Knights Templar; Past High Priest Signet Chapter, R. A. M.; Past Patron, O. E. S. Republican.

**FRANCIS OSWALD HOOVER.**

Residence, 115 Poplar Avenue; office, First National Bank Building, Modesto. Born in Bedford, Iowa, February 1, 1885. Son of Oswald and Sarah Keturah (Hardenbrook) Hoover. Moved to California in 1890. Attended the public schools of Santa Barbara County and Lompoc High School. Entered the University of California in 1903 and received the degree of B. L. in 1907. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco,

September, 1908. Practiced in San Francisco until June, 1911, when he moved to Modesto, where he continues in the practice of his profession alone to date. Democrat.

**HUBERT DON HOOVER.**

Residence, 1335 Kellam Avenue; office, 622 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Bedford, Iowa, October 15, 1887. Son of Oswald and Sarah Keturah (Hardenbrook) Hoover. Moved to California in 1895. Educated in the public schools of Santa Barbara County, graduating from the High School in 1905. Attended University of California, Berkeley. Graduated in 1909 with degree of B. L., and in 1911 the degree of J. D. was conferred. Admitted to the bar of California May 15, 1911, and July 1st following removed to Los Angeles. Since January 1, 1912, member of the firm of Manning, Thompson & Hoover. Democrat.

**EDWARD WILLIAM HOPE.**

Residence, American Institute of Banking Club, 625 South Hope Street; office, 708-712 Hibernia Building, Los Angeles. Born November 11, 1875, in Quincy, Illinois. Son of Edward William and Sarah (Keyes) Hope. Moved to this state in 1902. Attended Hobart College, Geneva, New York, 1892-94; University of Pennsylvania, 1897-98, receiving the degree of A. B.; Philadelphia Divinity School, 1897-99; Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1900; University of Berlin and Munich, Germany, 1901-2; Stanford University, 1902-4, obtaining the degree of A. M.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, October, 1904, to May, 1905, receiving the degree of Ph. D. Taught Latin and Greek in the University of Alabama, 1905-6; University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, 1906-7, and the Stanford University, Palo Alto, 1907-10. Admitted to the California state bar, at Los Angeles, August 24, 1910. Attorney for the Los Angeles Investment Company, 1910-11. In October, 1911, opened office and continues the practice of his profession alone to date. Member of A. I. B. and I. O. F. Republican.

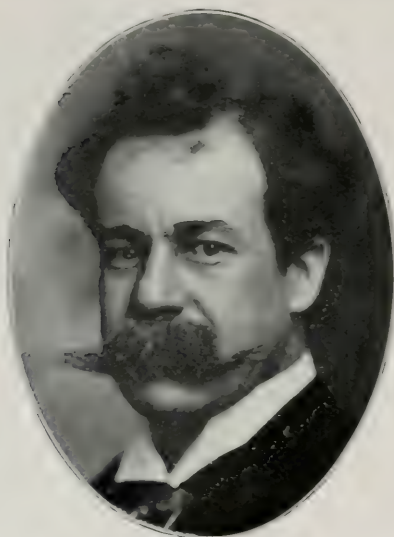
**HARRY C. HOPKINS.**

Residence, 1660 32d Street; office, District Attorney's Office, San Diego. Born March 28, 1878, in Atlanta, Georgia. Son of D. R. and Kate (Mitchell) Hopkins. Married June 26, 1907, to L. N. Jackson. Graduated from Marion University, Marion, Indiana, and also from the Law Department, 1907, with degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of Indiana in May, 1907, and to the bar of California four months later. Commenced the active practice of his profession in San Diego. Deputy District Attorney of San Diego County since January 1, 1910. Republican.



**ANTONIO HORCASITAS.**

Residence, 1944 Morton Avenue, Pasadena; office, 713-714 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born June 13, 1868, in Chihuahua, Mexico. Son of Pedro and Marselina (Sotelo) Horcasitas. Married May 28, 1893, to Dolores M. Larios. Moved to California in



1907. Received his primary education under Don Jose Maria Mari, in Chihuahua. Entered preparatory school in Mexico City and later the National School of Jurisprudence, from which he graduated March 7, 1892. Admitted to the bar of Mexico, March 7, 1892, in Mexico City. In 1893 appointed Judge of First Instance in the state of Mexico, which office he occupied until 1895, when he removed to Mexico City, remaining there until 1904. In 1905 removed to Lower California, where he was chief counsel for the Mexican Land and Colonization Company and the Lower California Development Company. In 1907 removed to Los Angeles, where he practices his profession to date as counselor of Mexican law. Counsel for the Colorado River Land Company and the International Railway Company, as well as other corporations operating in Lower California.

**WALTER JOHN HORGAN.**

Residence, 4125 Glenn Albyn Drive; office, 103-105 Henne Building, Los Angeles. Born May 7, 1879, in Los Angeles. Son of Timothy and Margaret (McDonald) Horgan. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. Graduated from St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles in 1896. University of Southern Cali-

fornia College of Law, in 1899. Admitted to the bar of California October, 1899, and later to the United States Circuit and District



Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles alone to the present time. Member of Board of Education of Los Angeles, 1901-5. Democrat.

**HARRY L. HORN.**

Residence, 321 8th Avenue; office, 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in Decorah, Iowa, in 1865, and moved to California in 1873. Received his early education at the Stockton High School, Stockton, and studied law in the office of Terry, Campbell & Bennett. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1900, and commenced the active practice of his profession. Republican.

**OSCAR L. HORN.**

Residence, 1314 West 23d Street; office, 421-423 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born July 17, 1887, in South Norwalk, Connecticut. Son of Charles B. and Hilda (Wilburg) Horn. Received his early education at the Los Angeles High School and later attended the University of Southern California, receiving his degree of LL. B. in 1908. Attended George Washington University in 1909 and received the degree of LL. M. Admitted to the bar of California in July, 1908, and for three years was associated in the legal department of the Southern Railway, at Washington, D. C. Returned to Los Angeles in November, 1911, and since that date has been in active practice of his profession alone. Admitted to the United States Supreme Court, October 9, 1911, at Washing-

ton, D. C., and to the United States Commerce Court, October 2, 1911, in the same city. Republican.

**GEORGE RAY HORTON.**



Residence, 754 Valencia Street; office, 245 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born in Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa, December 14, 1875. Son of John Milton and Kate Ann (Morse) Horton. Moved to California, April 5, 1885. Married June 5, 1902, to Jessie Balch of Los Angeles. Received his early education in the

grammar schools of Ontario, California, and later took the preparatory course at Claremont, California. Graduated from Pomona College in 1898 with degree of A. B., and from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1908. Began the study of law in the office of former United States Senator Flint, Los Angeles. After admission to the bar of California, July, 1906, became associated with the law firm of Flint, Gray & Barker. Entered into partnership with Robert P. Jennings in June 1907, which partnership continues to date, under firm name of Jennings & Horton. From 1899 to 1906 engaged in editorial work on Los Angeles daily newspapers. Minute Clerk of Senate, California Legislature, Session of 1907 and part of 1909. Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County, 1907-10. First Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, 1910-11. Since February, 1911, to date, Chief Trial Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County (assisting in the McNamara murder cases). Member of the University and Metropolitan clubs, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles County Bar Association, Thirty-second Degree Mason, Shriner, Knights of Pythias, D. O. K. K., Woodmen of the World, and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. President of Castaline Company, which manufactures a type-casting machine, of which Mr. Horton is part inventor. Republican.

**RUFUS WILLIAM LANDON HORTON.**

Residence, 1633 West 25th Street; office, 210 Henne Building, Los Angeles. Born September 2, 1861, in Niles, Michigan. Son of Richmond Barney and Anna Mary (Smith) Horton. Moved to California May 1, 1887. Married Mildred Kurtz, July 15, 1896. Edu-

cated in the common schools and high school of Wauseon, Ohio, and afterward in Dallas College, Dallas, Texas, where he commenced the reading of law and finished in the office



of Judge Lucien Shaw, now of the Supreme Court of California. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, California, April 2, 1889, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practices his profession alone in Los Angeles to date. Member of the School Board of the city of Los Angeles, 1899; Los Angeles Bar Association, California, City and University clubs, and of the Masonic fraternity. Authority on real estate and lien laws. Joint author of mechanic's lien law of 1911. Republican.

**LOUIS HORWITZ.**

Residence, 1100 Jackson Street; office, 933 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in London, England, in 1860. Son of Heinrich Horwitz. Married in 1890 to Emily Bevar. Received his early education in private schools in London, England, and graduated in 1879 at London University. Moved to California in 1909, and admitted to the bar of this state in February, 1910. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association.

**EDWARD TOMPKINS HOUGHTON.**

Residence, Berkeley; office 1305 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, California, February 26, 1871. Son of R. E. and Almeda (Ketcham) Houghton. Married April 3, 1900, to Clarisse de S. Sheldon. Attended the Clement Grammar and Boys' High School of San Francisco, Boone's Academy, Berkeley, and the University of California, from which he received

the degree of A. B. in 1893 and Harvard University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1894. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, May 2, 1896. Associated with his father, R. E. Houghton, from the date of his admission until February, 1899, when he



became a member of the firm of Houghton & Houghton, which continues to date. Member of the Bohemian, Harvard, and Merchants Exchange clubs and City Club of Berkeley. Democrat.

#### ROSCOE EUGENE HOUGHTON.



Residence, Hotel Stewart; office, 1305 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born April 26, 1840, in Lincoln, Maine. Son of

George Washington and Nancy (Bradbury) Houghton. Moved to California in 1866. Married in 1870 to Meda Ketcham. Educated in the common and high schools of Massachusetts. Read law in the office of Barstow & Tompkins from 1866 to 1868, when he was admitted to the bar of California. Practiced alone from 1868 to 1899, when he formed partnership with his son, E. T. Houghton, under the firm name of Houghton & Houghton, which partnership continues to date. Member of Second Massachusetts Infantry, during Civil War. Member of Unitarian and San Francisco Commercial clubs, and Grand Army of the Republic. Republican.

#### FREDERICK WILHELM HOUSER.

Residence, 1012 North Garfield Avenue, Alhambra; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Johnson, Jones County, Iowa, April 15, 1871. Son of Justus C. and Martha (Rodman) Houser. Moved to California April 20, 1886. Married Sara I. Wilde, January 1, 1903. Educated in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, with the degree of LL. B., in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California in 1897 and to the United States Circuit and District Courts shortly after. Member of the firm of Houser & Wilson from 1901 to 1908; Morton, Houser & Jones, 1903 to 1904; Morton & Houser, 1904 to 1907. Member of the California State Assembly, Sessions of 1903 and 1905. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, 1906, continuing to date. Member of the Masonic order and Jonathan Club. Instructor "Private Corporations" in University of Southern California, College of Law. Republican.

#### ROBERT L. HUBBARD.

Residence and office, Los Angeles. Born in St. Joseph, Missouri, September 27, 1862. Son of Robert G. and Mary A. (Dennelaback) Hubbard. Married September 19, 1898, to Cora V. Donlin. Educated in the common and public schools of his native state. Admitted to the bar of Colorado in Denver, September 3, 1895. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Denver, and moved to Colorado Springs in 1897. County Judge of El Paso County, Colorado, 1901. Practiced in Nevada from 1907 to December, 1910. Moved to Los Angeles December, 1910, and continued the active practice of his profession. Member of the Masonic fraternity and B. P. O. E. Democrat.

#### ROY GAGE HUDSON.

Residence, 4216 Terrace Street, Oakland; office, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Milton, Wisconsin, March 21, 1877. Son of Lisle and Allie E. (Moon) Hudson. Moved



to this state in 1898. Married Ivy M. Clymo, December 15, 1902. Graduate of the high school of Mankato, Minnesota, in 1896, and the State Normal of Mankato, Minnesota, in 1897. Entered the Hastings College of Law, graduating from there in May, 1901, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, May, 1901. Practiced in San Francisco from 1901-5; Alaska from 1905-6, in charge of W. H. Metson's office in Nome, Alaska. Resumed the practice of law in San Francisco in 1907, and continues to date in association with Metson, Drew & Mackenzie. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco. Member of Alpha Delta Sigma fraternity. Republican.

#### RODNEY J. HUDSON.

Residence and office, Bakersfield. Born February 20, 1857, in Napa County. Son of D. and Frances (Griffith) Hudson. Married in 1884 to Panthea B. Boggs. Educated in the public schools of California and the University of Michigan. Graduated from Cumberland University in 1880 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1880. Engaged in the practice of law in Bakersfield to date, in partnership with E. J. Emmons, under the firm name of Emmons & Hudson. District Attorney of Los Angeles, 1880-82. Superior Judge of Lake County, 1883-94. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM GEORGE HUDSON.

Residence, Monterey; office, Rowe Building, Monterey. Born in Pajaro, Monterey County, California, June 27, 1877. Son of William G. and Luella D. (Kittredge) Hudson. Married February 24, 1906, to Virginia Zabala. Educated in the public schools of California and Stanford University, from which he graduated in 1901, receiving the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California in December, 1901. Began the practice of law in Watsonville in January, 1902, moving to Salinas in 1903. Appointed Assistant District Attorney of Monterey County in 1903, serving until 1907. Moved to Monterey in 1907 and formed partnership of Treat, Hudson & Martin, which continues to date. Member of the N. S. G. W. and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

#### ARTHUR J. HUGHES.

Residence, 1020 Kensington Road; office, 407 International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born May 11, 1882, in Barneveld, Wisconsin. Son of John W. and Mary (Roach) Hughes. Married February 22, 1911, to Osa Copeland. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Wisconsin. Graduated from the University of Georgetown (Law Department) in 1907, with

degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, July, 1907. In 1909 moved to Los Angeles and was admitted to the bar of California. Continues to practice in that city to date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### E. HUFFAKER.

Residence, 4100 Penniman Avenue; office 262 Bacon Building, Oakland. Born in Wayne County, Kentucky, January 14, 1862. Son of Henry Clay and Margaret Ann (Shearer) Huffaker. Moved to California in 1883. Married Jennie Bean October 2, 1895. Graduated from the Monticello High School in



1888; K. W. C. College, Kentucky, in 1892, and from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1895. Studied law under private tutors, among whom was the late Henry E. Highton, and later attended Hastings College of Law for two years. Received the degrees of A. B., A. M. and B. D. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1902. Has been engaged in the practice of his profession alone to date. Republican.

#### CHARLES FRANKLIN HUMPHREY.

Residence, 3569 Washington Street; office, 708 Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Belleville, Kansas, November 23, 1871. Son of James Cobbin and Anna Sophia (Counter) Humphrey. Married January 16, 1900, to Elizabeth Warren. Attended Belleville High School, graduating in June, 1889; Kansas State University for three years, and the Kansas State University, Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1894. Admitted to the bar at Lawrence, Kansas, in June, 1894. Member of the Bohemian, Union League and Olympic clubs, Knights Templar and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### WILLIAM PENN HUMPHREYS.

Residence, 3540 Washington Street; office, 339 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born September 11, 1871, in San Francisco, California. Son of William Penn and Mary (Stincen) Humphreys. Married February 22, 1905, to Paula Zeile Wolff. Attended the Spring Valley Grammar School and Urban Academy, and in 1892 graduated from the University of California, receiving the degree of Ph. B.; in 1893 from Harvard College,

with the degree of A. B., and in 1896 from Hastings College of Law, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar, at San Francisco, in May, 1896. Member of the firm

bar of Illinois, March, 1901. Commenced the practice of law in Belvedere, Illinois, where he became corporation counsel for that city. Clerk in the Illinois Senate, 1903-4. Ad-



of Green, Humphreys & Green, which partnership continues to date. Major Judge Advocate National Guard of California, 1905-11. Member of the Union League, Southern, Commonwealth, Olympic and Harvard clubs, and Sons of American Revolution and Colonial Wars. Democrat.

#### **WILLIAM J. HUNSAKER.**

Residence, San Gabriel Valley; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1855 in Contra Costa County. Married in 1879 to Florence V. McFarland. Educated in the public schools of California. Studied law in the offices of Major Chase and Judge Baker, San Diego. Admitted to the bar of California in 1876. District Attorney of San Diego County, 1883-84. Moved to Los Angeles in 1892, when he became counsel for the Santa Fe Railroad, which position he held until 1900, when a partnership with E. W. Britt was made, under the firm name of Hunsaker & Britt, which continues to date.

#### **FRED LEE HUNT.**

Residence, 2116 West Thirty-first Street; office, 906 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born in Spencer, Clay County, Iowa, December 26, 1875. Son of Mark and Floret (Dodge) Hunt. Moved to California in 1906. Married September 10, 1902, to Bertha M. Hyer. Educated in the public schools of Elkhorn, Wisconsin; Hazel Dell Academy, Newton, Iowa; Beloit College Academy, Beloit, Wisconsin. Read law in the office of Works & Hyer, Rockford, Illinois. Admitted to the



mitted to the bar of California in 1907, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California. Associated for one year with the Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles. From 1907 to 1908 associated with the law firm of Denis & Loewenthal. From 1908 to January, 1911, practiced alone, when he became a member of the firm of Hatch, Lloyd & Hunt, which, in the early part of 1912, was changed to Lloyd, Hunt, Cheney & Geibel, owing to the death of Judge Hatch, and continues to date. Member of First Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during Spanish-American War, Masonic order (Blue Lodge and Chapter), Spanish-American War Veterans, Union League and Los Angeles Athletic clubs, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican. Specializes in real property and corporation law.

#### **REUBEN GAY HUNT.**

Residence, 362 15th Avenue; office, 342 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born May 15, 1881, in San Francisco. Son of Aaron Bascom and Alice Caroline (Pickle) Hunt. Married Terese Agnes Raphael, July 16, 1908. Graduated from the University of California, with the degree of B. L., in 1902, and the University of Michigan in 1906, receiving the degree of B. L. Admitted to the state of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, June 14, 1906, and to the state of California, at San Francisco, November 26, of the same year. Practicing alone since February, 1909. Member of the Union League Club. Republican.



**GLEN E. HUNTSBERGER.**

Residence, 168 Kingsley Drive; office, 614 Story Building, Los Angeles. Born January 23, 1882, in Lyons, Nebraska. Son of George E. and Sarah Ann (Kessler) Huntsberger. Moved to this state in 1900. Married September 5, 1910, to Lorraine Stanford. Graduated from the High School at Lyons, Nebraska, June, 1899. Attended Preparatory School of Bellevue College, Bellevue, Nebraska, for one year; Occidental College, and Stanford University, graduating in 1905 with the degree of A. B., and from the Harvard Law School, June, 1910, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, January, 1911. Republican.

**GEORGE STROTHER HUPP.**



Residence, 145 South Grand Avenue; office, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born December 13, 1873, in Nevada City, California. Son of George Strother and Rachel (Cross) Hupp. Graduated from the Los Angeles High School. Studied law in the offices of Judge W. W. Cross of Visalia. Admitted to the

bar of California in October, 1894, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Specializes in constitutional law. Member of Masonic order, I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W., Los Angeles Bar Association and Los Angeles Athletic Club. Democrat.

**ARTHUR CURTIS HURT.**

Residence, 1344 5th Avenue; office, 704 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Elkin, North Carolina, August 10, 1879. Son of John Carter and Malinda (Koontz) Hurt. Married Maud Poyas August 10, 1908. Came to California in June, 1906. From 1885 to 1897 attended the public schools of Elkin Township, North Carolina; 1897 to



1899 attended the Yodkin Valley Institute at Boonville, North Carolina; 1899 to 1901 attended the Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee; 1901 to 1903, University of Nashville, where he received the degree of A.B.; 1904 and 1905 attended summer sessions of University of Chicago. Entered Law Department of the University of Southern California in the summer of 1906 and continued to the spring of 1907. Read law in the offices of Q. T. Moreland, Fort Worth, Texas, and Benjamin E. Page of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California January 21, 1907, when he became associated with the firm of Patton & Page; later with Benjamin E. Page. Since 1910 has been member of the firm of Chamberlain & Page. Professor of Latin at the Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas, 1903 to 1905. Professor of History and Political Economy in the same institution, 1905 to 1906. Member of Knights of Pythias. Democrat.

**ARTHUR C. HUTSON.**

Residence and office, Woodland, California. Born November 16, 1871, at Knights Landing, California. Son of W. S. and Sarah (Laugenour) Huston. Married September 2, 1896, to Elizabeth Browning. Educated in the public schools of his native state, and in Hesperian College, at Woodland. Admitted to practice at the bar of California by the Supreme Court, January 16, 1895. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Woodland, immediately upon admission, and engages in a general practice in that city to date. Democrat.

**HARRY LYLE HUSTON.**



Residence and office, Woodland. Born August 18, 1879, in Woodland, California. Son of Walter S. and Sarah (Laugenour) Huston.



Married April 26, 1906, to Emma Grace Griffin. Received his education in the public schools of Woodland and in Hesperian College, Woodland. Studied law in the office of Charles W. Thomas of Woodland, and was admitted to the bar of this state in September, 1900. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Woodland immediately upon admission, and continues to date. District Attorney of Yolo County from 1904 until 1906. Member of the Masonic and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Democrat.

#### AURELIUS WINFIELD HUTTON.



Residence, 1704 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica; office, Temple Block, Los Angeles. Born July 23, 1847, in Hopewell P. O., Greene County, Alabama. Son of Aquila D. and Elizabeth Hannah (Tutt) Hutton. Moved to California February 15, 1869. Married to Kate Irene Travis, February 24, 1874. Received his edu-

cation in the common schools of Greene County, Alabama, 1854-57, and Gainesville, Sumter County, Alabama, 1857-63. Cadet at University of Alabama, 1863-65. Began the study of law in the office of Bliss & Snedecor at Gainesville, Alabama, January, 1866, to September, 1867. Attended the University of Virginia, Law Department, 1867-68, graduating with the degree of B.L. Admitted to the bar by Supreme Court of Alabama, January, 1869, and to the Supreme Court of California, January 17, 1870; United States District and Circuit Courts, March 27, 1878, and United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., March, 1903. Entered into partnership with Henry M. Smith, and in 1884 W. H. Clark joined the firm, which association was dissolved when H. M. Smith was appointed to superior bench of Los Angeles County. All the members of the firm eventually became judges of the Superior Court. After retirement from the bench he formed partnership with Olin Wellborn, which existed until the latter was appointed as United States District Judge of Southern District, of California. In 1903 his nephew, Gesner Williams, was taken into partnership and is now associated with the firm, under the firm name of Hutton & Williams. As a cadet in Alabama participated in the Civil War, 1863-65. City Attorney of Los Angeles, California, two terms December, 1872, to December, 1876. Superior Court Judge of Los Angeles

County, February, 1887, to January, 1889. In 1889 was appointed by court United States Attorney, pro tem., for Southern District of California, and served for a period of six months. Appointed in 1890 as special counsel for United States in the Itata cases, which grew out of the difficulties in Chili. Member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity since September, 1871; United Confederate Veterans Association of Los Angeles, and two terms Major-General of Pacific Division of United Confederate Veterans. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association and President of the Alabama Society of Los Angeles for four years. Democrat.

#### GEORGE HOWARD HUTTON.

Residence, 927 North 2d Street, Santa Monica; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born August 5, 1870, in Drummond, Canada. Son of Joseph Andrew and Harriet Ann (Bridge-man) Hutton. Moved to California in 1897. Married to Dolores Egleston, September 22,



1897. Attended Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota, from 1889 to 1893, and the University of Minnesota, Law Department, 1892-94. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, April, 1895. Assistant Attorney for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad until his removal to this state. Located in Santa Monica. Elected judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in 1906 for a term of six years. Elected presiding judge of said court, May 1, 1911. Member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Republican.

#### FRANK SUTHERLAND HUTTON.

Residence, 3816 Oakwood Avenue; office, Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born Febru-

ary 4, 1882, at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Son of Hampton and Nellie (Kelby) Hutton. Married September 26, 1907, to Elizabeth Grace Pirtle. Moved to California in April, 1883, and received his education in the public schools of Los Angeles and the University of Southern California, Law Department, graduating therefrom in 1904 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in April, 1904, and to the District and Circuit Courts of United States, February 20, 1907. Formed partnership with D. A. Schweitzer in December, 1905, which continues to date. Member of the Union League and City clubs and of the Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**WINSLOW PAIGE HYATT.**

Residence, 608 E. Edgeware Road; office, 209 W. P. Story Building, Los Angeles. Born March 6, 1860, in Ashland, Greene County, New York. Son of Nelson Fanning and Mary (Briggs) Hyatt. Moved to California in November 24, 1886. Married Marie Antoinette



Palmateer, April 30, 1884. Attended public and high school at Mattewan, New York, until 1878. Read law in the office of J. Hervey Cook, at Fishkill-on-Hudson for two years, from 1878 to 1880. Attended Albany Law School, Albany, New York; Law Department of Union University, May, 1880, graduating May 27, 1881, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York in Albany, May 28, 1881. Practiced law in Port Jervis, Orange County, New York, for five years. Moved to California in 1886 and was admitted to the bar of California in that year. Practiced law in Pasadena, California, from 1886 to 1890, since which date he has continued the practice of his profession in Los

Angeles. Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, 1888-89. Eleven years in the National Guard of California. Member of Veteran N. G. C. Association, City and Metropolitan clubs, Chamber of Commerce, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and Fraternal Order of Eagles. Republican.

**SIDNEY SAMUEL HYTER.**

Residence, 1241 Lake Street; office, 711-715 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born July 10, 1886, in Wever, Iowa. Son of Horace E. and Vesta Alice (Williard) Hyter. Educated in the public schools of Wever, Iowa, and High School of Ft. Madison, Iowa. Graduated from the University of Iowa, with the degree of A. B., in 1909, when he moved to California. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, with the degree of LL. B., in 1911. Admitted to the bar of California, June, 1911, and later to the United States and District Courts of Southern California. Associated to date with Judge Leon F. Moss, in Los Angeles. Member of the University Club. Republican.

**RICHARD INGALESE.**

Residence, 612 South Burlington Avenue; office, 830 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Savannah, Georgia, April 15, 1863. Son of William and Susan (Prendergast) Wade. Married November 11, 1896, to Mrs. Isabella Robins. Moved to California in 1904. Early education in the public



schools at Savannah. Graduate from Ury House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1878; from St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., 1880; from University of Virginia with degree of B. A., 1883; Columbia College Law School, New York, with degree of LL.B., 1885. Admitted to the bar of Georgia, 1885; Nebraska State and United States Courts, 1886; Illinois, 1889, and United States Courts in that state, 1891; California, 1904. County judge of Douglas County, Nebraska, 1887-89. For three years, 1889-91, associated in partnership at Chicago with James E. Kelly, under firm name of Ingalese & Kelly, specializing in mining law. Member of University, Union League and Knickerbocker clubs of Los Angeles (Vice-president of latter, 1911-12), and 32° Mason. Author of "History and Power of Mind" (1902), "Cosmogony and Evolution" (1904). Republican.



**WILLIAM G. IRVING.**

Residence and office, Riverside. Born May 16, 1870, in Kingston, Canada. Son of William and Eliza (Gage) Irving. Moved to California in 1888. Educated in the public schools of Canada. Graduated from University of Queens College, Kingston, Canada, in



1894, with degree of B.A. Studied law in offices of Purington & Adair, Riverside California. Admitted to the bar of California, October, 1896, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. In 1910 formed partnership with C. L. McFarland, under firm name of McFarland & Irving, which continues to the present time. Referee in Bankruptcy of Riverside County for four years. City Attorney of Riverside since July, 1911. For three years member of 14th Bat., Princess of Wales Own Rifles. Democrat.

**JAMES L. IRWIN.**

Residence, Union League Club; office, 706-707 Equitable Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, November 16, 1884. Son of John and Ellen (Devaney) Irwin. Moved to this state September 15, 1906. Graduated from the Mt. Clemens High School in June, 1902, and from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in June, 1905, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, June 20, 1905, and to the bar of California November 5, 1906. Since his admission has practiced law in association with Joseph Scott. Member of the Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E., Union League, and Hibernian Celtic clubs. Republican.

**J. L. C. IRWIN.**

Residence and office, Hanford. Born February 19, 1871, in Johnson County, Nebraska. Son of Isaac and Jane (Leatherman) Irwin. Moved to California, December, 1894. Married February 25, 1902, to Elizabeth Jones. Educated in the public schools of Nebraska. Studied law in office of brother, Rowen

Irwin, Hanford. Admitted to the bar of California in 1899, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in partnership with brother, Rowen Irwin, in Hanford, until 1903, since which date he is engaged in the practice alone. City Attorney of Hanford, 1908 to 1909. Elected District Attorney of Kings County in 1906. Re-elected in 1910. Member of K. of P., I. D. E. S., Modern Woodmen and Redmen fraternities, and Kings County Bar Association. Democrat.

**DAVID A. JACOBS.**

Residence, 618 South Grand Avenue; office, 127 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born in Bolivar County, Mississippi, November 23, 1882. Son of George R. and Annie (Clark) Jacobs. Moved to this state in 1907. Attended the University of Missouri from 1899 to 1901, receiving the degree of B. S., and



degree of LL.B. from University of Mississippi in 1906. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, March 4, 1907, since which date he has practiced alone. Member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Sierras and San Gabriel Valley Country and City Clubs. In 1908 member of Central Committee of the Democratic League. Democrat.

**HENRY A. JACOBS.**

Residence, 2835 Clay Street; office, 401-405 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born



in California, October 4, 1874. Married June 7, 1905, to Paula Weil. Received his education in the grammar and high schools and the University of California. Admitted to



public school in Yolo County, and graduated from the Hesperian College at Woodland, Yolo County, with the degree of B. S., in 1880. Entered Hastings College of Law and graduated therefrom in 1884. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1884, and later to the United States District Court. Began practice of law in Tulare County in 1885, continuing there until 1890, when he moved to Fresno and practiced there until 1892, then removing to Stockton, where he practiced until 1910, in partnership with C. L. Flack, under the firm name of Jacobs & Flack. Removed to Los Angeles, where he continues in the practice of his profession alone to date. District Attorney of Tulare County from 1889 to 1891. Democrat.

**GRANT JACKSON.**

Office, 918 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in Petaluma, California, June 13, 1869. Son of William and Mary C. (Francis) Jackson. Attended the common schools of Lompoc and Santa Barbara, California. Studied law in the office of W. C. Stratton at Santa

the bar of California, May, 1908, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession and continues to date. Member of the Union League and Commonwealth clubs, Masonic and N. S. G. W. fraternities, Commercial Law League of America, and San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

**HOWARD SCOTT JACOBS.**

Residence and office, Hanford. Born in Visalia, California, November 2, 1875. Son of Justin and Anna Mary (Lowber) Jacobs. Married April 30, 1901, to Mary Elizabeth Manning. Attended the public schools of San Francisco and Lemoore, California, and High School in San Jose, graduating from Hastings College of Law, with the degree of LL.B., May 17, 1899. Admitted to the bar of California, May 19, 1899, by the Supreme Court. Commenced the practice of law in Hanford, California, and continues alone to the present time. District Attorney of Kings County, California, from 1903 to 1907. City Attorney of Hanford for four years. Member of Kings County Bar Association, I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W., and W. O. W. fraternities. Republican.

**WILLIAM ROGERS JACOBS.**

Residence, corner Washington and Oak Streets; office, 1018 Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born in Yolo County, California, June 6, 1858. Son of Isaac William and Almira Elizabeth (Martin) Jacobs. Married in 1886 to Sadie E. Kelley. Attended



Barbara. Admitted to the bar of California, October 11, 1891. Practiced law in Santa Barbara until 1902, when he moved to Los Angeles, and continues in the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the Union League and Gamut clubs. Republican.

**CHARLES LEWIS JAMES.**

Residence, 580 52d Street, Oakland; office, 1007-1011 Call Building, San Francisco. Born December 17, 1882, in Lampton County, Ontario, Canada. Son of William and Sophia (Whitelaw) James. Married December 17, 1908, to Claire A. Tewsley. Moved to

California in June, 1900. Received his education in public schools of Ontario and Manitoba, graduating from the Alameda Business College in 1902. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, April 6, 1906. Associated with John W. Bourdette and Col. E. F. Preston, and subsequently with Bourdette & Bacon. Now associated with John W. Bourdette. Republican.

#### FRANK JAMES.

Residence, 2685 Pasadena Avenue; office, 529 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born March 16, 1863, in Fulton, Schoharie County, New York. Son of Thomas Henry and Elizabeth (Noxon) James. Married February 16, 1886, to Harriet Bouck. Educated in the



common schools and Schoharie Academy, New York. Was admitted to the bar of New York May 7, 1886. Moved to California in November, 1888. Admitted to the bar of California, October 14, 1890. In January, 1912, organized the firm of James, Smith & McCarthy, of Los Angeles, which continues to date. Member of California Assembly, 1900-1. Author of "Liens of Mechanics." Member of Chamber of Commerce and Jonathan and City clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### WILLIAM P. JAMES.

Residence, South Pasadena; office, International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born January 10, 1870, in Buffalo, New York. Son of David and Jane (Parry) James. Moved to California in 1873. Graduated from Los Angeles High School in 1891. Employed on a San Francisco newspaper, and later as Court Reporter on a Los Angeles morning paper. Studied law while so employed and was ad-

mitted to the bar in 1893. Served as Deputy District Attorney, 1894-98. Chief Deputy District Attorney until 1905. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in 1905. Elected to this office in 1906. Appointed Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeals, Second District. In November, 1910, elected to fill the remainder of term of eight years. Member of California Club and Masonic order. Republican.

#### WILLIAM H. JAMISON.

Residence, 2024 Hoover Street; office, 613 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Plainwell, Michigan, March 12, 1869. Son of Eleazer W. and Catherine L. (Sheraer) Jamison. Married September 13, 1892, to Abbie Norton. Moved to California in the same year. Received his education in the Grand Rapids High School and the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1889. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1889. Engaged in the general practice of law in Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the firm name of Marsh & Jamison from 1889 to 1902, when he moved to Los Angeles. In June, 1908, was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. Now engaged in the general practice of his profession. Republican.

#### JAMES S. JARROTT.

Residence, South Normandie Avenue; office, 406-408 Columbia Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Harrisonville, Missouri, November 23, 1888. Son of William L. and Alida M. (Pearce) Jarrott. Moved to California in 1907. Educated in the public schools at Harrisonville, Missouri, and later attended the University of Southern California, College of Law, ending his studies with the class of 1911. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeal, September, 1910; the federal courts, April 17, 1912. Since admission has been practicing in association with his father, William L. Jarrott. Democrat.

#### ROBERT A. JARROTT.

Residence, 315 South Normandie Avenue; office, 406 Columbia Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Harrisonville, Missouri, May 23, 1886. Son of Wm. L. and Alida M. (Pearce) Jarrott. Graduated from Harrisonville High School in 1904. Attended the University of Missouri from 1904 to 1907, when he moved to California. Entered the University of California, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1911. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, June, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practicing in association with his father, W. L. Jarrott, in Los Angeles to date. Democrat.



**WILLIAM L. JARROTT.**



Residence, 315 South Normandie Avenue; office, 408 Columbia Trust Company Building, Los Angeles. Born February 14, 1859. Son of William and Mary (McMurtry) Jarrott. Married Alida M. Pearce, December 7, 1882. Attended private school at Nicholasville, Kentucky, in 1870, public school at Jeffersonville, Indiana, 1871 to 1872, and public school at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, 1872-74. Graduated from Pool's College, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, May, 1878, and studied law in Pleasant Hill and Kansas City from 1878 to 1881. Admitted to the bar of Missouri, at Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, January 21, 1881. Prosecuting Attorney of Cass County, Missouri, from 1885 to 1889. Presidential elector for Missouri in 1892. Elected Judge of 17th Judicial Circuit, Missouri, in 1898, serving until 1905. Moved to California February 4, 1907, and was admitted to the bar of this state and continued the active practice of his profession to date. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, Masonic bodies and Moose fraternity. Democrat.

leans, Louisiana, May 1, 1878. Son of Louis and Mary J. (Kenny) Jaunet. Moved to California in 1887. Graduated from the Adams Cosmopolitan Grammar School in 1892. Attended the Lowell High School, 1892-93, and graduated from St. Mary's College in 1893, with the degree of B. A., and from Hastings College of Law in 1901, with the degree of LL.B. Was admitted to the bar August 15, 1901. Entered into partnership and commenced the practice of law under the firm name of Kelly, Jaunet & Beem in September, 1901. Left this firm in October, 1903, at which time he became engaged in private business until 1904, when he entered into the real estate business with P. J. Kane, under the firm name of Kane & Jaunet. After the fire in 1906 again resumed the practice of law and continues alone to date. Democrat.

**GEORGE WILLIAM JEAN.**

Residence, West Street, near Hawkins; office, 4-6 First National Bank Building, Hollister. Born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 5, 1876. Son of Cleophas and Mary E. (Roberts) Jean. Moved to California in September, 1885. Married Alice Black, January 9, 1911. Educated in country school in Bear Valley, San Benito County. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, August 31, 1899, by the Supreme Court, since which time has continued in the active practice of his profession in San Benito County. Town Clerk and Town Assessor of San Juan. Elected District Attorney of San Benito County, November 8, 1910.

**CONSTAN JENSEN.**

Residence, 428 Grand View Street; office, 412 Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, August 3, 1878. Son of Hans P. and Mary S. (Christensen) Jensen. Moved to California in January, 1907. Educated at St. Paul Grammar School, 1884-92. St. Paul Central High School, 1892-94,



and the Globe Business College, 1894-95. Entered the law office of Flandrau, Squires & Cutcheon, October 1, 1897, and commenced the study of law, entering the University of Minnesota, College of Law, September, 1899, and graduating in June, 1902, with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar at St. Paul, Minnesota, June, 1902. Associated for a

**JOHN LOUIS ARMAND JAUNET.**



Residence, 432 Geary Street; office, 603 Folsom Street, San Francisco. Born in New Or-



period of two years with Frederick G. Ingersoll, under the firm name of Ingersoll & Jensen. In June, 1904, he went to Manila, Philippine Islands, and entered the government service in the Prosecuting Attorney's office, and later was Chief of Public Land Division, Bureau of Lands. Returned to St. Paul after a period of two years, and moved to California January, 1907, in which year he was admitted to the bar of this state and of the United States courts. Associated with Hon. Percy R. Wilson for three years, until his decease, and later with Hunsaker & Britt. From November 1, 1910, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession alone. Delegate to Republican County Convention in Los Angeles in 1910, and to Republican State Convention at San Francisco the same year. Member of the University and City clubs of Los Angeles, Los Angeles and California Bar Associations, and College Men's Association of Southern California. Republican.

#### FRANK P. JENAL.

Residence, 715 Kingsley Drive; office, 421 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born July 16, 1882, in St. Helena, Nebraska. Son of John P. and Kate (Goeden) Jenal. Moved to California in 1907. Graduated from the Hartington High School, Hartington, Nebraska, in 1898; St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, receiving the degree of B. S., in 1902, and the degree of M. S. in 1908; the Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1904, and the degree of A. M. in 1906, and from the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1907, obtaining the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar, at the District of Columbia, July 29, 1907, and to the bar of California December 9th of the same year. Republican.

#### W. H. JERRETT.

Residence, 1840 Larkin Street; office, 467-471 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Port Arthur, Canada, October 27, 1884. Son of William and Sarah (McKnight) Jerrett. Married February 4, 1908, to Leone Davison. Educated in the grammar schools of Buffalo, Shaw Academy, Cleveland, and the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, Ohio. Graduated in dentistry at the Western Reserve University, and studied law at the same institution. Graduated from the Baldwin-Wallace University, Ohio. Admitted to the bar of Nevada in October, 1908, prior to which time he was engaged in commercial pursuits. Admitted to the bar of

California in July, 1909, and has continued in the active practice of his profession since



that date. President of the San Francisco Boosters' Association. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### THOMAS C. JOB.

Residence, Hotel Darby; office, 826 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born near Sabetha, Kansas, September 9, 1866. Son of Brierly Harris and Hannah (Goodpasture) Job. Married June 15, 1893, to Emma L. Herbel. Moved to California in 1910. Early education received in the public schools of Nemaha County, Kansas, and Kansas State Normal, Emporia, Kansas. Read law in the office of Edward M. Kinman, Jacksonville, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois May, 1893; Missouri, 1894, and the United States Circuit and District Courts for Missouri the same year. Moved to Prescott, Arizona, September, 1898, where he continued practice until coming to California. Member of the California and Sierra Madre clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### ALBERT LAWRENCE JOHNSON.

Residence, 206 Monticello Avenue, Piedmont; office, 24 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born June 8, 1886, at Sacramento. Son of Albert de Montfredy and May I. (Cummings) Johnson. Attended Sacramento private schools from 1891 to 1896; Sacramento public schools, 1896 to 1900; Oakland High School, 1901-4; Mission High School, San Francisco, 1904-5; Stanford University, 1905-8. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, April 10, 1909.

**CEDRIC EDGAR JOHNSON.**

Residence, 303 Occidental Boulevard; office, 1100 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Kenton, Ohio, March 14, 1868. Son of Artemas Bell and Louise M. (Crane) Johnson. Married Helen E. Hoskins, June 23, 1893. Came to California in 1906. Educated in the



public schools of Kenton, Ohio. Graduated from Oberlin College in 1890 with degree of A.B. Attended Harvard Law School in the winter of 1891-92. Admitted to the bar of Ohio at Columbus in October, 1891, by the Supreme Court; to practice before the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Ohio in 1893; to the bar of Iowa, June, 1906; to the bar of California in December, 1906; to the federal courts in California, June, 1907. From 1892 to 1897 practiced law in partnership with George E. Crane in Kenton, Ohio. This firm was dissolved at latter date, when he formed partnership with his father, Judge A. B. Johnson, which continued until 1906. Since 1910 he has been associated with Lewis W. Andrews and Hon. Thomas O. Toland, following general practice. Member of F. & A. M., Knights Templar, B. P. O. E. Democrat.

**WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON.**

Residence, 509 Delmas Avenue; office, Ryland Building, San Jose. Born in Placerville, El Dorado County, July 12, 1869. Son of John Calhoun and Emily (Hagerdon) Johnson. Married July 12, 1892, to Belle M. Ziegler. Received his education in the public schools of Placerville and San Jose. Graduated from the Kent College of Law in 1897 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California January 7, 1897; United

States District Court, June 6, 1900; United States Circuit Court, 1911. Commenced the practice of his profession alone and continues to date. Appointed City Attorney of San Jose, July, 1910, and continues to date. Member of the Foresters of America, and Fraternal Brotherhood fraternities. Democrat.

**HORATIO ALMEARN JOHNSON.**

Residence, 834 55th Street, Oakland; office, 408 Shreve Building, San Francisco. Born in Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, August 4, 1865. Son of William Henry and Sarah (Fox) Johnson. Married May 16, 1886, to Edith E. Lymburner. Attended the public schools in North Cayuga, Ontario, from 1870-75; the High



School, Cayuga, Ontario, 1875-78, and graduated from the Chicago College of Law in 1895. Took post-graduate course in the same college in 1895-96, and received the degree of LL.B., conferred by Lake Forest University June 4, 1896. Admitted to the bar in Chicago June 7, 1895. Practiced from June, 1895, to January, 1901, in Chicago; two years of that period as a senior member of the firm of Johnson, Bermke & Cullis. In January, 1901, became associated with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, severing that connection in April, 1905, to become associated with the "Bell" Telephone interests of the Pacific Coast states. President of the Federated Improvement Club of Alameda County. Attorney for the Santa Fe Improvement Association of Oakland. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**PATRICK H. JOHNSON.**

Residence, Land Hotel; office, 502 People's Bank Building, Sacramento. Born March 7, 1872, in Franklin, West Virginia. Son of Jacob F. and Clarissa B. (Maupin) Johnson. Received his education at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and the State Normal School in Los Angeles, California. Studied law in the office of Wells, Works & Lee, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California, October 12, 1897, and commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles. Afterward practiced in Phoenix, Arizona, associated with the firm of Kibbey & Edwards from 1898 to the following year, when he removed to San Francisco and was temporarily



with the firm of Allen & Henderson. Then removed to Placer County, entered into partnership with Meredith & Landis, practicing under the firm name of Meredith, Landis &



Johnson, with offices in Auburn and Roseville, Placer County, and continued until his removal to Sacramento in 1910, since which date he has practiced alone. Elected in fall of 1908 to represent Placer and El Dorado counties in the Assembly of the State of California. Democrat.

#### THOMAS D. JOHNSTON.



Residence, 834 Pennsylvania Avenue; office, 607 MacDonald Avenue, Richmond. Born in Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, November

7, 1878. Son of John W. and Laura Bell Johnston. Married Ada E. Wilson, June 27, 1903. Moved to California May 25, 1895. Graduated from grammar school in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, and attended high school in Ukiah, 1905-6. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California December 26, 1901. City Attorney of Ft. Bragg from May, 1902, to November, 1906, when he moved to Richmond, where he is engaged in the general practice of law to date. Chief Deputy District Attorney of Contra Costa County since January 1, 1911. Police Judge of Richmond from April 21, 1908, to January 1, 1909, when he resigned. Elected Assemblyman of 22d District (38th Session) in 1908. Republican.

#### WILLIAM ALLEN JOHNSTON.

Residence, 80 North 8th Street; office, Knox Building, San Jose. Born in San Jose, September 29, 1856. Son of Silas Newton and Virginia L. (Faber) Johnston. Married January 1, 1884, to Cora L. Laine. Educated in the public schools of San Jose until 1871. Entered the University of the Pacific in 1871, and in 1876 received the degree of A. B., and the degree of A. M., in June, 1879. Entered the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1876, and graduated therefrom March 27, 1878, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento April 30, 1878. Republican.

#### SPENCE M. JOHNSTONE.

Residence, 2431 West Jefferson Street; office, 421-423 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born at sea, March 29, 1879. Son of John Alexander and Sæadi M. (De Clifford) Johnstone. Married Mar. 25, 1906, to Margaret Pabst. Moved to California July, 1907. Educated in the public schools of Woodside, New

York, graduating from the high school in 1899; New York Law School, graduating in 1902. Admitted to the bar of New York by the Supreme Court, November 1902; by the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, 1905; to the bar of California and the United States Courts at Los Angeles, 1908. From 1907 to March, 1911, connected with the law department of the Salt Lake Route. Since





that date engaged in private practice, specializing in negligence and admiralty. Sergeant Company "F," 203d New York Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American war. Member of Camp 46, Spanish-American War Veterans, New York City, and F. & A. M. Republican.

**THOMAS LEMUEL JOHNSTONE.**

Residence, 2901 Francis Avenue; office, 214 International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born February 25, 1862, in Seguin, Texas. Son of Thomas D. and Catherine K. (Calvert) Johnstone. Married September 30, 1885, to Lulu Freeman. Educated in the public



schools of Texas; St. Mary's College, San Antonio, Texas; McNeil's School, Seguin, Texas; St. Mary's University, Galveston, Texas, from which institution he received degree of A.B. in 1880. Studied law with William Fitzroy Stafford in Galveston. Admitted to the bar of Texas October 22, 1882, and to the bar of California, June 10, 1909; and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced in Galveston, two years and Seguin, for twenty-five years. Practices alone to date. Prosecuting Attorney of Guadalupe County, Texas, 1885-86 and 1890-91. Specializes in criminal law. Republican.

**EDWARD ROWE JONES.**

Residence and office, Modesto; born in Birkenhead, England, in 1866. Son of Edward and Caroline (Rowe) Jones. Moved to California in 1884. Married Blanche Short in 1891. Attended the grammar and high school of Dallas, Texas, and the Kent Law School, of San Francisco, for two years. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, August 31, 1899. City Attorney of the City of Modesto to date. Republican.

**ELISHA HOLT JOLLIFFE.**

Residence, 221 East F Street; office, 31-32 Citizens Bank Block, Ontario. Born in Edgar County, Illinois, April 25, 1851. Son of Collins and Jennie (Holt) Jolliffe. Married Emma Wood in 1879. Moved to this state in 1883. Received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, and in 1871 entered Oskaloosa College, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1875 and the degree of A.M. in 1878. Took law course at University of Iowa, 1876. Admitted to the bar at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1876, and commenced the active practice of his profession in 1877 in Knoxville, Iowa, as member of the firm of Kincaid & Jolliffe, later Hart & Jolliffe until 1883. Moved to Ontario, California, where he was engaged in ranching. Admitted to the bar of California in 1891 and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ontario to date. Attorney for San Antonio Water Company. Member of California and San Bernardino County Bar Associations.



**GARFIELD R. JONES.**



Residence, 218 Madeline Drive, Pasadena; office, 1108-1113 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Born January 26, 1881, in

Minneapolis, Minnesota. Son of William Hugh and Elizabeth (Owen) Jones. Married January 6, 1904, to Leta Ruth Hartshorn. Moved to California in 1907. Educated in the public and high schools of Evanston, Illinois; private school in Berlin, Germany, and New Preston, Connecticut, and in 1902 received the degree of LL.B. from the Yale Law School and the degree of LL. M. in the following year. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1906. Attorney for International Harvester Company, 1904-6. Admitted to the bar of California in 1907. Member of the firm of Craig, Wood & Jones, Pasadena, in 1907. Practiced alone in Los Angeles 1908-12. Formed partnership with James S. Bennett in February, 1912, under the firm name of Jones & Bennett. Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Overland, Annandale Country and Midwick Country clubs of Pasadena, the University and Athletic clubs of Los Angeles, and the Graduates' Club of New Haven, Connecticut. Republican.

#### HOWEL JONES.

Residence, 308 West 12th Street; office, 410 Byrne Building, Los Angeles. Born in the Rocky Mountains, on the old California emigrant trail, March 8th, 1868. Son of Ricy D. (a California forty-niner) and Ann (Howells) Jones. Married to Malvine Chris-



tensen, May 20, 1899 (deceased). Received his education at the Michigan University and Boston University. Admitted to all courts having jurisdiction in the state of California, and to the Supreme Court and all courts of law and equity in Michigan, June 3, 1899, and to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah on the 5th day of October,

1899; to the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts District, December 15, 1891; to the United States Court of Claims, January 25, 1892, and to the United States Supreme Court, December 20, 1894. Practiced law in Boston, Massachusetts; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Eagle Rock, Idaho; Salt Lake City, Utah, and continues in Los Angeles to date. Served as City Attorney, County Attorney and District Attorney. Republican.

#### JOHNSTONE JONES.

Residence, 622 West 18th Street; office, 307-308 Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles. Born September 26, 1848, in Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina. Son of Cadwallader and Annie Isabella (Iredell) Jones. Married June 26, 1873, to Elizabeth



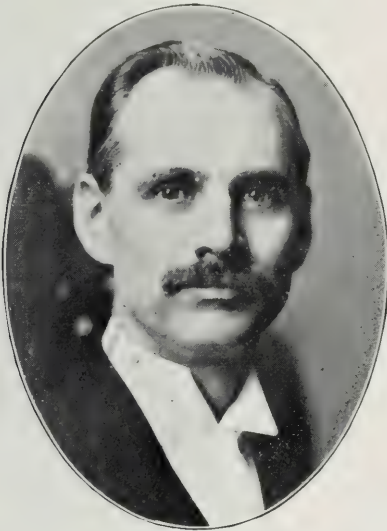
Watters Miller. Moved to this state August 29, 1889. Educated in the Arsenal Military Academy of Columbia, South Carolina, and the Hillsboro Military Academy of Hillsboro, North Carolina. Admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1869, and to Maryland in 1870. Afterward to the United States Supreme Court and United States District Court of North Carolina. Admitted to the bar of California in 1889, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern District of California. During the practice of his profession he has been associated with the following firms: Jones & Avery, Morganton, N. C.; Coeke & Jones, Ashville, N. C.; Jones & Wadham, San Diego; Jones & Newby, Los Angeles; Knight & Jones, Los Angeles. District Attorney of San Diego, 1891-92. Assistant District Attorney, Los Angeles, 1899-1903. Vice-president of the National Guard Association of the United States for several



years. Secretary of the North Carolina State Senate, 1874-76. Secretary of the North Carolina State Constitutional Convention, 1875. Representative of Buncombe County, N. C., Legislature, 1884-86. Served as a private in the Confederate Army and after the war was appointed Adjutant-General of North Carolina in 1877, and reappointed successively for twelve years. Member of the Archeological Institute of America, and the Southwest Society. Editor and proprietor of the Charlotte, N. C., "Daily Observer," 1872-74. Managing editor Raleigh, N. C., "Daily News," 1876-78. Author of a series of sketches of California battles. In 1898 raised a regiment of cavalry in Southern California for service during the Spanish-American war, of which regiment he was elected colonel. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### MATTISON B. JONES.

Residence, Los Angeles; office, 823-825 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Laurel County, Kentucky, June 15, 1869. Son of Hiram J. and Permelia W. (Black) Jones. Married January 3, 1900, to Nettie Ewell Smith. Moved to the state of Cali-



fornia January, 1900. Educated in the public schools of Kentucky. Attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. in June, 1894. In 1898 and 1899 took post-graduate course at this institution. From 1896 until 1898 taught in Williamsburg Institute, Williamsburg, Kentucky, and from 1898 to 1900 in the Agricultural and Mechanical College (now University of Kentucky), at Lexington, Kentucky. Admitted to the bar at London, Kentucky, Octo-

ber 17, 1895, and to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky at Frankfort, January 1, 1900; to the Supreme Court of California April 9, 1901; United States Circuit and District Courts at Los Angeles, March 30, 1903, and to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, October 5, 1909. In January, 1900, commenced the practice of law alone in Los Angeles. Formed partnership April 1, 1905, with E. B. Drake, under the firm name of Jones & Drake, which continued until August 1, 1909. Practiced alone until January 1, 1910, when he formed partnership with W. E. Evans, under the firm name of Jones & Evans, which continues to date. Alternate Delegate at Large from California to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1908. Lecturer on "Advocacy" in College of Law, University of Southern California. Member of University, Jefferson Democratic and Woodrow-Wilson-for-President clubs. Member of the Masonic order, Knight Templar and Scottish Rite; also Sigma Chi fraternity. President of the Southern California Baptist Convention in 1911. President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Redlands, California. Democrat.

#### CORNELIUS HUGHES JORDAN.

Residence, 940 North Benton Way; office, H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Carthage, Tennessee, September 30, 1877. Son of John Beverley and Semanthia D. Sneed Jordan. Married Emily Gertrude Smith in November, 1905. Moved to California in 1906. After completing a course in Geneva Academy, Carthage, Tennessee, devoted four years to the study of languages and higher mathematics under private tutorship of Prof. John A. Reubelt, Carthage, Tennessee. Attended the law department of George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1906, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1907. Member of the firm of Works & Jordan. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

Residence, 2396 Pacific Avenue; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3, 1849. Moved to California in 1859. Received his education in Brayton School of Oakland, Free Academy of Norwich, Connecticut, and Yale College, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1888. Admitted to the bar of California in 1885. Senior member of the firm of Jordan, Rowe & Brann, May, 1906, to date. Member of the Board of Education of Oakland, 1881-85. Elected Assembly from Alameda County in 1884 and re-elected in 1886. Republican.



**JOEL SAWTELL JOSSELYN.**

Residence, 2617 Aetna Street, Berkeley; office, 203-204 Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born in San Francisco, October 19, 1865. Son of Benjamin Franklin and Josephine Amelia (Bledsoe) Josselyn. Married September 9, 1902, to Carrie E. Andrews.



Received his early education in the grammar schools of San Francisco, graduating therefrom to the Boys' High School, and was a member of the class of 1887 of the University of California. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco January 7, 1897. Practiced law in Santa Cruz and San Joaquin counties prior to opening an office in San Francisco, where for several years he acted as attorney for large corporations, removing to Oakland after the fire. Secretary of Harbor League of Oakland from 1907 to 1909. Republican.

**THOMAS CYPHERT JUDKINS.**

Residence, 2441 Webster Street, Berkeley; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Eugene, Oregon, November 3, 1859. Son of Edward A. and Celinda (Gillette) Judkins. Married January 1, 1888, to Roberta Lee Calvert. Attended the State University of Oregon and graduated in 1883 with the degree of B.S. Engaged in Washington City, D. C., in newspaper business until 1887, when he moved to San Francisco and became night manager of the Associated Press, continuing until 1890. Moved to Fresno and purchased and edited the Fresno "Daily Republican," continuing until 1892. Appointed Secretary of California Commission at the World's Fair

at Chicago in 1892, and returned to San Francisco the following year. Admitted to the bar of California in 1895 and to all courts



having jurisdiction in this state, and continues in the active practice of his profession alone to date. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

**GROVER CLEVELAND JULIAN.**

Residence and office, Woodland. Born July 12, 1885, in Greene County, Missouri. Son of Dr. Alpheus H. and Theresa (McMinn) Julian. Moved to California in 1892. Attended common schools in Lassen County, and graduated from Woodland High School in June, 1906. Studied law in the office of Hon.



Charles W. Thomas at Woodland. Admitted to practice December 9, 1907, by 3d District Court of Appeal, at Sacramento. Practiced his profession in Susanville, California, from February, 1908, to July, 1911, as member of the firm of Rankin & Julian. Moved to Woodland, July, 1911, where he became associated with Charles W. Thomas and Charles W. Thomas, Jr., and continues to practice to date. Has practiced in inferior, Superior, Appellate and Supreme Courts, United States

Land Office and Department of Interior. Served as Deputy District Attorney of Lassen County from March, 1908, to December, 1910. City Attorney of Susanville, from August, 1909, to July, 1911. Member of I. O. O. F. and Foresters of America fraternities. Democrat.

**HENRY GARFIELD JORGENSEN.**

Residence, Pacific Grove; office, Monterey. Born in Pendleton, Oregon, August 14, 1883. Son of P. and Nancy Theresa (Fitzgerald) Jorgensen. Moved to California in 1892. Married Delia Mae Hull August 17, 1909. Graduated from the San Jose High School in 1903, and received the degree of B. A. from Stanford University in 1907. Admitted to the bar by the First District Court of Appeal, November 18, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in Monterey and Pacific Grove in September, 1909, and continues alone to date. Appointed City Attorney of Pacific Grove in January, 1910, which office he still retains. Appointed City Attorney of Monterey, July 1, 1911. Republican.

**FRANK KARR.**

Residence, 694 Harvard Boulevard; office, 432 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born February 18, 1875, in Heyworth, Illinois. Son of Henry Allen and Martha Elizabeth (Storey) Karr. Married October 29, 1904, to Dora Von Ordstrand. Received his early education in the public and high

schools of Heyworth, Illinois, and later at the Illinois State University, 1902-4. Moved to California in 1898 and attended the Stanford University until 1901, when he was admitted to the bar of this state on June 12th of that year. City Attorney San Pedro, 1902-6. Attorney for Southern Pacific Company, at Los Angeles. Assistant Chief Counsel for Pacific Electric Railway Company.

**THOMAS KENTON KASE.**

Residence, Los Angeles; office, 716 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Illinois, March 18, 1873. Son of Spencer Metlar and Elizabeth (Summers) Kase. Moved to California in 1888. Received his education at the public schools of Napa County and Hastings College of Law. Ad-

mitted to the bar of California in January, 1895. Commenced the practice of his profession in that year in San Francisco, and has practiced alone continuously to date. Helped



to establish escheat law, and by legal proceedings, about 1902-3, secured transfer from numerous banks of large deposits to the credit of the state school fund. Specializes in corporation law. Member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

**WILLIAM WALLACE KAYE.**

Residence, 2229 B Street; office, 37-40 Hopkins Building, Bakersfield. Born June 26, 1869, in Riverside, Iowa. Son of Jesse I. and Anna Louise (Kling) Kaye. Married August 10, 1895, to Fannie B. Minton, and moved to California the same year. Received his early education in the Iowa City Academy, and later at the Iowa State University, of Iowa City, graduating therefrom in 1893 with the degree of A.B. Entered Hastings College of Law and received the degree of LL.B. in 1898. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1898, and commenced the practice of his profession in association with Judge Curtis H. Lindley of San Francisco,





continuing until 1901. Moved to Bakersfield in that year and continues in the active practice of his profession to date in partnership with Alfred Siemon, under firm name of Kaye & Siemon. Engaged in editorial work on Rose's Notes U. S. Reporter in 1900. Member of the Masonic order, Knight Templar, and Shriner. Specializes in mining and oil law. Republican.

#### ARTHUR KEETCH.

Residence, 1910 Monterey Road, South Pasadena; office, District Attorney's Office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Birmingham, England, March 15, 1867. Son of William and Louisa (Hawkes) Keetch. Married Amber M. Yates, August, 22, 1902, at Denver, Colorado. Moved to California in 1903, after attending the public schools of England. Graduated from the Law Department of Lake Forest University, in 1893, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1903. Appointed Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County in 1907, which position he occupies at date. Member of F. & A. M., Union League and Metropolitan clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### AUGUSTIN C. KEANE.

Residence, 2248 California Street; office, Hearst Building, San Francisco. Born June 3, 1883, in San Francisco, California. Son of Dr. George B. and Theodosia (Carter) Keane. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and attended the University



of California from 1901 to 1906. Engaged in journalism for a period of five years. Studied law at the Kent Law School and

was admitted to the bar of this state in May, 1911. Commenced the practice of his profession immediately upon admission and continues to date, associated with George B. Keane and Paul F. Fratessa. Member of the Press, Commonwealth and Civic League of Improvement clubs of San Francisco and the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

#### GEORGE BERNARD KEANE.

Residence, 850

Union Street; office, Hearst Building, San Francisco. Born February 26, 1875, in San Francisco. Son of George B. and Theodosia J. (Carter) Keane. Attended the Powell Street School, February 26, 1881; Emerson Primary School, March, 1884; Washington Grammar, June, 1887; Sacred

Heart College, June, 1892, and Hastings College of Law, June, 1895. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, December 25, 1895. Member of Native Sons of the Golden West, Red Men and Druids fraternities. State Senator, California 23d Senatorial District, 1905-9. Republican.



#### WILLIAM T. KEARNY.

Residence, 1345 Cole Street; office, 828 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Tuam, Ireland, January 10, 1867. Son of M. P. and Sara (Roche) Kearny. Came to this state in 1869. Married Theodora Williams in 1893. Received his education from the Santa Cruz public schools, later taking a special law course in Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar, in San Francisco, in October, 1898. Postmaster of Santa Cruz, under President Cleveland from 1893 to 1897, when he began the practice of law in Santa Cruz, where he continued to practice until 1899. Moved to San Francisco in 1900. Democrat.

#### GEORGE H. KELCH.

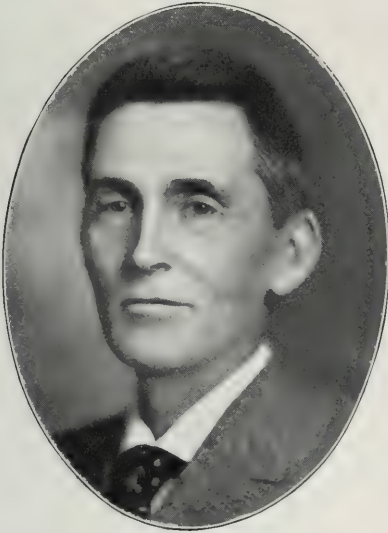
Residence, 331 Iowa Avenue, Hollywood; office, suite 447, Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born in Pekin, Illinois, May 8, 1876. Son of Francis J. and Elizabeth (Bitzel) Kelch. Moved to this state in 1892. Married Margaret Marwell, June 30, 1909. Educated in the public schools at Pekin, Illinois, and the University of Southern California. Was admitted to the state bar at Los Angeles,



June 16, 1906, since which date he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Republican.

**EUGENE E. KEECH.**

Residence and office, Santa Ana. Born April 16, 1856, in Rock County, Wisconsin. Son of Jonathan and Martha (King) Keech. Married 1884 to Amelia Boyle. Educated in the public schools of Minnesota; National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; Glasgow



bar of the state of New York in May, 1905, and practiced in New York City. Moved to California in 1906, and admitted to the bar of California in that year. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**SHELDON GAYLORD KELLOGG.**

Residence, 2864 Broadway; office, 801-804 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born December 13, 1857, in Leon, Cattaraugus County, New York. Son of Austin Luke and Lucina



Normal School. Studied law in office of Judge Ritter, during which time he taught mathematics in the latter institution. Taught for three years in National Normal University. Admitted to the bar of Kentucky, 1887; California, 1888, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law alone in Santa Ana, until March 1, 1912, when he formed partnership with S. M. Davis, under the firm name of Keech & Davis, which continues to the present time. Specializes in water law. Attorney for Anaheim Union Water Company, Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and Santa Ana River Development Company. Member of Santa Ana Board of Education, Orange County Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, and Sunset Club. Republican.

**EDWARD E. KELLEY.**

Residence, 1706 West 38th street; office, 516-517 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in New York City November 22, 1878. Attended Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1901 with the degree of A. B. Graduated from the New York Law School in June, 1904, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the

Bush (Sackett) Kellogg. Married November 21, 1900, to Annie Grant Sheppard. Attended the public schools of New York state; Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, New York; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduating in 1878 with the degree of A.B. and in 1881 receiving the degree of A.M.; University of Leipsie, Germany, for two years, where he took up the study of the Roman Law. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Michigan and before the federal courts at Detroit in 1881. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California in October, 1883; later before the federal courts at San Francisco, and before the United States Supreme Court on October 16, 1905. Commenced the practice of his profession in 1881 at Detroit, Michigan, removing to San Francisco in 1883. During his practice he has been associated with the late William F. Gibson, the late Alexander G. Eells, and with Edwin T. Cooper. Member of the San Francisco Election Commission, 1900-2 and president of same in 1902. Trustee of San Francisco Public Library from 1901 to date. Member of San Francisco Civil Service Commission, 1909. Member of the Unitarian,

Union League, Commonwealth and Chit Chat clubs, and San Francisco Bar Association. Trustee of Unitarian Church. Republican.

#### FRANK P. KELLY.

Residence, San Francisco; office, 211 Flood Building, San Francisco. Born January 7, 1854, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Received part of his education in the schools of his native state and moved to Sacramento, California, in 1867, engaging in newspaper and



printing pursuits until 1884. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles in September, 1884, and the following year was appointed Assistant City Attorney, serving in that office until 1886. In 1888 was elected District Attorney for Los Angeles County. Moved to San Francisco in January, 1893, to take the position of attorney in all criminal cases for the Southern Pacific Company, which position he holds to date.

#### ROBERT W. KEMP.

Residence, 1421 La Veta Terrace; office, 315 Grant Building, Los Angeles. Born in Shasta County in 1872. Son of John B. and Mary (MacArthur) Kemp. Educated in the public schools of Shasta County and the Berkeley High School. Attended Hastings Law School from 1894 to 1896. Admitted to the bar of California October 20, 1896; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California and to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Practiced law alone in Los Angeles until February, 1903, when he formed partnership with J. M. Davis and Charles A. Post, which continues to date. Member of Masonic bodies, B. P. O. E., and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### WILLIAM TAYLOR KENDRICK.

Residence, 219 South Eastlake Avenue; office, 526 Bullard Block, Los Angeles. Born in Palestine, Texas, June 11, 1854. Son of Carroll and Mary Wade (Forbes) Kendrick. Removed to California in 1877. Married December 13, 1881, to Lutie L. Darby. Educated at Salado College, Salado, Texas, and Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky (1873-74). Read law in Oakland. Admitted to the bar of California in 1879; Colorado, 1880; New Mexico, 1882. Returning to California in 1883, formed partnership with J. B. Holloway, which continued until 1891. In 1893 formed partnership with his brother, D. P. Kendrick, which continued for one year. Member of the firm of Kendrick & Ardis to the present time. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM KENNEDY.

Residence, 691 Kingsley Drive; office, 600 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Lee County, Iowa, September 1, 1848. Son of Lewis G. and Mary (Newson) Kennedy. Married June 17, 1874, to Alice M. Proper. Educated in the public schools of Iowa and Howe's Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Graduated from the Law Department of the University of Chicago. Studied in the office of Hon. John F. Lacey, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1875. In 1903 removed to California, and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1907. Practices alone in Los Angeles to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### JOSEPH PATRICK KEOGH.

Residence, Franklin Street and Santa Bonita Avenue, Hollywood; office, 814 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born July 8, 1889, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth M. (Blackgrave) Keogh. Moved to California in 1904. Married June 28, 1911, to Edna Celia Treat. Educated in Drexel and Epithany Schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and attended University of Southern California, College of Law, for one year. Read law in office of Hahn & Hahn, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of Y. M. I. Director of Knickerbocker Club. Republican.



**ELIZABETH L. KENNEY.**

Residence, 2012 West Washington Street; office, 301 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born July 4, 1869, in Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois. Daughter of Robert M. and Mary A. (Shinn) Kenney. Moved to California in 1886. Graduated from the High School in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1886. Attended Stanford University for two years, and later the Northwestern University, at Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1897 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1897. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, in September, 1897, by the Supreme Court; United States Circuit and District Courts, at Los Angeles, same date. Practiced law continuously at Los Angeles since admission to the bar. Member and Secretary of the Los Angeles Housing Commission since February, 1906. Member of the Friday Morning, College Women's and Business Women's clubs and Political Equality League.

**FRANK HENRY KERRIGAN.**

Residence, 2511 Baker Street; office, Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco. Born in Green Valley, Contra Costa County, California, September 17, 1867. Son of Henry L. and Elizabeth (Donlin) Kerrigan. Married November 29, 1905, to Jessie McNab. Received his education in the private and public schools of this state. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in 1890. In November, 1893, elected Justice of the Peace of San Francisco, and retained that office for three terms of two years each. In 1899 he was elected Superior Judge for the unexpired term of four years. In 1904 was elected to the same position for full term of six years, but remained there but two years, having on November 6, 1906, been elected Justice of the District Court of Appeal, First District, which office continues to date. Member of the Olympic Club, Masonic order, N. S. G. W., Woodmen of the World, Foresters and Eagles fraternities.

**ASA KEYES.**

Residence, 305 East Avenue 31; office, District Attorney's Office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Wilmington, California, August 9, 1877. Son of Charles G. and Annis E. (Taylor) Keyes. Married August 5, 1903, to Lillian T. Samuels. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1899, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California October 10, 1899. Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County since January, 1903. Member K. of P., N. S. G. W., and Masonic order. Republican.

**ALEXANDER MARSDEN KIDD.**

Residence, 349 Cherry Street; office, 901 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, August 2, 1879. Son of Alexander and Louise (Marsden) Kidd. Attended the public schools of San Francisco, Cleveland Primary and Spring Valley Grammar, and the Lowell High School, graduating in 1896. Entered the University of California and graduated in 1900, with the degree of A. B.; Harvard Law School in 1903, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco in September, 1903. Commenced the practice of his profession alone and continues to date. Instructor in the Law University of California, 1905-9. Assistant Professor of law in the University of California, 1909. Republican.

**ALBERT AUGUSTUS KIDDER, JR.**

Residence, 1012 Euclid Avenue; office, 319 B. F. Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in East Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 27, 1888. Son of Albert Augustus and Hattie Lee (Kinsman) Kidder. Moved to the state November 4, 1903. Graduated from the Springfield Grammar School, Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1903; Los Angeles High Schools in 1907, and the University of Southern California Law School in June, 1910, receiving the degree of LL. B. Judge of the University of California Law School Moot Court 1910-12. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, June, 1910, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated with the firm of Schweitzer & Hutton, from February, 1909, until February, 1911, at which time he formed a partnership with Floyd S. Warring, under the firm name of Kidder & Warring, which continues to date. Republican.



**THOMAS CUNDELL KIERULFF.**

Residence, 300 Haight Street; office, 68 Post Street, San Francisco. Born in Powesieck County, Iowa, October 18, 1868. Son of Isaac Newton and Sarah Ellen (Cundell) Kierulff. Moved to this state, February, 1886. Married November 27, 1897, to Georgina Nightingale. Received his early education in the public schools of Marshalltown, Iowa; Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa; United States Naval Acad-



city, Annapolis, Maryland, and in 1892 graduated from Hastings College of Law with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice in June, 1892. Commenced the practice of law in San Francisco and continues to date. Member of the Bohemian, Fly Casting and Sutter clubs, and of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### FRANCIS JOHN KIERCE.



Residence, 1024 Masonic Avenue; office, 1101-1109 Call Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, February 6, 1863. Son of John and Annie (O'Loughlin) Kierce. Married Martha E. Sherman, February 6, 1894. Received his education in public schools in Solano County from 1869-79. In the interim attended

school at St. Gertrude's Academy, and St. Joseph's School, San Francisco. Entered St. Mary's College in 1879, graduating with the degree of A. B. June, 1882, later receiving the degree of M. A. Admitted to the bar in Sacramento, California, May 2, 1887. Member of the firm of Wheaton, Kallach & Kierce from November, 1890, to July, 1897. After the dissolution of this firm he entered into partnership with R. W. Gillogley, under the name of Kierce & Gillogley, which association continued until July, 1907, since which time he has practiced by himself. Member of Press Club, Elks, N. S. G. W., Y. M. I., Bar Association. Democrat.

#### FRANK EMMETT KILPATRICK.

Residence and office, Hanford. Born October 23, 1884, in San Rafael, California. Son of Samuel William and Lillie (Barker) Kilpatrick. Married Martha Mildred Hecker. Educated in the public schools of California and Kent Law School. Admitted to the bar of California in 1908. Practiced law in San Francisco, alone, until 1909, when he moved to Hanford, where he continues in the general practice of his profession to the present time. City Attorney of Hanford to date. Member of B. P. O. E., N. S. G. W., W. O. W., K. of P., Redmen and Kings County Bar Association. Republican.

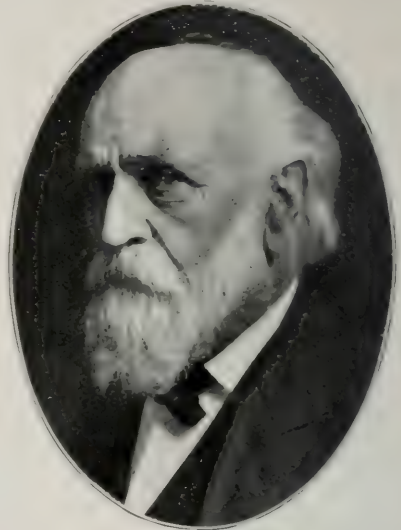
#### ARCHER KINCAID.

Residence, 115 Hamilton Street; office, 10 Broadway, Redwood City. Born in Redwood City, May 24, 1869. Son of Harvey and Lucy

Adelle (Turner) Kincaid. Attended grammar school at Redwood City until 1886, and University of the Pacific, at College Park, from 1886 to 1891. Entered Stanford University in 1891, and graduated in 1892 with the degree of A. B. Entered Hastings College of Law in 1892, graduating therefrom in 1895 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, May 21, 1895. Commenced the practice of his profession in 1896, and continues alone, to date. City Attorney of Redwood City from 1896 to 1907. Democrat.

#### ANDREW JACKSON KING.

Residence, 412 North Breed Street; office, 522 California Building, Los Angeles. Born February 9, 1833, in Dahlonga, Lumpkin County, Georgia. Son of Samuel and Martha (Mee) King. Married December 21, 1862, to Laura Cecelia Evertsen. Educated at the



grammar school of Helena, Arkansas, and later by private tutorship studied law under Benjamin Hayes. Admitted to practice in the District Courts of the 17th Judicial District, October, 1859, having moved to this state in August, 1852. Has been in the active practice of his profession continuously ever since his admission and at various periods member of the following law firms: Morrison & King; McConnell & King; McConnell, King & Whiting; and Whiting, King & White. Is now associated with his son, C. E. King, in the practice of his profession. In 1859 was elected member of the legislature from Los Angeles County, and in 1866 elected City Attorney for Los Angeles, which office he held until his appointment as county judge of Los Angeles County in 1868 by Governor H. H. Haight. Founded and edited the

first newspaper published in Los Angeles County, the Los Angeles "Daily News." Member of the Pioneer Society. Democrat.

ber of the Assembly in California legislature, 1903-5, and Special Session in 1906, representing Napa County. Captain Company

**CARROLL EVERTSEN KING.**

Residence, 412 North Breed Street; office, 522 California Building, Los Angeles. Born May 12, 1882, in Los Angeles, California. Son of Andrew Jackson and Laura Cecelia (Evertsen) King. Received his education at the grammar school of Los Angeles and



"H," 2d Infantry, National Guard of California, 1908 to date; also of the Masonic, M. W. A. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. Republican.

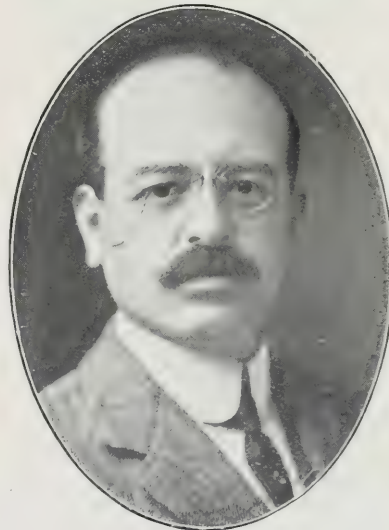
**CHAS. H. KINSEY.**

Residence, San Mateo; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Eureka, Humboldt County, Cali-

later at the high school of that city. Studied law in the offices of Henry T. Gage and W. I. Foley, of Los Angeles, and was admitted to the bar of this state September 27, 1911, and later to the United States District Court of Southern California. Continues in the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the American Institute of Banking.

**PERCIVAL SIMPSON KING.**

Residence and office, Napa. Born in Iowa, August 8, 1866. Son of Rev. Ensign H. and Fidelia C. (Wilson) King. Moved to California in 1874. Married August 18, 1891, to Lizzie E. Klam. Graduated from the old Napa College (now defunct), then affiliated with University of the Pacific, in 1885, receiving the degree of B.S. Taught school in California and Nevada, 1885-92. Admitted to the bar in California July 21, 1891, and to the bar of Nevada May 9, 1892. Began the practice of law in Carson City, Nevada, and removed to Napa, California, in January, 1893, where he continues in the practice of his profession to date, making a specialty of probate, bank and corporation cases. Mem-



fornia, in 1876. Married Alice Hulse in 1907. Received his early education in the grammar school of Eureka; then attended Stanford

University and later Hastings Law College. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1906. Commenced the practice of his profession in association with the firm of Jordan, Rowe & Brann. July, 1908, to 1910, continued in the practice of law alone. In 1910 formed partnership with F. M. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Kinsey, which continues to date. Member of the Union League and Commonwealth clubs.

#### **VIRGIL SYLVESTER KIPP.**

Residence, 4116 Maryland Avenue; office, 512 American National Bank Building, San Diego. Born September 29, 1889, in St. Paul, Minnesota. Son of Sylvester and Belinda A. (Segers) Kipp. Moved to California December, 1910. Married February 3, 1912, to



Helen Irene Patten. Educated in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota; Baker-Himel School, Knoxville, Tennessee, and graduated from University of Tennessee in 1910 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee June, 1910, and to the bar of California February, 1911. Practices law in San Diego to date. Member of San Diego Bar Association. Democrat.

#### **JOSEPH KIRK.**

Residence, 2412 Pine Street; office, 444 Market Street, San Francisco. Born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1859. Married Josephine L. Miller in September, 1888. Read law in the office of Judge Thomas, of Santa Rosa, and was admitted to the bar of California in May, 1880. Commenced the active prac-

tice of his profession in San Francisco, and in 1877 was appointed Assistant District Attorney, serving in that office until 1888.



and resigning from that position to become attorney for the Board of Trade of San Francisco, which position he holds to date.

#### **KARL A. KLITTEN.**

Residence, 143 South Ardmore Avenue; office, 739 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born March 20, 1887, in the state of Washington. Son of M. O. and Caroline



(Jensen) Klitten. Married to Edna Clark on June 29, 1909. Educated in the public



schools of Washington and entered the University of Southern California in 1904, continuing until 1908. Studied law with Anderson & Marshall in Washington, and was admitted to the bar of California in September, 1911. Member of the Masonic fraternity.

**BENJAMIN K. KNIGHT.**

Residence, 42 Locust Street; office, District Attorney's Office, Santa Cruz. Born in Santa Cruz, August 28, 1874. Son of Benjamin and Lydia A. (Killey) Knight. Married Helen B. Bliss, January 6, 1897. Attended the public schools of Santa Cruz and later

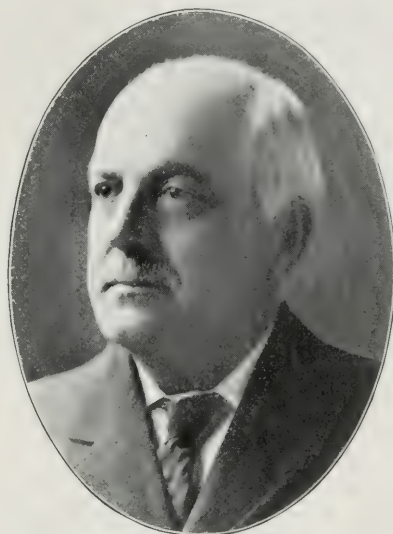


Hastings College of Law, San Francisco; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1895. Admitted to the bar of Michigan by the Supreme Court in June, 1895, and to the Supreme Court of California September 2d of the same year, and to the federal courts. Deputy District Attorney of Santa Cruz County from September, 1895, until January 1899. District Attorney of Santa Cruz from January, 1899, to date. Republican.

**GEORGE ALEXANDER KNIGHT.**

Residence, San Francisco; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born July 24, 1851, in Wooster, Massachusetts. Son of George H. and Elizabeth (McFarland) Knight. Married to Fannie H. Wyman in 1870. Moved to California in 1853, and received his education in the public schools of Eureka, and later at the old College School, at Oakland. Admitted by the Supreme Court to the bar of California in January, 1873, and was elected in that year District Attorney for Humboldt

County, holding that office until 1879. In 1880 made the campaign for Perkins and stumped the state, the same year running for Congress for the Northern District of California. In 1881 moved to San Francisco and entered into partnership with Charles



J. Heggerty, practicing under the firm name of Knight & Heggerty, which partnership continues to date. Was appointed State Insurance Commissioner in 1882 and served four years. Attorney for the State Board of Health under Governor Markham, and and held the same office under Governor Gage. Chairman of the State Convention that nominated Estee. In 1908 chairman of the State Convention that nominated delegates to the National State Convention. Member of every national convention since 1834, and seconded the nomination of President McKinley, President Roosevelt, and President Taft. National Committeeman since 1908. Attorney for Charles L. Fair in the Fair will contest, which involved twenty-one million dollars. Attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and chief counsel for the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company. Member of the I. O. O. F., Knight Templar, and Shriner, and of the Pacific Union, Bohemian, and Olympic clubs. Republican.

**SAMUEL KNIGHT.**

Residence, Hillsborough, San Mateo County; office, 1107 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco December 28, 1863. Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Stuart (Haight) Knight. Married to Mary Hurd Holbrook, October 8, 1895. Received his education at Huddart's School, San Francisco; Lincoln Grammar School, Oakland; Spauld-

ing's Trinity School, San Francisco; Degen's Classical School, Sackett's School, and Oakland and San Francisco high schools. Graduated in 1883 from Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts; from Yale University in 1887, receiving the degree of A.B., and attended the Yale Law School. Graduated in 1889 from the Columbia Law School, New York City, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York City, from the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman in 1889, and returned to San Francisco the following year. Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, 1893-95 and 1896-98. United States Attorney for the same district, 1895-96. Member of the firm of Cooper & Knight, 1898-99, since which date he has been associated in the practice of his profession with E. J. McCutchen and others, the present firm name being Page, McCutchen, Knight & Olney. Trustee of municipality of Hillsborough, San Mateo County, 1911 to date. Member of the Pacific-Union Club and Burlingame Country Club of Hillsborough. Republican.

#### WILLIAM S. KNOTT.

Residence, 1464 East Washington Street; office, 504-506 Frost Building, Los Angeles. Born in Lebanon, Kentucky, December 6, 1852. Son of William T. and Marian B. (McElroy) Knott. Married Lucy S. Pierce May 2, 1882. Attended Lebanon Academy, in Lebanon, Kentucky, from 1859 to 1870. Admitted to the bar of Kentucky, June, 1873. Practiced law at Macon, Missouri, from 1873 to 1875, when he returned to Lebanon, Kentucky, where he continued the practice of law until January, 1887, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession to date. Democrat.

#### ERNEST CARL KRAMER.

Residence, 43 High Street; office, 10-11 Leask Building, Santa Cruz. Born in Hanover, Germany, May 12, 1874. Son of E. B. and Anna E. (Reck) Kramer. Married December 24, 1905, to Elizabeth Crossett. Graduated from the public schools of Arkansas in 1892, Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1898, with the degree of L. I., and from the University of Nashville, at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1899, receiving the degree of B. L. therefrom. Admitted to the bar in August, 1898, at Russellville, Arkansas, and to the Supreme Court of Arkansas December 18, 1905. Practiced his profession in Woodruff County, Arkansas, for two years as City Attorney of McCrory, Arkansas, and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Woodruff County, Arkansas. Entered into partnership with P. R. Andrews in 1902, under the firm name of Andrews & Kramer, which continued

until 1903. Moved to California in 1905 and was admitted to the Supreme Court of California, by the Appellate Court, April 29, 1907, since which time has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Santa Cruz. Deputy District Attorney of Santa Cruz County from August 1, 1908, to August 1, 1911. Republican.

#### EDWARD GERHARD KUSTER.

Residence, 3512 South Flower Street; office, 431 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born August 15, 1878, in Terre Haute, Indiana. Son of Charles Edward and Emma (Eshman) Kuster. Moved to California July 19, 1886. Married Una Call, April 27, 1903. Educated in the public and grammar schools of



Los Angeles; Höhere Burger Schule, Berlin, Germany; graduating from the Los Angeles High School in 1896. Attended the University of California, from which institution he received degree of B.L. in 1900. Post-graduate work in 1901-2 in the University of California, Department of Jurisprudence. Admitted to the bar of California March 13, 1902, and later in the same year to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Associated from 1902 to 1906 with Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland and with H. W. O'Melveny. Practiced alone until 1908, when he became a member of the firm of Kuster, Loeb & Loeb, which continued until May, 1911, since which date he practices his profession alone. Makes a specialty of railroad rate cases. Member of California, San Gabriel Valley Country, University of California Alumni, Los Angeles Athletic and Gamut clubs. Director of Automobile Club of Southern California.

#### WILLIAM ELLIS LADY.

Residence, Rampart Apartments; office, 501 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1884. Son of Ephraim and Elmira Cecelia (Weikert) Lady. Attended the public schools of Pennsylvania. Graduated from the Law Department of the Lincoln Jefferson University, Hammond, Indiana, and received the degree of LL.B. August 1, 1911. Moved to California in 1905, and attended the University of Southern California, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California September



27, 1911, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession, which continues to date. Republican.

**ROLLIN McLAUGHLIN LAIRD.**

Residence and office, Bakersfield. Born September 8, 1880, in Independence, Inyo County. Son of J. W. P. and Henrietta (McLaughlin) Laird. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from Valparaiso University, Indiana, in 1910, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1910; California, 1910. Engaged in the general practice of law to date. Deputy District Attorney of Kern County from date of admission until January 1, 1911. City Attorney of Bakersfield since June, 1911. Member of B. P. O. E., F. O. E., and N. S. G. W. Democrat.

**EARL LAMB.**

Office, First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born in Rangeley, Maine, July 27, 1884. Son of James B. and Hattie A. (Vaughn) Lamb. Married Edith G. Haynes, July 16, 1911. Moved to California in 1904. Attended grammar schools of Middleborough, Massachusetts. Entered High School, Pueblo, Colorado, in 1896, graduating therefrom in 1901; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1901-4, and Stanford University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1904 and the degree of J. D. in 1905. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, September 25, 1907. Republican.

**CHARLES GILES LAMBERSON.**

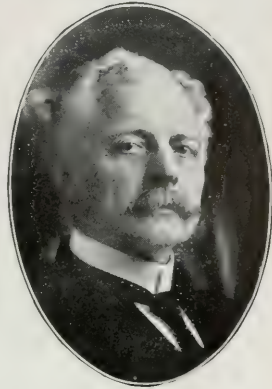
Residence, 705 North Court Street; office, 121 North Church Street, Visalia. Born in Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wisconsin, May 15, 1849. Son of Nicholas and Sarah Rachel (Fitch) Lamberson. Married Jennie S. Moore (deceased), July 18, 1877, and Josephine Dineley August 25, 1905. Attended the common schools at Sextonville, Richland County, Wisconsin, from 1858 to 1865. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in May, 1881. Since 1905 has been in partnership with his son, Frank Lamberson. District Attorney of Tulare County, 1887-88. Republican.

**FRANK LAMBERSON**

Residence and office, Visalia. Born December 17, 1879, in Tulare, California. Son of Charles G. and Jennie S. (Moore) Lamberson. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from the University of California in 1902 with degree of A. B., and in 1905 from Harvard Law School with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1905, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of the firm of Lamberson & Lamberson to date. District Attorney of Tulare County since 1911. Mason. Republican.

**SANFORD V. LANDT.**

Residence, 40 St. James Park; office, 130 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born June 6, 1841, in Herkimer County, New York. Son of Jeremiah and Nellie Eliza (Ostrander) Landt. Moved to state of Iowa in 1867; to California in 1887. Married in 1867 to Bertha Brouse. Educated in the public and high schools of



New York and Fairfield Academy. Graduated from Ft. Edward Institute in 1863. Studied law in offices of Lyman Tremaine and Hon. Rufus Peckham, Albany, New York. Graduated in 1866 from Albany Law School, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of New York, 1866; Iowa, 1867; California, 1887. Member of the firm of Wolf & Landt and Wolf, Landt & Yates, in Tipton, Iowa, and member of the firm of McLellan, Cohrs & Landt, in Los Angeles, until 1897, since which date he has practiced his profession alone. Mayor of Tipton, Iowa, 1884-87. Member of the Los Angeles and California Bar Associations. Republican.

**WILLIAM HENRY LANGDON.**



Residence, 2510 Bush Street; office, Call Building, San Francisco. Born in Alameda County, California, September 25, 1873. Son of William and Annie (Moran) Langdon.



Married April 20, 1908, to Myrtie McHenry. Received his education in the public schools of Contra Costa County, Haywards High School, and San Jose State Normal School. Studied law in the office of Judge J. E. Richards of San Jose. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1896, and practiced alone until 1906, when he entered into partnership with Louis Bartlett, practicing under the firm name of Bartlett & Langdon, which association continues to date. Superintendent of Schools of San Francisco, November, 1902, and resigned in January, 1906. Elected District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, November, 1905, and re-elected in 1907. Since 1909 has engaged in banking and agricultural pursuits in Stanislaus County, California, and in the practice of law in San Francisco. Republican.

#### JAMES POTTER LANGHORNE.

Residence, 2419 Pacific Avenue; office, 1101-1164 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Princeton, New Jersey, May 29, 1854. Son of John Devall and Mary Marshall (Potter) Langhorne. Moved to California in November, 1877. Married Julia Hayne, October 2, 1882. Received his early education from Virginia Military Institute, graduating in 1875. Attended the University of Virginia Law School, and received the degree of B. L. in 1877. Admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1877 and to the bar of this state the next year. Member of the Cosmos, San Francisco Commercial and Southern clubs. Democrat.

#### CHARLES LANTZ.



Residence, 2622 South Flower Street; office, 408 Bullard Building, Los Angeles. Born December 9, 1865, in Washington, D. C. Son of Henry P. and Eunice Elizabeth (Davis) Lantz. Moved to California, July, 1884. Married August 18, 1891, to Lucy C. Chapman. Educated in the public schools of Dallas, Texas; A. & M. College,

Texas, and graduated from the Los Angeles High School. Read law in the offices of A. M. and W. D. Stephens, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in 1890 and later to the United States District Court of Southern California. Is engaged in a general civil practice as a member of the firm of Davis, Lantz & Wood. Specializes in land cases.

Member of Jonathan and City clubs, Chamber of Commerce, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

#### EDWARD THOMAS LANNON.

Residence, 3528 1st Street; office, 511-512 Union Building, San Diego. Born in Alexandria, Virginia, September 13, 1881. Son of John David and Johanna Valentine (Reddy) Lannon. Married September 26, 1911, to Alice Mannix. Received his early education in Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Virginia, and later attending the University of Virginia. Graduated from the University of Colorado, with the degree of B. A., in 1905, and the degree of LL. B. in 1907. Admitted to the bar of Oklahoma, September 7, 1907. Moved to California in 1909 and was admitted to the bar of this state April 19, 1909. Entered into partnership with John B. Mannix in 1911, and commenced the practice of his profession in San Diego, continuing to date. Member of B. P. O. E. and Knights of Columbus. Democrat.

#### BERNARD PIERRE LAPACHET.

Residence, 1524 Fell Street; office, French Bank Building, San Francisco. Born February 18, 1878, in San Francisco, California. Son of Pierre and Camille Leonie (Pelle) Lapachet. Married April 25, 1905, to Mary A. Kenny. Attended Washington Grammar



School until 1892; Boys' High School, 1895, and Heald's Business College in the same year. Admitted to the bar of California before the Supreme Court at San Francisco, June 12, 1901. Admitted to the District Court of the United States of the Northern District of California, July 28, 1902, and the

Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Judicial Circuit, August 9, 1904. Continues in the active practice of his profession, practicing alone. Member of Board of Directors of the French Hospital, 1904-6; Republican County Committee, 1910-12; Bar Association of San Francisco, and the Commonwealth Club. Republican.

**WILLIAM BRANSON LARDNER.**

Residence and office, Auburn. Born near Niles, Michigan, December 12, 1850. Son of Lynford and Sarah Keegan (Moore) Lardner. Came to California September 28, 1872. Married January 11, 1881, to Jennie Mitchell. Received his education in the public schools



of Michigan and Iowa. Graduated from Cornell College, Iowa, June, 1875, with the degree of B. S., and from the Iowa State University, Law Department, June 19, 1877, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Iowa by the supreme court, June 20, 1877; United States District Court, Iowa, June 29, 1877; Supreme Court of California, November 12, 1877; United States District Court, Northern District of California, June 21, 1899. Was in partnership with R. F. Burns for about eight years. Balance of the time he has practiced alone. Elected District Attorney of Placer County in 1880 and served until 1883. Member of the Assembly, California Legislature, from Placer County, 1900-1, and State Senator from Placer and El Dorado County, 1902-5. Served as Court Commissioner of Placer County for several years. Life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Member of the Tahoe Club of Auburn, California, Chamber of Commerce and Trustee of the Common and High

School and Public Library. Director of Agricultural Fair, Placer County. Member of the State Bar Association, Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., and Improved Order of Red Men. Republican.

**EMILIO LASTRETO.**

Residence, 1827 Jones Street; office, 509-11 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, February 25, 1869. Son of Luigi Felix and Charlotte (Parrain) Las-



treto. Married June 6, 1906, to Goldie Cuffield. Attended Washington Grammar School, San Francisco, graduating in May, 1882, and the Boys' High School, from which he graduated in 1885. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California at Sacramento, May 5, 1892, and the United States Circuit and District Courts, December 23, 1898, and has continued in the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the Olympic Club. Past President of the N. S. G. W., Past Sachem Improved Order of Red Men. Republican.

**JAY MONROE LATIMER.**

Residence, 632 Hayes Street; office, 312 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Le Roy, Ohio, August 12, 1875. Son of J. A. and Mary Elizabeth (Leonard) Latimer. Moved to California in 1908. Graduated from the Le Roy High School. Attended the Wayne Normal School and Business College one year and the University of Washington from 1899 to 1900. Studied law in the offices of Hon. A. D. Licey, Medina, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in Nome, Alaska, June 20, 1900, and later to the bar of California. Engaged in the practice of law in Montana until 1900, when



he joined the rush to the Alaska gold field and took up extensive placer mining prospects and also maintained a law practice. Now engaged in general practice of law in



San Francisco, specializing in corporation and probate law. Was candidate for United States District Attorney under President Roosevelt at Nome, Alaska, in 1902, and at Fairbanks, Alaska, 1908. Member of the N. S. G. W., Knights of Pythias. Republican.

#### D. H. LAUBERSHEIMER.

Residence, 137 East Avenue 43; office, Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Son of Anton and Lucy (Chapman) Laubersheimer. Born in 1875 in Wilmington, Los Angeles County. Married in 1905 to Mary Babcock. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles. Attended the University of California. Studied law in the offices of I. B. Dockweiler. Admitted to the bar of California in 1898 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles to date. Member of Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles for four years; also of Los Angeles Bar Association, N. S. G. W., and University and South Coast Yacht clubs. Republican.

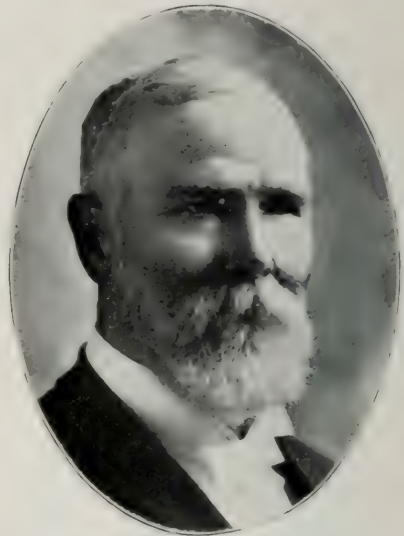
#### ALEXANDER DOUGLAS LAUGHLIN.

Residence, 1216 West 22d Street; office, Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Yolo County, October 7, 1854. Son of John Mack and Matilda (Faught) Laughlin. Married September 21, 1886, to Mary J. Johnson. Received his education in the public schools of Sonoma County, Sotoyome Institute at Healdsburg, Green Valley Grammar School and

the Pacific Methodist College. Studied law in the office of Johnson & Henley at Santa Rosa, California. Admitted to the bar of California July 26, 1879, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Santa Rosa until December, 1902, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he has continued the practice of his profession in association with E. W. Freeman. Democrat.

#### JOHN KOLB LAW.

Residence, 1209 Canal Street; office, Merced Security Savings Bank Building, Merced, California. Born January 19, 1841, in Darlington, South Carolina. Son of Ezekiel Augustus and Sarah Elizabeth (McIver) Law. Attended private schools and St. John's Academy, Dar-



lington, South Carolina. Entered the South Carolina Military Academy in January, 1859, taking the first year of the course at the Arsenal Academy at Columbia, the remainder of the course being at the Citadel Academy in Charleston, South Carolina. Was one of a detachment from the corps of cadets from the Citadel Academy assigned to duty on Morris Island in December, 1860. Helped to build the "Star of the West" Battery, and was on duty in this battery when the steamer, "Star of the West," carrying United States troops to reinforce Fort Sumter, was fired on in January, 1861. Returned to academy and resumed studies. Served with General Beauregard's corps, Confederate Army of the Potomac, in August, September and October, 1861, and with General Lee's Army in September, 1862, on staff of General E. M. Law. Was severely wounded in battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam). Graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy in April, 1863,



being disabled by wound from active duty in the field. Served as enrolling officer in Darlington and Williamsburg, South Carolina, until close of the Civil War. Read law with his father (Judge E. A. Law). Was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, at Columbia, November 28, 1866; Supreme Court of California, July 12, 1869; United States District and Circuit Courts of California, January 16, 1878, and the Supreme Court of the United States, January, 1902. Married December 18, 1866, to Miss Mary L. James. Commenced active practice of his profession in copartnership with his father, under the firm name of Law & Law, which continued until 1869, when he removed to California. Taught in private and public schools in California until November, 1872. Resumed the practice of his profession in January, 1873, locating permanently in Merced where, with the exception of about ten years spent on the bench, he has continued in the active practice to date. Superintendent of Public Schools of Merced County, July, 1873, to March, 1874. Elected District Attorney of Merced County in 1875, serving a full term from March, 1876, to March, 1878. Elected judge of the Superior Court of Merced County in November, 1890; re-elected in November, 1896, serving until April 27, 1900, when he resigned from the bench and resumed the practice of law. Was the Democratic nominee for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of California at the general election in November, 1902.

#### THOMAS CHALMERS LAW.

Residence, corner 21st and Alameda Streets; office, Main Street, Merced. Born September 24, 1849, in Darlington, South Carolina. Son of E. Augustus and Sarah Elizabeth (McIver) Law. Married to Julia J. Washington, August, 1894. Received primary education at private schools in home town. Attended Kings Mountain Military Academy, Yorkville, South Carolina, two terms. Attended University of Virginia one term—1869 to 1870. Admitted to bar of California, in Merced, November 20, 1879. Admitted to practice in United States District Court, Superior Court, June 1, 1880, Supreme Court, May 4, 1891, and Circuit Court of United States, Ninth Judicial District, September 4, 1893. Member of Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. Democrat.

#### OSCAR LAWLER.

Residence, 646 New Hampshire Avenue; office, 526 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born April 2, 1875, in Marshalltown, Iowa. Son of William T. and Margaret (O'Connor) Lawler. Married Hilda Brode, June 17, 1901. Educated in the public schools of Iowa. Moved to California in October, 1888. Read

law in the offices of Erskine N. Ross and George J. Denis, of Los Angeles. Admitted to practice at the bar of this state, April, 1896. Served as United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, December, 1907, to April, 1909. Appointed Assistant Attorney-General, Department of Interior, April, 1909, resigning May, 1911, since latter date has practiced alone at Los Angeles. Member of the California and Jonathan clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### WILLIAM PATRICK LAWLOR.

Residence, 545 Powell Street; office, Hall of Justice, San Francisco. Born in New York City, September 17, 1854. Son of Patrick and Eliza (Maher) Lawlor. Received his education in New York City, and moved to this state in 1877. Studied law in



the office of Rhodes and Barstow, of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, continuing until 1898, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. Elected to that office in 1900, and re-elected in 1906, continuing to hold office to date. In 1904 served as Chairman of the Democratic Committee. Member of the Olympie, Bohemian and The Family clubs. Democrat.

#### JAMES WETHERBY LAWRENCE.

Residence, 983 Elden Avenue, Los Angeles; office, 220 Bullard Block. Born in Tully, New York, August 9, 1846. Son of James R., Jr., and Helen (Wetherby) Lawrence. Married June 23, 1873, to Mary Sidle. Came to California in 1905. Received his education in the public schools of Syracuse, New York, and Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, from

which he graduated in 1868 with the degree of B. A. Admitted to practice in New York state in 1869; to the Minnesota courts, 1870, and while in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884. Continued practice in Minnesota until coming to California, and admitted to the California courts in 1909. District Attorney for Hennepin County, Minnesota, 1872-76. Member of Park Board Commission, Minneapolis. Chairman of Minnesota Democratic State Central Committee, 1888-89. Formed partnership with A. K. Hancock in 1909, which still continues at this date. Member of Chi Psi fraternity, of Hamilton College, Masonic order and B. P. O. E. Democrat.

#### JOHN ROSE LAYNG.



Residence, 1522 Third Avenue; office, 215-216 Tajo Building, Los Angeles. Born September 25, 1875, in Atchison, Kansas. Son of Chas. Anderson and Harriet Rogers (Potter) Layng. Moved to California in 1886. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles and attended the University of Southern California

from 1895 to 1896. Attended the Law Department of the University of Southern California, 1898-1901. Admitted to the bar of California, April 10, 1901, and later, United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated with Title Guarantee and Trust Company and Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles, 1901-3. Practices his profession in Los Angeles to date. Specializes in fire insurance law. Member of Masonic order, Union League Club, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Charter member of Troop "D," Cav. N. G. C. Republican.

#### ABRAHAM POWELL LEACH.

Residence, Pleasanton; office, Security Bank Building, Oakland. Born July 27, 1873, in Vallejo, California. Son of Frank Aleamon and Mary Louise (Powell) Leach. Married February 6, 1901, to Freda Curdts. Graduated from the Oakland grammar and high schools, and later attended the University of California, receiving therefrom the degree of LL.B. in May, 1895. Admitted by Supreme Court of California, May 21, 1895,

and commenced the active practice of his profession in Oakland. Appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the city of Oakland in 1898, continuing in that office until 1907, since which



period he has been in the active practice alone. Appointed attorney for the Public Administrator September 13, 1909, and holds that position to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Nile Club. Republican.

#### ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD.

Residence, San Francisco; office, 437-438 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born December 29, 1870, in Fayetteville, Tennessee. Son of James K. and Bethena Jane (Murphy) Leatherwood. Married December 22, 1897, to Agnes Fraser. Educated in the common schools of his native state until twenty years of

age, when he attended Winchester Normal School, in Winchester, Tennessee. Entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating from the Law Department of that institution in May, 1896. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee, in Fayetteville, Tennessee, July 1, 1896, and commenced the practice of his profession. Practiced law in Birmingham, Alabama, for more than ten years, and





was associated as junior partner with the late Judge S. L. Weaver of that place. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, November 7, 1911, immediately upon moving to this state, and continues in active practice alone to date, making a specialty of damage suits. Member of the Knights of Pythias, Golden West Lodge No. 530, Pythian Sisters, Golden West Temple, and Loyal Order of Moose fraternities. Democrat.

**HARRY E. LEACH.**

Residence, Parkway and Pala Avenue, Piedmont; office, Security Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Vallejo, June, 1883. Son of Frank A. and Mary L. (Powell) Leach. Married Lucy F. Fennessy, in November, 1910. Attended the Lincoln and Central grammar schools of Oakland, and graduated from the Oakland High School in 1903; University of California in 1907, with the degree of B. S., and the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., in 1909, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, February, 1909, and to the bar of California in March, 1909. Has continued to practice alone since 1909.

**J. DELMORE LEDERMAN.**

Residence, 2112 Jackson Street; office, West Coast Life Building, San Francisco. Born in New York City, February 14, 1878. Moved to this state in 1902. Married in 1902. Graduated from the New York public schools; City College of New York in 1898,



receiving the degree of A. B., and from the Columbia University, with the degree of M. A. and LL.B. in 1900. Admitted to the bar at New York, 1900, and to the bar of Cali-

fornia in 1902. Practiced in partnership with Franklin K. Lane (now Interstate Commerce Commissioner) in 1904. General counsel for Independent Oil Producers of California in 1904. Counsel for Merchants' Association of San Francisco in 1905, and California Oil Men's Association in 1910. Special Examiner of U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner in 1908. Member of the Transportation, Olympic, and California Lawn Tennis clubs. Independent.

**GEORGE A. LE DOUX.**

Residence, 1430 Constance Street; office, 539 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born March 28, 1881, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Son of Joseph A. and Alice (La Piere) Le Doux. Moved to Los Angeles when a child, and received his education at St. Vincent's College, graduating in 1899 with degree



A. B., in 1901 with A. M., and from University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1902, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, October 21, 1902, and has been engaged in practice alone since that time. Member of Phi Delta Phi and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities, and Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

**BRADNER WELLS LEE.**

Residence, 1105 South Hope Street; office, Suite 820 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born May 4, 1850, in East Groveland, Livingston County, New York. Son of David Richard and Elizabeth N. (Wells) Lee. Moved to this state in 1879. Married Miss Helena Farrar, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1883. Received his education in his native town and by a course of private instruction and tuition. Studied law in the office of his uncle, Colonel G. Wiley Wells, United States District Attorney, at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Admitted to the bar of the United States District Court, Northern District of Mississippi, 1871. Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, 1871-79. Acting United States District Attorney, 1875. Admitted by Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, May 21, 1875. Moved to Los Angeles, California, and entered firm of Brunson & Wells, in March, 1879. Admitted



by Supreme Court of California to all California courts, April 30, 1879. Member of the firm of Brunson, Wells & Lee in 1883, the firm being composed of Judge Anson Brunson, G. Wiley Wells and Bradner W. Lee. In 1885 Hon. Walter Van Dyke succeeded Judge



Brunson, the firm name being changed to Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, and continued until 1889. Admitted to the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of California, in 1887, and to the United States District Court the following year. In 1889, Francis B. Guthrie succeeded Judge Van Dyke, and the firm name was changed to Wells, Guthrie & Lee, and continued until 1890. In 1890 Judge Charles Monroe succeeded Mr. Guthrie and the firm name was changed to Wells, Monroe & Lee, which continued until the appointment of Judge Monroe to the bench in 1893, the firm practicing until 1896 under the firm name of Wells & Lee. In January, 1896, Judge John D. Works entered the firm, and the firm name was changed to Wells, Works & Lee until September, 1896, when Colonel Wells retired. From September, 1896, to 1901 practiced under the firm name of Works & Lee, when Lewis R. Works entered the firm, and it was known as Works, Lee & Works, until January, 1908, when Judge Works and his son retired, and since that date he has practiced alone. Declined appointment of superior judge of Los Angeles County in 1905. Chairman of Republican County Executive Committee, 1896-1910. Member of Executive and Campaign Committee of Republican State Central Committee, 1902-4. Trustee of the California State Library, 1897, to date. Chairman of Los Angeles County Republican Convention, 1906. Member of Executive Committee of Los Angeles Republican Committee, 1910 to date. Chairman of Citizens' Committee, May-

orality Campaign, 1911. Member of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce since 1894. Member of Law Committee of Chamber, also Harbor Committee of Chamber for four years. Director and Chairman of Law Committee of Chamber, 1910-11. Served as member of Reception Committee upon the occasions of honors tendered President McKinley, President Roosevelt and President Taft. Delegate to National Forestry and Irrigation Convention in Chicago in November, 1900. Member of Southwestern Society Archeological Institute of America. Member of National Geographic Society. Charter member and director for two years of the Jonathan Club, and member of Los Angeles Bar Association since its organization. Member of the California and American Bar Associations. Member of the Masonic and Knights Templar fraternities, and Shriners. Member of New York State Society of Southern California, charter member of California Commandery of Foreign Wars, of which he served as Judge Advocate and Vice-commander. Director, first historian, chancellor, and member of the council of the Society of Colonial Wars in California. Director from 1894 to date and Vice-president of California Society Sons of the Revolution. Director of Murphy Oil Company, Whittier, California, and City and County Bank of Los Angeles. Member of the Union League Club, Los Angeles. Attorney for the late E. J. Baldwin's estate, and actively participated in the litigation. Owns the G. Wiley Wells Law Library, one of the largest private law libraries on the Pacific Coast. Republican.

#### BRADNER WELLS LEE, JR.



Residence, 1105 South Hope Street; office, suite 820 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, California, Janu-

ary 20, 1886. Son of Bradner Wells and Helena (Farrar) Lee. After attending the public schools of Los Angeles he entered Harvard Military School (Los Angeles), September 23, 1902, graduating in June, 1907. Entered Stanford University in September, 1907, completing a four year pre-legal course with class of 1911; then entered and became a member of class of 1913 at the University of Southern California, College of Law. Passed examination before the District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, of California, for admission to the bar of California, and admitted to practice July 18, 1912, and to the United States District Court, July 22, 1912. Associated with his father in the practice of law. Member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Republican.

**CHARLES A. LEE.**



Residence, 2538 Benvenue Avenue, Berkeley; office, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born January 4, 1865, in Toledo, Ohio. Son of Ira E. and Mary E. (Tolman) Lee. Admitted to the bar of California, in the Supreme Court, 1898. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon

admission, and continues alone to date.

**KENYON FARRAR LEE.**



Residence, Huntley Apartments; office, suite 820 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles.

Born in Los Angeles, California, February 28, 1888. Son of Bradner Wells and Helena (Farrar) Lee. Associated with his father in practice. Married Hazel Barlow, of Los Angeles, June 25, 1912. After attending the public schools of his native city, entered Harvard Military School (Los Angeles), September 23, 1902, from which he graduated in June, 1908; entered Stanford University September, 1908, with the class of 1912. The following three years were devoted to the pre-legal course at Stanford University, and from this institution he went to University of Southern California, College of Law. Passed examination before the District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District of California, January 17, 1912, and was admitted to practice, and January 29, 1912, was admitted to practice before the United States District Court for the Southern District of California; July 5, 1912, was admitted to practice before United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. Member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi (legal) fraternities, and Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.

**J. F. LEICESTER.**

Residence, 2125 California Street; office, California Pacific Building, San Francisco.



Born December 18, 1865, in Bath, England. Son of Rev. Morton A. and Susan (Marshall) Leicester. Received his education at Bedford Grammar School, Bedford, England, and Vickery Naval Academy, Portsmouth, England. Moved to California in 1887, and studied law in the office of A. N. Drown. Admitted to the bar of California in 1894, and continued his association in A. N. Drown's office until 1899, when the partner-



ship was formed of Drown, Leicester & Drown, comprised of A. N. Drown, J. F. Leicester and W. N. Drown, which firm continues to date. Republican.

#### **S. F. LEIB.**

Residence, San Jose; office, 508 First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1848. Son of Joseph and Clarissa (Allen) Leib. Married December 15, 1874, to Lida Campbell Grissim. Attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and graduated in March, 1869, in which year he came to California and located at San Jose. Became a partner in the firm of Moore & Laine, the firm name being changed to Moore, Laine & Leib, and upon D. M. Delmas joining the firm, the name was changed to Moore, Laine, Delmas & Leib, this partnership being dissolved about 1880. Elected Judge of Superior Court of Santa Clara County in 1903.

#### **ARLEIGH FRANCES LEMBERGER.**

Residence, 2309 Fulton Street, Berkeley; office, 68 Post Street, San Francisco. Born in Seattle, Washington, May 13, 1880. Son of Jaques Frank and Eunice K. (Dickson) Lemberger. Moved to California in 1884 and received his education in the Los Angeles



primary, grammar, and high schools. Entered the University of California in 1899, and received the degree of A. B. in 1902. In 1908 was graduated from Harvard Law College with degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice in California by the Supreme Court, October, 1908. Associated in the practice of his profession in 1909 with J. A. Marsh, which association continues to the present time. Member of the Masonic fraternity.

#### **EDGAR COLEMAN LEVEY.**

Residence, 1988 Bush Street; office, 842-850 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, August 4, 1881. Son of J. Coleman and Theresa (Kuttner) Levey. Graduated from Adams Cosmopolitan School, June 19, 1896, and Lowell High School in 1899. Attended the University of California, receiving the degree of A. B. May 12, 1903, and the degree of LL. B. from Hastings College of Law, May 16, 1905. Admitted to the bar of California May 25, 1905. Associated with W. H. Linforth from September, 1905, until January, 1906; formed partnership with George M. Lipman, October 1, 1906, under the firm name of Levey & Lipman, which continues to date. Republican.

#### **DAVID LIVINGSTON LEVY.**

Residence, 3005 Jackson Street; office, 659 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born August 4, 1888, in San Francisco. Son of Eugene W. and Rebecca (Livingston) Levy. Received his early education in the Henry Durant Primary School, San Francisco, 1893-98; Hamilton Grammar School, San Francisco, 1898-1900; Lowell High School, San Francisco, 1900-4. Attended the University of California, 1904-8, receiving the degree of B. L., and in 1908-11, Hastings College of Law, receiving the degree of LL. B. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, October, 1909, and in 1910 became associated with Joseph C. Campbell, which association continues to date.

#### **HARRY LINCOLN LEWIS.**

Residence, 2045 Hobart Boulevard; office, 711-712 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Chicago, Illinois, January 17, 1869. Son of George Harland and Frances Maria (Whitney) Lewis. Married June 5, 1892, to Dorothy E. Wilson. Attended the public schools of Illinois, Massachusetts and New Jersey; New York University, Law School, 1897-98, and later the Y. M. C. A., at Brooklyn, New York. Moved to California in 1905, and attended the University of Southern California, Law Department, graduating in 1909. Admitted to the bar of California in July, 1909, and continues the practice of his profession to date. Republican.

#### **ARNOLD W. LIECHTI.**

Residence, San Francisco; office, 110 Sutter Street, San Francisco. Born at Winterthur, Switzerland, December 15, 1869. Son of Carl and Anna (Loosli) Liechti. Married August 1, 1903, to Annie E. Shier, of Pioche, Nevada. Educated in the public schools in Winterthur, Canton Zurich; in the secondary schools in Langnau, Canton Berne; in the School of Technology, Winterthur, Switzerland and



University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Came to California in August, 1895. Admitted to the bar of Kansas in April, 1893, at Wichita, Kansas, and read law in the offices of Harris & Vermilion of that city until 1895, when he associated with the office of



Fox, Kellogg & Gray, in San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California in 1896. From 1898 to 1907 he practiced his profession alone, moving to Goldfield, Nevada, in the spring of 1907, where partnership was formed with George Springmeyer, and practice was continued under the firm name of Liechti & Springmeyer. Appointed Assistant District Attorney of Esmeralda County, Nevada, 1909-10. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Commonwealth Club, B. P. O. E. and Olympic Club, San Francisco. Republican.

**EMIL LIESS.**

Residence, 32 Beaver Street; office, 609-611 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Germany, October 31, 1864. Son of Heinrich and Maria (Bindel) Liess. Moved to California October 19, 1892, and married Frieda Edelmann, April 24, 1895. Educated in the grammar and high schools at Weimar and Eisenach, Germany, from 1871 to 1882. Admitted to the bar of California, September 10, 1902. Socialist.

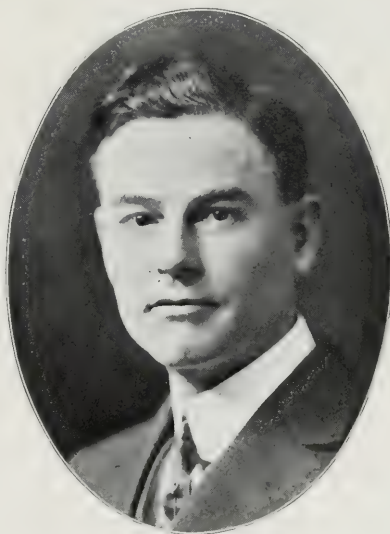
**JESSE WARREN LILIENTHAL.**

Residence, 2027 Sacramento Street; office, Flood Building, San Francisco. Born in New York, August 2, 1855. Son of Max and Josephine (Nettre) Lilienthal. Married December 16, 1886, to Lillie S. Bernheimer. Moved to California, 1894. Received his early education at the Woodward High

School, Cincinnati, 1870; the Cincinnati College, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1872; Harvard College, 1876, from which he received the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, in 1879; Court of Appeals in New York, 1880. Practiced Law in New York City from 1880-94, under the firm name of Bettens & Lilienthal. Moved to San Francisco in 1894 and practiced his profession alone from that date until 1909. Formed partnership under the firm name of Lilienthal, McKinstry & Raymond in 1909, which firm exists to date. Vice-President of San Francisco Bar Association.

**IRA S. LILICK.**

Residence, 1111 Pine Street; office, 607 Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in Santa Clara County, California, September 18, 1876. Son of Henry Godfrey and Nancy (Schell) Lillick. Married October 28, 1908, to Stella Wakefield Jarvis. Attended Santa Clara



High School and the Stanford University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1896. Admitted to the bar of California in 1897 in San Francisco, and continues the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the Union League Club, and San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

**ROY A. LINN.**

Residence, 1660 Rockwood Street; office, 526 Merchants' Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Monmouth, Illinois, June 21, 1886. Son of E. C. and Louise (Seeberger) Linn. Moved to California in 1911. Educated in the public schools of Monmouth, Illinois, graduating from the High School in 1904.

In 1908 graduated from Monmouth College with degree of A. B., and in 1911 from Yale Law School with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Connecticut, June 20, 1911; California, November 27, 1911, and to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, January 29, 1912. Deputy City Attorney of Los Angeles since November 27, 1911. Republican.

#### WALTER H. LINFORTH.

Residence, Menlo Park; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, November 10, 1869. Son of Edward H. and Ellen (Clarke) Linforth. Married September 4, 1904, to Josephine Payot. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco,



and studied law in the office of Henry E. Highton, acting as managing clerk until 1892. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in Sacramento, November, 1890. Entered into partnership with Grove L. Johnson and George E. Whitaker, practicing under the firm name of Johnson, Linforth & Whitaker for a short period. Practiced alone until 1911, when he entered into partnership with B. A. Herrington, which continues to date, practicing under firm name of Linforth & Herrington. Member of the Union League and Olympic clubs, and of the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

#### GEORGE MORRIS LIPMAN.

Residence, 1432 Steiner Street; office, 842-850 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, September 25, 1879. Son of Morris and Rosalie (Hirschfield) Lipman. Received his education in the public and high schools of San Francisco and later Kent Law

College. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco June 15, 1904. Practiced alone until October 1, 1906, when he entered into partnership with Edgar C. Levey, under the firm name of Levey & Lipman, which continues to date. Republican.

#### MEYER LISSNER.

Residence and office, Los Angeles. Born June 16, 1871, in San Francisco. Son of Louis and Mathilda (Block) Lissner. Married Ermine Greenhood. Attended the public schools of San Francisco and Oakland, Oakland High School, and later the Los Angeles Law School. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles April 18, 1899. Commenced the practice of law in partnership with Edgar W. Camp in 1899, under the firm name of Camp & Lissner, which continued until 1905, since which period he has practiced alone. Member of the Los Angeles Athletic and Union League clubs. Republican.

#### WARREN E. LLOYD.

Residence, 134 West Twenty-third Street; office, 906 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, February 28, 1869. Son of Lewis Marshall and Sarah Elizabeth (Bramel) Lloyd. Moved to California in 1887. Married February 16, 1898, to Caroline Alma Goodman. Educated in Neosho, Mis-



souri, Collegiate Institute, 1880-86; Ventura High School, 1892; University of California, Berkeley, 1892-95, graduating with degrees of B. L. and M. L.; University of Berlin, Germany, 1895; University of Munich, Germany, 1896; Fellow Yale University, 1896-97, receiving the degree Ph. D. in Philosophy. Admitted to the bar of California in 1899; to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California later Superior Court of Whatcom County, Washington, about 1900. Formed partnership with Judge D. P. Hatch at Los Angeles, November, 1908, under firm name of Hatch & Lloyd. January, 1911, the firm became Hatch, Lloyd & Hunt, by the addition of Fred L. Hunt. February, 1912, the firm was changed, owing to the death of Judge Hatch, to Lloyd, Hunt, Cheney & Geibel, the new members being Harvey B. Cheney and Martin E. Geibel.

Member of Delta Upsilon fraternity, University Club of Los Angeles, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Lecturer on "Constitutional Law and Philosophy of Law" in University of Southern California, Law School, Los Angeles. Published, in 1908, "Psychology, Normal and Abnormal." Democrat.

**MAX LOEWENTHAL.**

Residence, 1833 South Flower Street; office, 414 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Germany, October 15, 1858. Son of Rev. Henry P. and Natalie (Schoenberg) Loewenthal. Married July 7, 1889, to Laura Meyer. Came to California in 1868. Received primary education in the public schools of Germany and Sacramento. Graduated from the University of California in 1881 with degree of A. B., and from Hastings College of Law in 1884, with degree of LL. B. Admitted the same year to the Supreme Court of California, and later to the United States District and Circuit Courts of Southern California. Came to Los Angeles in 1886. In 1903 formed a partnership with George J. Denis, which continues to date. Member of American, California and Los Angeles County Bar Associations, I. O. B. B. & University Club. Democrat.

**PERCY VINCENT LONG.**

Residence, 425 Lake Street; office, City Attorney's office, San Francisco. Born in Sonora, Tuolumne County, California, March 26, 1870. Son of William Giles and Mary Jane (Linekin) Long. Married May 30, 1900, to Emma B. Sexton. Educated in



grammar school of Haywards, Alameda County, California, and Oakland High School.

Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, October 10, 1892. Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court from 1891 until 1895. Justice of the Peace, San Francisco, 1901-3. City Attorney of San Francisco, 1904 to 1905 and 1908 to 1913. Member of the Bohemian and Commonwealth clubs, and N. S. G. W., Masonic, Scottish Rite, and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

**STEPHEN G. LONG.**

Residence, Long Beach; office, 407-410 First National Bank Building, Long Beach. Born October 1, 1864, in Louisville, Kentucky. Son of Spencer C. and Cornelia (Gano) Long. Married October 1, 1890. Received early education in public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, later entering Bethel College, Russellville,



Kentucky, from which institution he graduated in 1883, with degrees of A. B. and M. A. in 1885. Attended University of Virginia, 1883 to 1886, receiving degree of B. L. Admitted to practice in Circuit Court of Logan County, Kentucky, in 1885. Admitted to the bar of California, in the Supreme Court, in 1888. Commenced active practice of his profession alone, locating in Los Angeles, where he practiced law for eighteen months alone. Then formed partnership with Frederick Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Long. Afterward formed partnership with Judge S. B. Gordon, under the firm name of Gordon & Long, which continued for three years, when a partnership was formed with Frederick Baker, under the firm name of Long & Baker, during which time he moved to Long Beach, where he continues the practice to date. Served as City Attorney of that city four years, of two years each. Specializes in municipal law. Member of Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, also of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

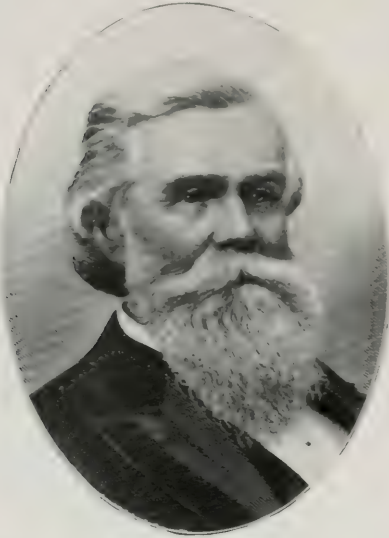
**CHARLES FAYETTE LOTT.**

Residence, 1407 Montgomery Street; office, 610 Bird Street, Oroville. Born in Pemberton, near Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, on July 1, 1824. Son of Charles Francis and Edith Newbold (Lamb) Lott. Educated in private schools of Missouri first attending day school in St. Louis, and later St. Charles College. In 1840 entered the



University of St. Louis, and graduated therefrom in 1845. Admitted to practice in the state of Illinois, June 5, 1848, by the Supreme Court of that state, and was associated in the office of Charles Gilman until his removal to

San Francisco. Held this office until 1872, when he was elected Police Judge of San Francisco, and continued until 1880. Continued the practice of his profession, practicing alone, until his retirement in January,



California the following year. Located in Hamilton, California, in the winter of 1850, and remained there in the practice of his profession until December, 1853, when he moved to Bidwell's Bar, the county seat having been moved there, and continued in the practice until 1856, when he moved to Oroville, the county seat having been moved to that town. Since that period he has been in the active practice of his profession in Oroville. Served in the Senate of California in the 3d and 4th Sessions of the State Legislature in 1852 to 1854. In 1870 was elected judge of the 2d Judicial District, comprising the counties of Butte, Tehama, Plumas and Lassen, and continued to serve in that office until 1876. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Knight Templar. Democrat.

#### DAVIS LOUDERBACK.

Residence, 1222 Geary Street, San Francisco. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1840. Son of Davis and Sophia Susanna (Anderson) Louderback. Married to Frances Caroline Smith in 1873. Received his education in the public schools of San Francisco. Read law in the office of Hall McAllister. Admitted to the bar of California, June, 1861, and commenced the active practice of his profession in association with Judge John Satterlee, which continued until he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the city of



1909. Member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

#### HAROLD LOUDERBACK.

Residence, 1222 Geary Street; office, 420 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born January 30, 1881, in San Fran-



cisco. Son of Davis and Frances Caroline (Smith) Louderback. Graduated from the

Clement Grammar School, December, 1896, Attended Lowell High School for a short period and later Livermore Union High School. Graduated from the University of Nevada in June, 1905, with degree of A. B., and from Harvard University in 1908 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Boston, Massachusetts, February 21, 1908, and to the bar of California August 24th of the same year. Commenced the active practice of his profession September, 1908, and practiced alone until March, 1909, when he became associated with the firm of Mastick & Partridge, which continued until April, 1911. Since that date he has been attorney for the Surety Department of the Pacific Coast Casualty Company. Captain of 4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps of California, 1911 to date. Member of the Harvard and Army and Navy clubs. Republican.

**IRVIN CHARLES LOUIS.**

Residence, Alhambra; office, 410 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born December 8, 1885, in Kewanee, Illinois. Son of Simon and Ada (Cheverton) Louis. Moved to California in 1908. Educated in the public schools of Illinois and graduated from Lewis Institute, Chicago, 1903. Received the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1906, and degree of LL. B. from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1909. Admitted to the bar of California in 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. In April, 1910, formed partnership with A. M. Strong, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic order.

**CHARLES H. LOVELL.**

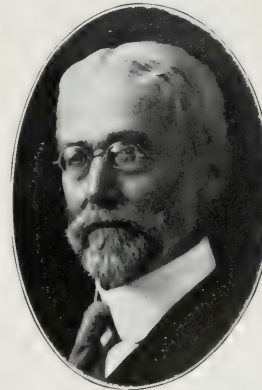
Residence, Piedmont, Alameda County; office, Nevada National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born August 15, 1863, in Albany, New York. Son of Robert H. and Mary Ellen (Thompson) Lovell. Married December 21, 1888, to Lillian B. Howell. Received his education in the schools of his native state, moving to California in 1870. Studied law in the office of Samuel M. Wilson and Russell J. Wilson, and was admitted to the bar of this state in San Francisco in 1890. Admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1897. Admitted to the firm of Wilson & Wilson in 1901, the firm then consisting of Russell J. Wilson and Mountford S. Wilson. Russell J. Wilson died May 1, 1905, and the partnership has since been continued by the surviving partners, under the same firm name. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association and of the Athenian and Commonwealth clubs.

**EDGAR A. LUCE.**

Residence, 1744 Second Street; office, 206 McNeece Building, San Diego. Born May 20, 1881, at San Diego, California. Son of Moses A. and Adelaide (Mantania) Luce. Graduated from San Diego High School in 1899, and from Stanford University, May, 1905, with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California, June 22, 1905, at Los Angeles. Appointed Deputy City Attorney of San Diego, 1909-10. Candidate for District Attorney of San Diego County, 1910. Is engaged in the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Luce & Luce to date. Member of the University Club, N. S. G. W., and B. P. O. E. fraternities, and the San Diego Bar Association. Republican.



**MOSES A. LUCE.**



Residence, 1744 Second Street; office, McNeece Building, San Diego. Born in Payson, Adams County, Illinois, May 14, 1842. Son of Christopher S. and Sarah G. (Pottle) Luce. Married December 20, 1870, to Adelaide Mantania. Entered Hillsdale College in 1859, remaining until 1861, when he en-

listed for the Civil War. Re-entered college in 1864, graduating in 1866, with the degree of A. B., and in 1872 received the degree of A. M. Graduated from the Albany Law School in 1867, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Albany, New York, in May, 1867; in the Supreme Court at Springfield, Illinois, in 1868; in the United States Circuit Court in 1871, and in the District Court of San Diego County, July, 1873. Moved to California in 1873, and was admitted by the Supreme Court of California in 1877. Served three years in the 4th Michigan Infantry, 1861-64. Elected



judge of County Court of San Diego, 1875-81. In 1898 the firm of Luce & Sloane was formed, continuing until June, 1911, since which time he has engaged in the active practice of his profession under the firm name of Luce & Luce. Member of Masonic bodies and Knights Templar. Republican.

#### JOHN WESLEY LUTER.



Residence, 1710 West Sixth Street; office, 645 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Born in Mobile, Alabama, November 21, 1882. Son of William H. and Margaret J. (Fairley) Luter. Educated in the grammar and high schools of native state, 1890-95, and Barton Academy, Mobile, Alabama, 1895-99. Served as clerk of

the First National Bank of that city in 1900, taking business course of study in Mallison's Business College, Atlanta, Georgia, the following year. From 1901 to 1906 studied law in Sprague's Law School, also serving as stenographer and as chief clerk in engineering, traffic and transportation departments of railroads in southern and western part of the United States and Mexico. Moved to California in October, 1906, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Wm. A. Cheney. Admitted to practice in state court, July 23, 1909, at Los Angeles, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts October 4, 1909. Maintains offices in Los Angeles. Connected with Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. Honorary member of Mobile Rifles. Member of Masonic bodies, Los Angeles Bar Association, and of Xopeia and Knickerbocker clubs. Patron of Orpheus Club. Democrat.

#### EDWARD DEAN LYMAN.

Residence, 2429 Juliet Street; office, 403 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Born in Virginia City, Nevada, November 5, 1881. Son of Dean Briggs and Anna Louise (Dunlap) Lyman. Married April 5, 1905, to Eva Marian Wheelér. Graduated from Reno High School, Reno, Nevada, 1899. Entered Stanford University, graduating therefrom in 1904, with the degree of A. B. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1910, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, January, 1909. Commenced

the practice of his profession immediately upon admission in Los Angeles in the office of Lee & Chase until 1911. Formed partnership with C. W. Chase and Eugene Overton, January, 1911, which continues to date. Member of the Phi Delta Phi and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternities, California and Los Angeles Country clubs, Masonic bodies, Shriner, Knights Templar, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### EDWARD J. LYNCH.

Residence, 2089 Golden Gate Avenue; office, 1012-1013 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, California, August 19, 1877. Son of Michael M. and Cecilia (McFarland) Lynch. Married to Benvenuta Grady, November 19, 1907. Grad-



uated from the Mission Grammar School in 1892, and the Lowell High School in 1895. Read law in office of W. F. Herrin. Associated with Southern Pacific Law Department, for five years. Admitted to the bar, June 12, 1901. Attorney for Public Administrator of San Francisco, 1906-7. Practices alone to date. Delegate to state and local republican conventions several times. Member of the Transportation and Ariel Rowing clubs, Knights of Columbus, N. S. G. W., and B. P. O. E. fraternities. President of the Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Republican.

#### PHILIP B. LYNCH.

Residence, 910 Sonoma Street; office, 324 Georgia Street, Vallejo. Born in Vallejo, California, June 28, 1872. Son of Philip Bernard and Mary Ann (Ryan) Lynch. Married October 26, 1898, to Minnie M. Clyne.



Attended the parochial and public schools of Vallejo and later St. Joseph's Academy, Oakland, and Santa Clara College, graduating therefrom in 1889. Admitted to the bar of California by the Third District Court of Appeals, in Sacramento, June 24, 1907. Member of the Board of City Trustees of Vallejo, 1900-2. President of Merchants' Association of Vallejo, 1900-1. Mayor of the city of Vallejo from 1902 to 1904.

**CHARLES W. LYON.**

Residence, Venice; office, 212 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, September 13, 1887. Son of James Henry and Laura Emma (Simpson) Lyon. Married Nancy P. Janney, September 21, 1911. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Studied law in the legal department of the Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in 1910. Republican.

**SAMUEL STEPHEN McCaHILL.**

Residence, Berkeley; office, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Warren County, Iowa, April 9, 1882. Son of Mathew and Catherine J. (Donovan) McCaHill. Moved to California in April, 1902. Attended the grammar schools of Warren County, Iowa, and later the Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa. Received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Southern California in 1906, and the degree of LL. M. from Yale University in 1908. Admitted to the bar in Los Angeles January 16, 1906. With the Title Guarantee and Trust Company until 1907. Associated with the firm of Titus & Creed to date. Republican.

**HARRY STEPHEN McCALLUM.**



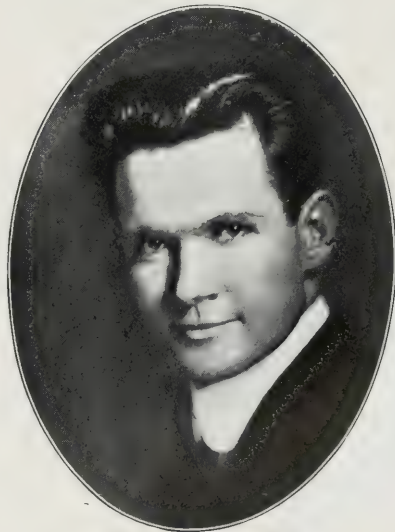
Residence, 1227 West 24th Street; office, 210 Story Building, Los Angeles. Born July 15, 1857, in Fairfield, Iowa. Son of John James and Mary Ann (Bates) McCallum. Moved to California in 1907. Married June 17, 1909, to Mary Jane Boyd. Educated at the grammar schools at Washington, D. C., and Omaha,

Nebraska, and preparatory school of Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Utah by the Supreme Court in 1892, and continued practice in Salt Lake City until

1897, when he removed to Houston, Texas, and was admitted to practice in that state. Admitted to the bar of Oregon in 1899, and practiced in Baker City for three years following. After giving six years' attention to mining operations he returned to the practice of law and was admitted to the bar of California in 1909. Chairman of County Republican Committee, Alturas County, Idaho, 1884-85. Chairman of County Liberal Central Committee, Salt Lake County, Utah, 1888-94. President of Oquirrh Club, a political organization of Salt Lake City, 1894-96. President of Vermont Square Improvement Association of Los Angeles and of the United Improvement Association of the S. W., of Los Angeles, and Vice-president of Federated Improvement Association, 1910-12. Republican.

**NEIL STEERE MCCARTHY.**

Residence, 825 West 32d Street; office, 529 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born in Phoenix, Arizona, May 6, 1888. Son of James and Mary (Enright) McCarthy. Attended the parochial school in Phoenix from 1894 to 1896, public schools, grammar depart-



ment, from 1896-1899; parochial school, 1900; public grammar school, 1900-03; high school, 1903-7; University of Michigan, 1907-10, graduating in that year with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan, at Lansing, Michigan, June 28, 1910. Moved to the state of California and was admitted to the bar at Los Angeles in the same year and later to United States District Court of Southern California. Member of the firm of James, Smith & McCarthy since January, 1912. Member of the Knights of Columbus and Young Men's Institute.

**HERBERT S. G. McCARTNEY.**

Residence, 934 West 18th Street; office, District Attorney's Office, Los Angeles. Born in Springfield, Illinois, October 26, 1865. Son of Robert J. and Margaret S. (Greenwood) McCartney. Married Alice G. McCaldin, in 1896. Educated in the common schools of his native town, and graduated from the high school of Maryville, Missouri, in 1888. Moved to California in 1889, and admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles in 1895. In 1902 elected to the Assembly and re-elected in 1904. Appointed Deputy District Attorney in 1905 and continues to hold that position to date. Appointed member of the State Commission of Revenue and Taxation from 1905 until 1909. Elected to the State Senate in 1906, from the 38th District. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**H. H. McCLOSKEY.**

Residence, Salada Beach; office, 1114 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born April 7, 1861, at Yreka, Siskiyou County. Son of John H. and Margaret (Harrison) McCloskey. Married January 1, 1885, to Emily M. Parinton. Received his early education in the public schools of Merced County. Admitted to the bar February 7, 1885. Practices his profession alone to date. Republican.

**VERNON CLARE McCOLLOUGH.**

Residence, 1111 South Alvarado Street; office, 610-611 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Wichita, Kansas, January 20, 1886. Son of Dr. A. M. F. and Emma A. (McClevathan) McCollough. Moved to California in 1892 and attended the Harvard Military School, Los Angeles (1900-3), the University of

Southern California (1903-4), Stanford University, Palo Alto (1905-8), and the University of Southern California, Law School, from 1908 until his graduation, in 1910. Studied law in the office of E. W. Freeman of Los Angeles, and was admitted to the bar of California, September 27, 1911, since which period he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. Secretary to date of the following companies: McCollough Investment Company, California City Land

Company, Alvarado Oil Company, and the Jacob Rancho Water Company. Member of the University Club, Masonic and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Republican.

**FRANK D. McCLURE.**

Residence, 1250 Magnolia Avenue; office, 319-323 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born July 11, 1871, in Fremont County, Iowa. Son of Erastus B. and Harriett (Brittan) McClure. Moved to California in 1884. Married June 1, 1896, to Angie C. Nugent. Received his early education in the public schools in Tulare County. Graduated from the Stockton Normal School, Stockton. In 1894 received the degree of B. S. from Valparaiso University, Indiana, and in 1896 received the degree of LL. B., admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1896, and to the bar of California the same year; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Now practicing alone, specializing in corporation, oil, and mining law. Member of the Masonic order. Republican.

**RALPH CLINTON McCOMISH.**

Residence, 553 North 4th Street; office, 43-45 Knox Block, San Jose. Born in

Nolo, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1877. Son of Nelson and Martha Jane (Davis) McComish. Moved to California in 1899. Attended the public and high schools of Indiana and later Indiana Normal School, graduating in 1897. Attended the Leland Stanford Jr. University, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1903, and the degree of LL.B. in 1905. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, March 16, 1904; United States Circuit Court, January 25, 1909; United States District Court, December 2, 1908. Deputy County Clerk of Santa Clara County, January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907. Commenced the practice of law in San Jose in partnership with Will M. Beggs, January 1, 1908, under the firm name of Beggs & McComish, which continues to date. Member of Company "F," 5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in 1898. Member of the B. P. O. E. and Masonic fraternities. Republican.



**PAUL JOHN McCORMICK.**

- Residence, 1638 Cimarron Street; office, Hall of Justice, Los Angeles. Born in New York City, New York, April 23, 1879. Son of Daniel Joseph and Katherine Mary (Corcoran) McCormick. Moved to California in 1887. Married June 26, 1908, to Mary



Josephine Redmond. Received his education in the Sisters' School at San Diego and the public and grammar schools of the same place; All Hallows, Salt Lake City, 1891-92; St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, 1892-93; public schools in Los Angeles, 1893-94; Los Angeles High School, 1894-98. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles by the Supreme Court of California, April 30, 1900. Also admitted to practice into the federal courts of Los Angeles. Assistant Librarian of Los Angeles County Law Library from 1898 to 1903. In civil practice in Los Angeles with Max Loewenthal and alone from 1902 to 1905. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County in 1905, serving until July, 1910, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, being elected to the same office in November, 1910. Member of the University, Newman, Union League, Metropolitan, and Knickerbocker clubs of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles County Bar Association, Elks, Knights of Columbus, I. O. F., M. W. of A., and Y. M. I. Professor of "Criminal Law and Procedure" in the Department of Law of University of Southern California. Republican.

**CLIFFORD McCLELLAN.**

Residence, 320 Frederick Street; office, 410 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born September 23, 1872, in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Son of R. Guy and Mary Louise (Baldwin) McClellan. Moved to this state in 1873. Graduated from the Bay District School, Alameda County, in 1888. Graduated from the Berkeley High School in 1891, and from Hastings College of the Law in 1896, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar



in 1896 at San Francisco, Cal. Associated with R. B. McClellan, under the firm name of McClellan & McClellan, which continues to date. Secretary of Republican County Committee, 1900-4. Chairman Campaign Committee, 1909. Member of the Union League Club, B. P. O. E., California Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Republican.

**ROBERT BRUCE McCLELLAN.**

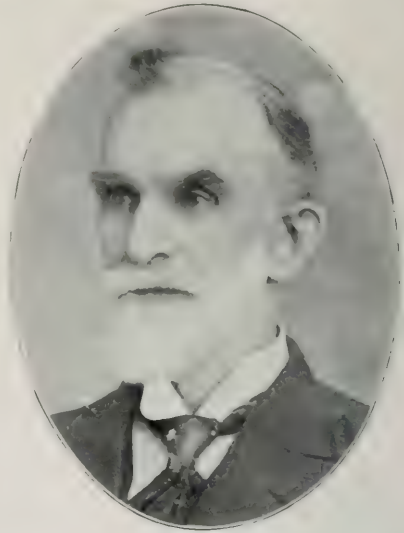
Residence, Keystone Apartments; office, 410 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born August 12, 1870, in San Francisco. Son of R. Guy and Mary L. (Baldwin) McClellan. Married February 18, 1911, to Sophie Singer, of St. Louis, Missouri. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco and Berkeley and Hastings Law School, 1889 to 1892. Read law in the office of his father, R. Guy McClellan. Admitted to the bar of California in 1892, when he entered into partnership with his father, R. Guy McClellan, under the firm name of McClellan & McClellan, which continued until the decease of his father in 1896, when he formed partnership with his brother, Clifford McClellan, under the firm name of McClellan & McClellan, which continues to date. Candidate for Superior Judge of San Francisco County in 1902 and 1910. Member of Stanford Parlor No. 76, N. S. G. W. Republican.



**WILLIAM D. McCONNELL.**

Residence, 109 South Hill Street; office, 609-610 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles. Born June 24, 1866, in Indiana. Son of George and Elizabeth (Hunter) McConnell. Educated in the public and high schools of Indiana. Graduated from Law De-

tice in the Superior Court of Tehama County, California, in 1886. Elected District Attorney of Tehama County in the fall of 1886, and served three terms, ending January 1, 1903. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California in 1903. Since his admission to the bar has practiced continuously



partment of Valparaiso University, Indiana, May 31, 1893, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1893; Illinois, 1893; California, October 15, 1901, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, and United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth District. Practiced law in Galesburg, Illinois, until 1898. Engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles to date. Member of Company "C," 6th Regiment, I. N. G., at Pekin and Spring Valley, Illinois, during the riots of 1894. Served with the 3d U. S. V. Engineers, in 1898 and 1899, at Havana and Mantanzas, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War. Member of Masonic order and Metropolitan and Knickerbocker clubs. Republican.

**ALEXANDER McKEAN McCOY.**

Residence and office, Red Bluff, Tehama County, California. Born in Clark County, Missouri, June 9, 1852. Son of Joseph and Jane (McKean) McCoy. Moved to California in 1876. Married December 2, 1885, to Hattie Muth. Attended Pleasant Hill Academy, Clark County, Missouri, La Grange College, La Grange, Missouri and Christian University, Canton, Missouri, from which he graduated in June, 1874, with the degree of A.B., and later received the degree of A.M. from the same institution. Admitted to prac-

tice in Tehama County and other counties and in the Supreme Court of the state and in the federal courts. Member of the firm of McCoy & Gans since 1900. Member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Democrat.

**LON STEPHENS McCOY.**

Residence, 986 Gramerey Drive; office, 522-528 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Orange, California, February 12, 1886. Son of John Craig and Mary Hester (Rush) McCoy. Received his early education in Los Angeles Grammar Schools, and for two and one-half years attended the Los Angeles Military Academy, later the Harvard Military School, and completed his education by attending the University of Southern California. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, July 22, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts

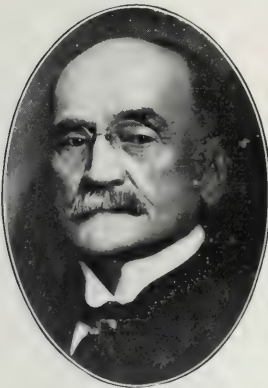


of Southern California. In January, 1910, formed partnership with Ewald E. Selph, under firm name of McCoy & Selph, which continued until January, 1911, when he became a member of the firm of McCoy, Selph & Richards, which continues to date. Province President Phi Delta Phi fraternity; Member of the N. S. G. W., University and Los Angeles Athletic clubs. Republican.

**ALFRED F. MacDONALD.**

Residence, Ocean Park; office, 600 Bryson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Denver, Colorado, in 1889. Son of Frederick H. and Alice A. (Abbott) MacDonald. Moved to California in 1906 and received his education in the public and high schools of Los Angeles. Graduated from the University of Southern California, Law Department, in 1912 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1910; United States Circuit and District Courts for Southern District of California in 1911, and practices in association with the firm of Davis & Rush to date. Republican.

**DONALD MITCHELL McDONALD.**



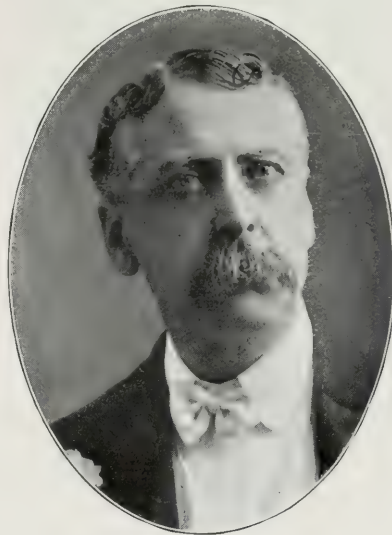
Residence, 321 South Bunker Hill Avenue; office, 411-416 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles. Born January 7, 1840, in Toronto, Canada. Son of Hon. Donald and Frances (Mitchell) McDonald. Married February 16, 1863, to Jane Morrow (deceased 1876); June, 1870, to Elizabeth Jane Henry (deceased December, 1900).

Educated by private tutors; Upper Canada College, 1849-56. Studied law in offices of McDonald Brothers, of Toronto, 1857-62. Admitted to the bar by the Law Society of Upper Canada as barrister at law, 1862, and received degree of barrister of law. Admitted to the bar of California in 1889 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in 1863 in Toronto, in partnership with Theodore Henry Spencer, under the firm name Spencer & McDonald, which continued for two years. Later member of firm McDonald, Badgers, Strathey & Nellis for six years. Moved to California in 1889, where, in Los Angeles for two years, he was a member of the firm of McDonald & Shaw, and one year with McDonald & Wynn, since which time he is engaged in

the practice alone. Specializes in corporation law. Member of Huron Rifles, Canada, I. O. F. and A. O. F. Democrat.

**RICHARD HAYES McDONALD.**

Residence and office, 261 Pierce Street, San Francisco. Born in Sacramento, California, August 28, 1854. Son of Dr. R. H. McDonald and Sarah Mariah (Whipple) McDonald. Attended the public schools of New York City, 1870-71. Studied medicine at Jena Univer-



sity, Germany, 1874. Graduated from Hopkins Grammar School, 1875. Entered Yale University in 1877, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1881, and the degree of A. B., Harvard University. Treasurer of California State Board of Silk Culture in 1885. Admitted to the bar of California, 1898, since which date has been practicing alone in San Francisco. Member of the California Geographical Society, and California Pioneer Society. Independent.

**ROBERT W. McDONALD.**

Residence, 585 North Hill Street; office, 207-208 Slavin Building, Pasadena. Son of Marshall and Elizabeth (Scott) McDonald. Born December, 1868, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Married in 1895 to Estelle Corson. Moved to California in 1897. Educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Studied law in offices of Judge Waldo M. York, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California, April 9, 1901, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Appointed Assistant City Attorney of Pasadena, July, 1901. This office he resigned in 1906. Shortly afterward was appointed Police Judge of Pasadena and Jus-

ice of the Peace of Pasadena Township. Elected to office of Justice of Peace in 1907. Re-elected in 1911 for a term of four years and still acts as Police Judge for the city of



Pasadena. Instigator of the plan of administering a cure for drunkards at the expense of the city. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, Masonic order, Scottish Rite 32°, K. O. T. M., W. O. W., and Pasadena Board of Trade. Regent Royal Arcanum. Republican.

**THEODORE F. McDONALD.**



Residence, Los Angeles; office, 609-611 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles. Born July 29, 1845, at North Fenton, Broome

County, New York. Son of Asa and Elizabeth (Aytes) McDonald. Moved to California in 1903. Married in 1873 to Bessie Viola Dwight. Educated in the public schools of New York State. Graduated from Binghamton Academy. Prepared for College at Cortland Academy, New York, and Cazanovia Seminary, New York. Graduated from Albany Law School, Albany, New York, in 1867 with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of New York State, May, 1867, and to the bar of this state and the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1905. Practiced law in Binghamton, New York, until he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues to the present time. Elected District Attorney of Broome County, New York, 1874; re-elected to that office, 1877, serving two full terms. Sergeant in Company "K," 179th New York Infantry during the Civil War, and was captured at Petersburg, Virginia, October 1, 1864, and held as prisoner of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, and Sailesbury, North Carolina, until March, 1865. Was honorably discharged at the close of the war, at Elmira, New York, June, 1865. Republican.

**ELMER R. McDOWELL.**

Residence, 921 Gramercy Drive; office, 408-416 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born July 26, 1871, in Freeport, Illinois. Son of Elmer R. and Elizabeth Caroline (Baker) McDowell. Received his early education in the public schools of Illinois. Moved to California in 1893. Graduated from the Law College of the University of Southern California in 1906 with the degree of LL. B., and in 1909 with degree of LL. M. Admitted to the bar of California in July, 1906, and for a short period was in partnership with Charles E. Haas, but on the dissolution of that partnership practiced alone and so continues to date. Member of the University and Union League and Gamut clubs. President of the Metropolitan club and member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic, B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F., fraternities. Republican.



**DANIEL McFADZEAN.**

Residence and office, Visalia. Born in 1867 in Ontario, Canada. Son of William and Jean (McNeil) McFadzean. Married in



1893 to Nell Owen. Educated in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of Canada. Studied law in San Francisco. Moved to California in 1888. Admitted to the bar of California in 1893. Member of the firm of Roth & McFadzean, in Visalia, until 1906, when he became member of the firm of Power & McFadzean, which continues to date. City Superintendent of Visalia schools for four years. District Attorney of Tulare County for eight years. Member of Masonic order. Democrat.

**GILBERT A. McELROY.**



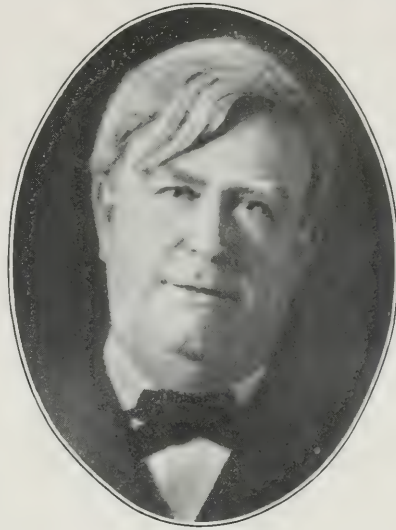
Residence, Westonia Apartments; office, 431 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born January 13, 1875, in Fremont County, Iowa. Son of James A. and Flora E. (Mann) McElroy. Moved to California in 1902. Married July 3, 1904, to Bright Wallace. Educated in the public schools of Iowa, Iowa City Academy, and

State University of Iowa. Received the degree of LL. D. in 1907 from Law Department of the National University, Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar of Nevada, 1904; District of Columbia, 1907; California, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Ely, Nevada, 1907-11. Since 1911 has been associated in the general practice of law with E. G. Kuster. Member of 50th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry during Spanish War. From 1899 to 1906 member of 17th and 13th U. S. Infantry, resigning as First Lieutenant in 1906. Captain of Uniform Rank, K. of P., in Nevada.

**GARRET WILLIAM McENERNEY.**

Residence, 2898 Broadway; office, 1277 Flood Building, San Francisco. Born in Napa, California, February 17, 1865. Son of John and Margaret Gunoude McEnerney. Married August 20, 1896, to Elizabeth, daughter of John S. and Ellen Barrett Hogan (died September 25, 1900); April 14, 1903, Genevieve, daughter of Will S. and Josephine Armstrong Davis Green. Educated in the public and private schools at Napa, 1871-78; Sacramento (California) Institute, conducted by the Christian Brothers, 1878-80; St. Mary's College, San Francisco, 1880-81, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1881. Studied law at Napa from 1882 to 1886, with Spencer & Henning, com-

posed of Dennis Spencer and W. F. Henning. Admitted to practice in the Superior Court of Napa County, February 17, 1886; Supreme Court of California, March 1, 1886. Removed to San Francisco February 22, 1886, and has resided there ever since. Employed in the



law office of David McClure, 1886-89. In law partnership with Dennis Spencer, under the firm name of Spencer & McEnerney, 1889-92. Member of law partnership of Maxwell & McEnerney, with George H. Maxwell, 1892-93. From 1893 to 1895, in partnership with John A. Stanly, George R. B. Hayes and Henry W. Bradley, under the firm name of Stanly, Hayes, McEnerney & Bradley. Since 1895 has practiced alone. Attorney for State and San Francisco Boards of Health from 1896 to 1899. Regent of University of California since 1901. Member of the Pacific Union, University, Bohemian and Olympic clubs, of San Francisco. Democrat.

**MICHAEL JOSEPH MCGARRY.**

Residence, 2123 Estrella Avenue; office, 530-531 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born April 13, 1872, in Chicago, Illinois. Son of Daniel M. and Margaret (McCaughan) McGarry. Married May 10, 1898, to Mary Evaline Quinlan. Moved to California in 1901. Received his early education in All Saints Parochial School, Chicago, Illinois; St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles; Clongowes Wood College, Dublin, Ireland, and graduating in 1894 from Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana, with degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of Indiana June 21, 1894, and to the bar of California October 9th, of the same year. Member of B. P. O. E., K. of C., Newman Club, and A. O. H. Republican.

**C. L. McFARLAND.**

Residence and office, Riverside. Born September 22, 1871, in Galesburg, Illinois. Son of John and Mary (Leavenworth) McFarland. Moved to California in 1882. Married June 1, 1905, to Jean A. Henderson. Educated in the public schools of California.



Graduated from the University of California with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1897, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. In 1910 formed partnership with W. G. Irving, under the firm name of McFarland & Irving, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Shrine, Knights Templar, and B. P. O. E. Republican.

**CHARLES McGAVIN.**

Residence, 1115 South Magnolia Avenue; office, 601 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Sangamon County, Illinois, January 10, 1874. Son of James and Mary (Farley) McGavin. Moved to California in 1912. Married February 21, 1912, to Anna Ford Johnson. Educated in the public schools of Springfield and High School of Mt. Olive, Illinois. Read law in the office of Orendorff & Patton, Springfield, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, June, 1897; United States Supreme Court, March 1, 1906; California, May, 1912. Assistant City Attorney of Chicago from 1903 to 1904. Member of Congress from Eighth Illinois District, 1905 to 1909. Republican.

**JAMES SUMNER MCGINNIS.**

Residence, 354 North 5th Street; office, Farmers Union Building, San Jose. Born

in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 31, 1863. Son of John F. and Susan (Dotts) McGinnis. Married Edith Forrest in 1891. Attended the Western College, at Toledo, during 1881-82. Admitted to the bar, at Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1891. Moved to California and was admitted to the bar of California in 1891. Commenced the practice of law in San Jose in 1892, and continues to date.

**FRANK MCGOWAN.**

Residence, 206 Haight Street; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Steilacoom, Washington, September 4, 1860. Son of Terrance McGowan and Ann (Rigney) McGowan. Moved to California in 1862. Married to Lena Blum September 28, 1889.



Received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and Humboldt County, and by private tuition. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, January 8, 1883. Practiced law in Humboldt County until 1896. Has been engaged in practice in San Francisco since 1896. Now a member of the firm of McGowan & Westlake. Assemblyman 1887-89 of Humboldt County. Senator from 1889 to 1897, Humboldt and Del Norte counties. Presidential Elector, 1900. Republican.

**T. J. K. MacGOWEN.**

Residence, 2628 Castro Street; office, 410-412 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Albany, New York, June 20, 1884. Son of P. F. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) MacGowen. Moved to California in 1884. Graduated from the Pasadena High School in 1901, and attended the University of Southern California, Law School, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1907. Admitted



to the bar June 16, 1906, at Los Angeles, and later to the United States Circuit Court of Northern District of California and United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of the firm of MacGowen & Haas to date. Republican.

**GEORGE A. McGOWAN.**

Residence, Keystone Apartments; office, 302-304 Bank of Italy Building, San Francisco. Born in Arcata, Humboldt County, California. Son of P. Henry and Martha Jane (Whaley) McGowan. Married to Irma Ellis Abercrombie, March 12, 1908. Attended



the public schools of this state, and later took a business course at the San Francisco Business College. Studied law in the office of Henry E. Highton, and was admitted to the bar of this state by the Supreme Court, December 29, 1897. Commenced the active practice of his profession alone, continuing until 1906, when he entered into partnership with Alfred L. Worley, under the firm name of McGowan & Worley, which continues to date. Admitted to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Member of the legislature, 1905-6. Chairman of the Republican County Convention of San Francisco, 1905. Chairman of the San Francisco delegation in the Assembly, and as such handled all the emergency legislation following the disaster of 1906. Member of the Masonic and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Republican.

**MILES WILSON McINTOSH.**

Residence, 910 Steiner Street; office, 725 First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born September 27, 1866, in Milo, Piscataquis County, Maine. Son of Elisha and Helen M. (Wilson) McIntosh. Married December 12, 1900, to Netta C. Lawrence. Educated in the public schools of Maine, and Business College of Portland, Maine. Ad-

mitted to the bar of the state of Maine, at Dover, Piscataquis County, Maine, September 26, 1889. Elected County Attorney for Piscataquis County in 1890; re-elected in 1892 and again in 1894. Moved to California in 1895. Engaged in active practice of his profession in San Francisco to date. Republican.

**ROBERT MAURICE McHARGUE.**

Residence, Pennsylvania Avenue, Colton; office, 412 3d Street, San Bernardino. Born August 2, 1883, in Pulaski County, Kentucky. Son of S. A. and Tecie Jane (Phelps) McHargue. Married August 30, 1911, to Katie Sue Morris. Graduated from Dudley High School at Lexington, Kentucky, June, 1900. Attended Ken-



tucky State University, 1900-2. Graduated from the Law College of Southern California University, June, 1907, four years after moving to this state. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, July 1, 1907, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission in Los Angeles, continuing to practice in that city until December, 1908, when he moved to San Bernardino. City Attorney of Colton, 1910-12. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of San Bernardino County July 1, 1911, and continues to serve in that office to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity and San Bernardino County Bar Association. Republican.

**PETER GEORGE McIVER.**



Residence, 109 Church Street; office, 4 City Hall Block, Redlands. Born October 24, 1864, South Cove, Victoria County, Nova Scotia. Son of Angus John and Christy (McIver) McIver. Married August 18, 1891, to Amy Rhodes. Educated in the public school at South Cove, Victoria County, Nova Scotia. Studied

law at home during spare time for about



four years, and later attended Kent Law School in San Francisco. Graduated from that school in June, 1908. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, before the District Court of Appeal, Second District, July 22, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in Redlands, California, in 1908, and has since practiced his profession in that city alone to date. Justice of Peace of Redlands since January, 1911. Member of Ophi Fellows fraternity. Republican.

#### GEORGE LEMUEL McKEEBY.



Residence, 139 North Vine Street, Hollywood; office 616 California Building, Los Angeles. Born December 23, 1873, in Ventura, California. Son of Judge Lemuel Clarke and Carolina Augusta (Sampson) McKeeby. Married July, 1909, to Anna F. Hubbell. Educated in the Los Angeles High School, and stud-

ied law in the office of his father, Judge L. C. McKeeby, in Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California April, 1897, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in partnership with his father, under the firm name of McKeeby & McKeeby, until May, 1899, when he enlisted and became Second Lieutenant. Afterward promoted to First Lieutenant of Battery "D," 1st Battalion California Heavy Artillery, serving in the Philippine Islands until July, 1899. In October of that year he resumed his practice in partnership with his father. In 1902 appointed Assistant United States Attorney, which office he held until 1906, when he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1912 formed partnership with James B. Redd, under the firm name of McKeeby & Redd, which continues to the present time. Member of Union League and L. A. Athletic clubs, B. P. O. E., Los Angeles Bar Association, Masonic bodies, Knights Templar and Shriner. Past President of Romona Parlor, N. S. G. W. Republican.

#### JAMES WILFRED McKINLEY.

Residence, 508 West Adams Street; office, 432 P. E. Building, Los Angeles. Born April 24, 1857, in New Castle, Pennsylvania. Son of August Samuel and Harriet Newell (Simpson) McKinley. Married Lillian Elder October 7, 1886. Moved to California in 1883. Attended the public schools of New Castle

from 1865 to 1876; the University of Pennsylvania, 1876-77; the University of Michigan, 1877-79, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1879. Admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, at New Castle, September, 1881. Moved to California in 1883 and was admitted to practice in that year. Formed partnership with J. F. Hutton, under the firm name of Hutton & McKinley, which was dissolved in 1884. Associated with W. T. Williams in 1886, under the firm name of Williams & McKinley. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, serving from 1889 to 1897. Associated with M. L. Graff from 1897 to 1899. Elected City Attorney of Los Angeles for two years, beginning 1883. Chairman of Republican Delegation to National Convention at Chicago in 1904. Chairman of Republican State Convention at Santa Cruz in 1906. Member of the California, Jonathan and University clubs of Los Angeles and of the Union League and University of California Clubs of San Francisco. Attorney for the Southern Pacific Company and chief counsel for the Pacific Electric Company. Republican.

#### CHARLES SUMNER McKELVEY.

Residence, 1913 Union Avenue; office, 606-607 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born February 17, 1859, in Sparta, Illinois. Son of Samuel Wyley and Theresa (McGuire) McKelvey. Married May 30, 1887, to Elizabeth Gaud. Moved to California December 6, 1887. Educated in the public schools of Sparta, Illinois. Graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1884 with degree of A.M. Attended Law Department of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1886. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1887; California, 1888, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, and United States Supreme Court. Commenced the practice of law in 1888 in Santa Ana. Moved to Los Angeles in 1898, where he engaged in the practice alone until 1911, when he formed partnership with A. W. Sorenson, under the firm name of McKelvey & Sorenson, which continued until January 1, 1912. Captain of Company "L," 8th Regiment Infantry, N. G., 1884-87. Member of California legislature, 1895. Major N. G. C. for two years. Member of Masonic order, and K. of P. fraternity. Republican.



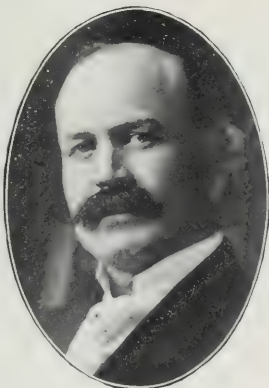
**CATHERINE ANNA McKENNA.**

Residence, 503 West Twenty-first Street; office, 356-358 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Taunton, Massachusetts, August 30, 1875. Daughter of James and Hannah (Mahoney) Hickey. Married John Irving McKenna September 10, 1906. Removed to California in 1902. Attended public schools of Colo-

rado, and graduated from State Normal School at Greeley, Colorado, in 1896. Taught school five years following. Studied law with her husband. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court January 17, 1912, receiving credit of ninety-nine per cent on examination, and the first woman to be admitted to practice in this state since the passage of the suffrage amendment.

**JOHN IRVING McKENNA.**

Residence, 503 West Twenty-first Street; office, 356-358 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Santa Barbara, California, April 3, 1873. Son of John and Anna (Keegan) McKenna. Married Catherine Hickey September 10, 1906. Attended the public schools of Santa Paula, Ventura County, California, and Santa



Paula Academy and High School; later the University of Southern California. Studied law in the office of Jones & Weller, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in Los Angeles, April 10, 1900; to practice before the United States Department of the Interior, December 28, 1901; to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, April 26, 1902; to the United States Circuit Court, October 28, 1904. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles and continues alone to date. Served in the National Guard of California for fifteen years. Captain of Company "F," 7th Regiment, for five years. Served in

the war with Spain as Second Lieutenant of Company "E," 7th California Volunteers. Retired with rank of Major in N. G. C. with ten year service medal. Past Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. Member of Modern Woodmen of America, Major in Uniform Rank. Republican.

**BENJAMIN LOUIS McKINLEY.**

Residence, 1657 Washington Street; office, United States Attorney's Office, Postoffice Building, San Francisco. Born July 26, 1874, in San Francisco. Son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Alice (Daly) McKinley. Received his early education in the public



schools of San Francisco, and graduated from Clement Grammar School in 1888. From 1888-93, attended St. Ignatius College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the latter year, the degree of Master of Arts being conferred in 1908. Graduated from Hastings College of Law with degree of LL.B. in 1896. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, May, 1896; to the United States District Courts, August, 1896, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, March, 1901, the same year being admitted to the United States Circuit Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit. Was for a period of five years associated in the practice of his profession with Elijah B. Cutler, severing that connection to accept present position of Assistant United States District Attorney for Northern District of California, which office he has held since July 26, 1901. Promoted to office of First Assistant, January 1, 1911. Member of Young Men's Institute, B. P. O. E., N. S. G. W., Knights of Columbus, Alumni Association of St. Ignatius College, the Newman Club, and others. Republican.



**JAMES STEWART McKNIGHT.**

Residence, 4246 South Flower Street; office, 401-402 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born November 15, 1883, in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Son of Joseph and Katherine A. (Blasuis) McKnight. Moved to California in 1896. Educated in the Los Angeles grammar and high schools. Attended Occidental College in 1904. Graduated June 18, 1908, from the University of Southern California, College of Law, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California June 22, 1908. Member of Los Angeles Athletic Club and Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Republican.

**ALEXANDER CAMPBELL McLAUGHLIN.**

Residence and office, Yuba City; born December 12, 1857, in New Germantown, Pennsylvania. Son of Ephraim and Lucinda Ann (Campbell) McLaughlin. Married June 9, 1885, to Hattie C. Harden. Took scientific course at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, Normal



School, and graduated from that institution. Studied law in the office of Judge Barnett of New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, and moved to California in 1884, being admitted to the bar of this state in 1887. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Yuba City, and continues in the active practice to date. In 1892 was elected District Attorney of Sutter County, California, and held that office until 1903, in which year he was elected to California Assembly from Sutter County. Principal of schools of Yuba City from 1889 to 1892. Member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

**CHARLES EMMETT McLAUGHLIN.**

Residence, 1930 22d Street; office, People's Bank Building, Sacramento. Born in La Porte, Plumas County, California, in 1861. Son of John and Mary (John) McLaughlin. Married November 18, 1890, to Evalina Benner. Education received in the public schools



of California. Admitted to the bar of California in Quincy, Plumas County, June 20, 1887, before the Superior Court. Elected District Attorney of Plumas County, serving from 1886 to 1890. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state in Sacramento, November 11, 1889. Elected Judge of Superior Court of Plumas County, 1896-1905. Associate Justice of District Court of Appeal, 3d District, 1905-6. President of the California State Bar Association, 1911. Grand President of Native Sons of Golden West, 1904. President of Quincy Western Railway, Sacramento Country Club, and Sacramento Swimming Baths Company. Appointed by Governor Johnson member of commission to select site for State Reformatory for first offenders. Member of B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. fraternities and Sutter Club of Sacramento. Democrat.

**JOHN J. McMAHON.**

Residence, 519 Maple Avenue; office, 412-415 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born August 31, 1882, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Son of James and Katherine (Taft) McMahon. Received his education in Wethersfield High School, moving to California in October, 1903, and in 1907 entered the University of Southern California, College of Law, graduating in 1911, with the degree of



LL.B., and degree of LL.M. in 1912. Admitted to the bar of California in June, 1911, and later to United States Circuit and Dis-

trict Courts of Southern California, and is now engaged in the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles.



trict Courts of Southern California, and is now engaged in the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles.

**EDWIN T. McMURRAY.**

Residence, 235 8th Avenue; office, 717 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born August 23, 1876, in Woodland, Yolo County, California. Son of Thomas Graham and Helen Theresa (Hadley) McMurray. Attended grammar school at Woodland, and later graduated from the San Jose High School and Hastings Law College in 1901. Admitted to the bar, at San Francisco, May 22, 1901. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco and continues alone to date.

**HERBERT LEMUEL McNAIR.**

Residence, 1012 Beacon Street; office, 501 P. E. Building, Los Angeles. Born August 5, 1867, in Tecumseh, Michigan. Son of David and Lucinda (Sharp) McNair. Educated in the Tecumseh High School and graduated from the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C., 1888, with the degree of LL.B., and received the degree of LL.M. in 1889. Admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1889; Colorado, 1890; California, 1909; United States Supreme Court, 1903, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. In partnership for seven years with J. M. Downing, in Aspen, Colorado. Afterward with E. C. Stimson. In 1898 moved to Denver, where he practiced

**WILLIAM THAYER McNEELY.**

Residence, 3858 Larissa Drive; office, 918-920 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born July 20, 1879, in Oakland, California. Son of Malachi Tolan and Persis (Thayer) McNeely. Married June 12, 1907, to Anna M. Gustafson. Educated in the common schools of California. Graduated from the University of California, Law Department, with the degree of B. L., in June, 1910. Admitted to practice in all courts of the state of California, June 20, 1910. Republican.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM McNULTY.**

Residence, 2049 Devisadero Street; office, 319 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in Table Bluff, Humboldt County, California, March 7, 1881. Son of Jerry and Bertie (White) McNulty. Attended the Fortuna public and high schools, Eureka high and later Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. Entered Stanford University and graduated therefrom in 1910 with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California at Sacramento, by the Appellate Court, July 13, 1910, since which date he has practiced alone. Republican.

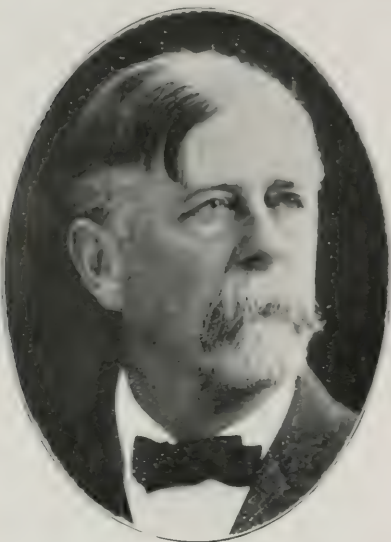
**PAUL H. McPHERRIN.**

Residence, 1551 Orange Street; office, 1017-1023 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born November 11, 1876, in Clorinda, Page County, Iowa. Son of William and Fannie (Harris) McPherrin. Married December 15, 1904, to Lulu Cooke. Attended public schools of Iowa and Nebraska, graduating in 1898 with the degree of L.B. from Nebraska Wesleyan University and from the University of Nebraska in 1900, receiving the degree of B.L. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1900, and to California April 16, 1902, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Los Angeles, associated with Hon. Edwin A. Meserve. Member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Bar Association and Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Republican.



**HENRY CLAY McPIKE.**

Residence, 1270 Franklin Street, Oakland; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born June 25, 1857, in San Jose, California. Son of John Miller and Mary (Crane) McPike. Attended Napa Collegiate Institute, Napa City, California, in 1874; California



Military Academy, Oakland; St. Helena and Vineland public schools, Napa County, 1875, and Hastings College of Law, from 1878 to 1881, graduating in the latter year with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of this state at Sacramento, November 10, 1879. Practiced in San Francisco until April, 1906, when he moved to New York City and practiced there for one year, assisting in the defense of Harry K. Thaw. Returned to San Francisco, and continued the practice of his profession here. In partnership at various times with Edgar F. Preston, Peter F. Dunne, Joseph J. Dunne and D. M. Delmas. Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of California, from December 20, 1886, until March 31, 1888, when he resigned. Member of the Lawyers' Club of New York City and San Francisco Bar Association, Democrat.

**JOHN COBB MACFARLAND.**

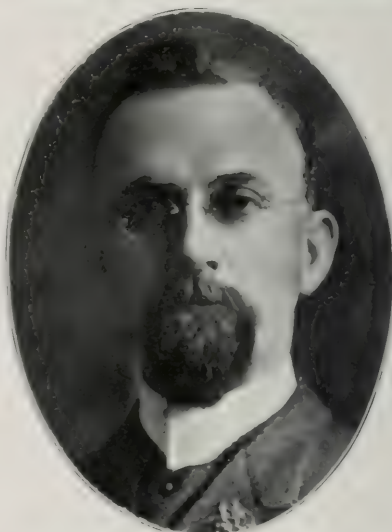
Residence, 2644 Portland Street; office, 1021 Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born in Lincoln, Nebraska, February 14, 1885. Son of John D. and Nannie (Cobb) Macfarland. Moved to California in 1900. Attended Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, and later Stanford University, where he graduated with the class of 1907, and received the degree of A. B. Attended Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar

of California in February, 1910. Member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and University Club. Republican.

**LAURENCE MACOMBER.**

Residence, 364 Palmetto Drive, Pasadena; office, 505-506 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 21, 1885. Son of Geo. A. and Harriet (Osgood) Macomber. Moved to this state, 1899. Married in 1908 to Maide Wall. Educated at Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, California,

1906, and Stanford University, 1906-9. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, April 14, 1909; United States District and Circuit Courts, Southern District of California, February 20, 1911. Associated with Judge S. C. Denson, San Francisco, 1908-10. Member of the California Bar and San Francisco Bar Associations, 1909-10; also of the City Club of Los Angeles, Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Republican.

**JAMES WISEMAN MACDONALD.**

Residence, 2625 South Figueroa Street; office, 509-512 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1866 in Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Son of Allan and Eleanor (Wiseman) Macdonald.

Married June 23, 1892, to Jane Boland. Parents moved to Wisconsin from the Highlands of Scotland in 1853. After his father's death in 1869, went to England with his mother, remaining there until 1891. Educated in Grant School, Burnley, Lancashire, England. Moved to California in 1891. Admitted to the bar of California in 1892, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles to date. Legal adviser for the Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles. Former lecturer on "Corporations" at the University of Southern California, College of Law. Trustee of the Los Angeles Bar Association, 1905-6. Member of Knights of Columbus; Newman and California clubs. Republican.

**STEWART F. MACFARLANE.**

Residence, 1515 South Hope Street, Los Angeles; office, 433 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born in Wanape, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1874. Son of Stewart and Mary A. (Fairless) Macfarlane. Married Saidee E. Ellis, June 15, 1899, and moved to California in the same year. Graduated from the Phillips Andover Academy in 1897, and from the New York Law School in 1899. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles in October, 1899. Practiced his profession in Los Angeles to date.

**JAMES A. MACKENZIE.**

Residence, 2402 Steiner Street; office, 523 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Stockton, California, December 2, 1877. Son of Rev. Robert and Lydia (McLeod) Mackenzie. Married October 4, 1902, to Maud Sparks. Attended the Urban School and Boys' High School, San Francisco, and graduated from Princeton University in 1899 with the degree of A. B., and later attended the University of California (Law Department). Admitted to the bar of California, March, 1900, and practiced his profession for two years in the office of Wm. M. Pierson, and later in partnership with Francis V. Keesling, under the firm name of Keesling & Mackenzie, which continued until 1904. In 1905 practiced in partnership under the firm name of Campbell, Metson & Campbell, which continued until 1907, when the firm name was changed to Campbell, Metson, Drew, Oatman & Mackenzie, which continued until 1910, when the firm name was again changed to Metson, Drew & Mackenzie, which continues to date. Member of the Bohemian, University and Olympic Clubs. Republican.

**LAFAYETTE JACKSON MADDUX.**

Residence, Modesto, California; office, Courthouse, Modesto. Born August 14, 1854, in Missouri. Son of John Parker and Serena

(Gibson) Maddux. Married February 3, 1879, to Mary Blythe Simmons. Moved to Sonoma County, California, in 1857, and received early education in public schools of that state. Attended Pacific Methodist College of Santa Rosa, 1872 to 1876. Entered



Harvard Law School in 1876, from which he graduated in 1878, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California December 15, 1879, and to the United States District and Circuit Courts. Commenced the practice of his profession in Winnemucca, Nevada, where he remained for only a short time, removing to California in 1880. From 1880 to 1881 partner with J. C. Simmons, firm name of Maddux & Simmons; 1885 to 1886 partner of J. R. Kittrell, firm name of Kittrell & Maddux; 1887 to 1888 partner of W. E. Turner, firm name of Turner & Maddux; 1900 to 1901 partner of C. A. Stonecifer, firm name of Maddux & Stonecifer; 1905 to present time, partner of Parker S. Maddux, firm name of Maddux & Maddux. Located at Modesto, where he practices to date. Elected District Attorney of Stanislaus County in 1902, in which office he serves to the present time. Member of the Harvard Club of San Francisco and B. P. O. E. fraternity of Stockton, No. 218. Democrat.

**FRANK DELINO MADISON.**

Residence, San Rafael; office, 1101 Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, April 18, 1867. Son of John Henry and Kate N. (Cooke) Madison. Married Grace I. Pierce, June 12, 1894. Graduated from the Grammar School in 1881 and High School in 1884. Entered Hastings College of Law in 1889 and graduated in 1892. Admitted to the bar of California in 1892, and studied law in



the office of E. S. Pillsbury from 1889 to 1896, when he became a member of the firm, under the name of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, which continues to date. Member of Pacific Union Club. Republican.

#### JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Residence, 652 Broderick Street; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 22, 1853. Son of Felix and Catharine Maguire. Moved to California in 1854. Married March 6, 1881, to Louisa J. Joyce. Educated in the



public schools and private school of Joseph K. Fallon, of Watsonville, California. Taught school for a year and a half. Admitted to the bar of California on January 14, 1878. Elected to the state legislature from San Francisco in 1875, serving during twenty-first session. Elected judge of the Superior Court in 1882 for a term of six years, and on leaving the bench practiced law for four years and was elected in November, 1892, as a Democrat to National House of Representatives. Re-elected in 1894 and again in 1896. Nominated for governor on Democratic ticket in 1898. Since leaving Congress has been in active practice of his profession in San Francisco. Was in partnership with Jas. L. Gallagher, under the firm name of Maguire & Gallagher, from January, 1899, until January, 1903, and with J. T. Haux, Carl E. Lindsay and E. G. Barrett, from June, 1904, until June, 1908, under the firm name of Maguire, Lindsay, Haux & Barrett. Advocate of Single Tax, and is president of the Single Tax League. Democrat.

#### DAVID F. MAHER.

Residence and office, Watsonville. Born in Watsonville, November 10, 1866. Married Marie E. Bruegel, June 23, 1897. Educated in the public schools of Watsonville, Santa Cruz, and Sacramento, California, and later the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1895 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the



bar by the Supreme Court of California in the same year and to the United States District Court and United States Circuit Court. City Attorney of Watsonville from 1893 until 1903. Member of the B. P. O. E. and Mystic Shrine fraternities. Republican.

#### KIRBY SMITH MAHON.

Residence and office, Yuba City, Sutter County. Born in Dyersburg, Tennessee, September 2, 1862. Son of William Jackson and Phoebe G. (Wood) Mahon. Married May 20, 1891, to Elizabeth A. Rennie. Attended public school in Tennessee and on arrival in this state, December, 1875, attended public schools in Gilroy and Merced five years. In November, 1881, entered Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, graduating on May 20, 1885, with degree of Ph. B. In 1886 entered law office of S. J. Stobler, at Yuba City, where he studied for eight months. Admitted to the bar of Sutter and Yuba counties, August, 1888. The same month was nominated for office of District Attorney of Sutter County on Democratic ticket and was successful in the fall election; re-elected in 1890. Upon the expiration of this term commenced practice of his profession at Yuba City, with Lawrence Schillig, present District Attorney of that city, which partnership continued until January, 1903. Elected Judge of Superior Court of Sutter County in November, 1902, and again in November, 1908, in which position he serves to date. Democrat.

#### SETH MANN.

Residence, 2626 Union Street; office, 1203 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Randolph, Massachusetts, June 29, 1860. Son of Levi and Abby Allen (Spear) Mann. Moved to the state in 1860. Married Maud L. Daulton June 24, 1890. Re-

ceived his early education in San Francisco public schools and later graduating from the Boys' High School in 1877, and from the University of California with the degree of A.B. in 1881. Read law in office of Jos. P. Hoge. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Califor-



nia, at San Francisco, in 1883. Later to the United States District Court and United States Circuit Court at San Francisco and to the United States Commerce Court and United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., in 1911. Attorney for the Pacific Coast Jobbers and Manufacturers Association and the Traffic Bureau of Merchants Exchange. Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee, 1898-1900. Member of the Bohemian, Commonwealth, Family, and San Francisco Commercial clubs and Masonic fraternity. Democrat.

**J. E. MANNING.**



Entered Hastings College of Law in 1892 and

received the degree of LL.B. in 1895. Admitted to the bar of California in 1895 and commenced the active practice of his profession in association with Fisher Ames. In June, 1898, engaged in active service in the Spanish-American War. Upon his leaving the service, entered into partnership with Fisher Ames, which continues to date, under the firm name of Ames & Manning. Member of the N. S. G. W., Western Spanish War Veterans, and Elks.

**CHARLES McFERSON MANNON.**

Residence and office, Ukiah. Born October 12, 1876, in San Luis Obispo. Son of J. M. and Mattie A. (Clark) Mannon. Married July 31, 1903, to Eva L. Bramlet. Received his early education in the grammar school of Ukiah and later attended Boone's Univer-



sity School at Berkeley. Attended Stanford University and graduated therefrom in 1898 with the degree of A.B. and later from Hastings College of Law with the degree of LL.B., in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1900, and commenced the active practice of his profession in San Francisco, associated with John H. Dickinson, which continued until January 1, 1903, when he moved to Ukiah. Entered into partnership with his father, James M. Mannon, practicing under the firm name of Mannon & Mannon, which continues to date. In 1909 appointed City Attorney of Ukiah, and continues to hold that office. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Knight Templar. Republican.



**JAMES MILTON MANNON.**

Residence and office, Ukiah. Born in Brown County, Ohio. Son of Robert and Eliza (McFerson) Mannon. Married September 8, 1875, to Mattie A. Clark. Received his education at Russelville, Ohio, High School, from 1864-65, and the Bloomingburg,



Ohio, Academy, in 1866. Attended Lebanon, Ohio, State Normal School in 1866, and continued there until the following year. Moved to California in 1873 and was admitted to the bar of this state in San Luis Obispo October 3, 1881, and to the Supreme Court of California, in San Francisco, November 9, 1891. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Ukiah, in December, 1881, and has practiced there continuously to date. In January, 1903, entered into partnership with his son, Charles M. Mannon, practicing under the firm name of Mannon & Mannon, and making a specialty of corporation business. Elected District Attorney of Mendocino County, California, in 1886, and served until January, 1889. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of Mendocino County in 1896, and served until 1902, inclusive. Founder and Vice-president of the Savings Bank of Mendocino County and Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, Mendocino County, for several years. President of the Board of Trustees, Ukiah City, from May, 1892, to May, 1896. Treasurer of the Mendocino State Asylum (now Mendocino State Hospital) from 1891 to 1895, inclusive. Member of Union League Club of San Francisco and Masonic, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. fraternities. Republican.

**JOHN BAPTIST MANNIX.**

Residence, 2244 2d Street; office, 511-512 Union Building, San Diego. Born February 17, 1843, in Ballybunion, County Kerry, Ireland. Son of Timothy and Johanna (Scanlon) Mannix. Married May 15, 1873, to Mary E. Walsh. Moved to the United States in



1854; California in 1888. Educated in the public schools of Delaware, Ohio, and Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1864 with the degree of A. B. and in 1867 received the degree of A. M. Studied law in Cincinnati under Hon. Bellamy Storer and in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1866, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Ohio and to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of Ohio, in 1866; California in 1888, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Cincinnati until 1888, during which time he was member of the firm of Mannix & Cosgrave, subsequently Mannix & Moorman. In 1888 moved to San Diego, where, since January 1, 1912, he has been a member of the firm of Mannix & Lannon. Member of Knights of Columbus, University Club of San Diego, Newman Club of Los Angeles, and California Bar Association, ex-president San Diego Bar Association. Independent.

**GEORGE CURTIS MANSFIELD.**

Residence, 117 Hudson Avenue; office, 514 Trust and Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born May 20, 1885, in Boston, Massachusetts. Son of George F. and Lucy E. (Curtis) Mansfield. Married February 9,

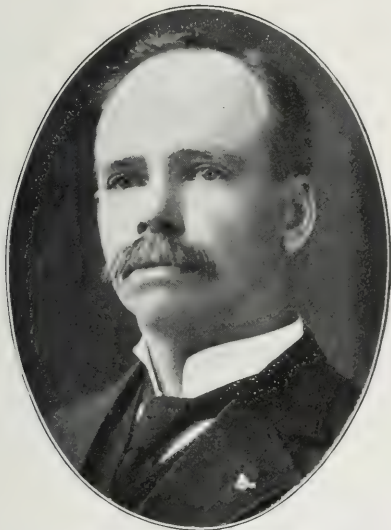


1910, to Elizabeth Hudson. Educated in the Prince Grammar School, Boston; Boston Latin School; graduating in May, 1907, with A. B. degree. Admitted to the bar of California, July, 1909. Practices his profession in Los Angeles to date. Member of Union League Club. Republican.

**WALTER D. MANSFIELD.**

Residence, Fairmont Hotel; office, 1212 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco. Born February 11, 1860, in Napa, California. Son of J. M. and Ellen G. (Estabrook) Mansfield. Married February 14, 1883, to May M. Stansbury. Early education received in the schools of this state; University of California, Class of '81, Law School, and Harvard Law School, Class of '83. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California and by the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1887, and by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1907. Associated with Joseph Kirk as one of the attorneys for the Board of Trade of San Francisco from 1887 to 1903. Entered into partnership with Nathan H. Frank in 1903, which continued until 1910. In 1910 entered into partnership with Milton Newmark, practicing under the firm name of Mansfield & Newmark, which continues to date. Member of the Pacific Union, The Family, San Francisco Fly Casting, Empire Gun, Exposition City Gun, and Marin Golf and Country clubs. Member of the Chamber of Commerce. Democrat.

**EDMUND TECUMSEH MANWELL.**



Residence, 412 7th Street; office, Courthouse, Marysville. Born August 19, 1868, in Placer County, California. Son of George W. and Margaret (Alford) Manwell. Married

August 22, 1889, to Ellen Gertrude Scott. Received his education in the public schools of this state, and was admitted to the bar of California in September, 1908, in San Francisco, by the Supreme Court of California. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Wheatland and removed in 1906 to Marysville, where he continues to date, practicing alone. Was elected to the California legislature and served in the session of 1905. In 1906 was appointed City Superintendent of Schools of Marysville, and held that office until 1911, being also County Superintendent of Schools from 1906 to 1911. Elected District Attorney for Yuba County in 1910, taking office in January of the following year, and continues to hold that office to date. One of the founders of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League in the State of California. Member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W., Loyal Order of the Moose, Elks, Rebeccas, and Eastern Star fraternities. Republican.

**JOHN ALFRED MARSH.**

Residence, Jordan Avenue; office, 807 Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born February 6, 1871, in San Rafael, California. Son



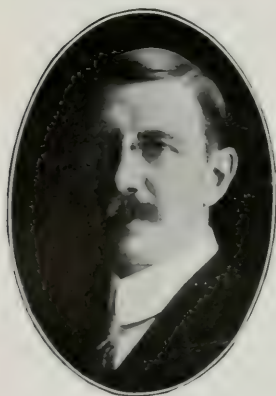
of Henry Francis and Julia (Delano) Marsh. Married October 30, 1910, to Gertrude Joseph. Educated in the public schools of San Rafael and San Francisco, the Boys' High School and the University of California, graduating from the latter institution in 1893 with the degree of B.A. Attended Hastings College of Law two years. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1894. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco in 1894. Member of Union

League Club and the Masonic fraternity. President of Motor Car Dealers' Association. Treasurer of California State Highway League. Republican.

#### ABRAM M. MARKS.

Residence, 3119 Jackson Street; office, 519 Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, November 5, 1881. Son of Mannheim and Adelaide (Morris) Marks. Received his education from the San Francisco schools and Kent Law School. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, December 18, 1903. Commenced the practice of law in association with Albert Jacoby and Henry Corson, under the firm name of Jacoby, Corson & Marks and continued until 1906. Moved to Sacramento and practiced with the firm of Devlin & Devlin during 1908, when he entered into partnership with F. L. Lawrence, under the firm name of Lawrence & Marks, which continued until February, 1909, when he moved to San Francisco. Republican.

#### HENRY FOSTER MARSHALL.



Residence, San Francisco; office, Hewes Building, San Francisco. Born November 25, 1868, in Brookline, Massachusetts. Son of Henry N. F. and Alice L. (Whittlesey) Marshall. Moved to California in 1890. Married November 23, 1892, to Olive Lilian McLaughlin. Educated in the Boston public schools, Roxbury

Latin School, Boston, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, Military Academy, Chester, Pennsylvania, Laurenceville (N. J.) School, and Princeton University. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, in November, 1908. Prior to his admission in California served nine years with the United States departments, severing his connection with the Department of Justice in November, 1908, to enter private practice. Served in Philippine Islands in Geary's Battery, Cal. Hvy. Art. Vols., in 1898-99. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, by Roosevelt in 1903, and resigned in 1904. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Spanish War Veterans, and Civic League. Secretary of the Hayes Valley Improvement Club. Republican.

#### JOHN MURRAY MARSHALL.

Residence, 286 West Bellevue Drive, Pasadena; office, 607-611 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Lockport, New York, June 11, 1859. Son of Benjamin DeForest and Catherine Russell (Woods) Marshall. Removed to California in 1903. Attended the public schools of Buffalo, New York. Graduated from Worcester, Massachusetts, High School in 1877; Brown University, with degree of A. B., in 1881, and degree of A. M. in 1884; Harvard Law School 1882-83. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1885; California, 1903. Served as Assistant United States Attorney for Massachusetts from 1891 to 1894. Republican.

#### HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Residence, 414 South Grand Avenue; office, 703 California Building, Los Angeles. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 2, 1885. Son of Humphrey and Virginia (Crutchfield) Marshall. Moved to this state in August, 1910. Graduated from the Louisville High School in 1903; Jefferson School of Law in 1907, receiving the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1907. Practiced law in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Marshall & Marshall, for two years. Admitted to the bar of California December 12, 1910. Practices law in Los Angeles to date. Member of the National Guard of Kentucky, Battery "A," 1902-4. Postmaster in Panama Canal Zone, 1908-9. Member of the Metropolitan Club. Republican.



#### CARMEL MARTIN.

Residence, Monterey; office, Rowe Building, Monterey. Born in Carmel Valley, July 5, 1879. Son of John and Elizabeth (Hislop) Martin. Attended the public schools at Monterey; State Normal School, San Jose; Santa Clara College and the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1907. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June 15, 1907, and to the bar of California January 27, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in Monterey and in February, 1908, entered into partnership with F. A. Treat and W. C. Hudson, under the firm name of Treat,

Hudson & Martin, which continues to date. President of the Board of Library Trustees, 1909-10. Elected Mayor of Monterey, April, 1911. Member of the Masonic, B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Democrat.

#### **GEO. C. MARTIN.**

Residence, 2419 South Grand Avenue; office, Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born in Illinois, December 10, 1875. Son of Euclid and Luella (Cushing) Martin. Married to Helen Smith, November 3, 1903. Moved to this state in 1905. Attended Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts; University of Heidelberg, Germany, and University of Wisconsin. Studied law in the office of Senator John C. Spooner. Admitted to the bar of the state of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1899. Practiced in Omaha, Nebraska, until 1905, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues the practice of his profession to date. Member of Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Democrat.

#### **THEODORE MARTIN.**

Residence, 2351 West 31st Street; office, Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in the city of Quebec, Canada. Son of Theodore and Isabella (Black) Martin. Moved to California in March, 1895. Married January, 1909, to Frances M. McClure. Studied law in the offices of Charles S. Libby of Colorado. Admitted to the bar of Colorado in 1885; California, 1895, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California and to the United States Supreme Court. Commenced the practice of law in 1885, in partnership with C. S. Libby, in Salida and Buena Vista, Colorado, which continued until he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues the practice of law alone. District Attorney of 11th Judicial District of Colorado for three years. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association and Jonathan, Union League and Sierra Madre clubs. Progressive Republican.

#### **E. B. MARTINELLI.**

Residence and office, San Rafael, California. Born February 15, 1868, in Marin County, California. Son of Lorenzo and Carolina (Bonetti) Martinelli. Married December 15, 1895, to Jessie Pearl Jordon. Educated in the public schools of Marin County and Santa Clara College, from which institution he graduated in 1889 with the degree of A. M. Studied law in the offices of Sullivan & Sullivan and T. I. Bergin of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California on January 13, 1891, and continued his association with Sullivan & Sullivan until the end of that year, when he removed to San

Rafael, practicing alone until 1911, when he entered into partnership with Henry Greer, practicing under the firm name of Martinelli & Greer, which continues to date. Elected District Attorney of Marin County in 1895, serving one term. City Attorney of San Rafael from 1893 to 1894. Chairman of the Board of Education of the city of San Rafael from 1900 to 1906. Elected State Senator from the 11th Senatorial District in 1908, serving in the 38th and 39th sessions. Member of the San Rafael Club. Member of the B. P. O. E., N. S. G. W., and W. O. W. fraternities. Republican.

#### **WILLIAM ALFRED MARTIN.**

Residence, 1309 West 12th Street; office, 708-712 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Born October 14, 1878, in Indian Bay, Arkansas. Son of Micajah D. and Sarah (Radman) Martin. Received his early education in the common schools of Arkansas and later at



tended Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas. Attended the University of Arkansas and later the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating from the Law Department in 1899 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1899, and moved to California in 1902, locating in Los Angeles, where he continues in the active practice to date. Member of Fraternal Brotherhood, I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

#### **D. E. MARCHUS.**

Residence, 1386 La Playa Avenue; office, 1112 Market Street, San Francisco. Born in South Dakota, February 22, 1879. Son of



Anton and Hannah (Morten) Marchus. Married Wanda Nolte July 2, 1902. Received his early education in the public schools of South Dakota and moved to California in 1895. Attended Healdsburg and Lowell schools and later entered Hastings College of Law and was admitted to practice in the law courts of the state of California, by the Supreme Court, November, 1901. Practices alone to date. Member of Masonic fraternity.

#### MADISON MARINE.

Residence, 724 Beacon Street; office, 510-512 International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Prince George County, Maryland, September 7, 1873. Son of William Matthew and Harriet Perkins (Hall) Marine. Educated in the private schools of Maryland, 1882-84; public schools of Maryland to 1889; Milton Academy, Baltimore, Maryland, 1890-93; Military Academy, New York, 1892-94; University of Maryland, 1895-97, in June of which year he received the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Maryland, June 1, 1897; Court of Appeals of Maryland, April 16, 1902; Supreme Court of the United States, April 6, 1908; California, June 1, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in Baltimore, Maryland, in partnership with his father, the late Hon. Wm. N. Marine, which continued to 1904, when he became member of the firm of Paea, Newbold & Marine, which partnership continued until April, 1908, when he removed to California. Republican nominee in Baltimore for House of Delegates, 1903. Member of the Maryland Chapter Sons of War of 1812, Metropolitan and City Clubs and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### WILLIAM B. MATHEWS.



Residence, 1254 West 25th Street; office, 1103 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born in Brown County, Ohio, March 1, 1865. Son of William B. and Margaret (Salisbury) Mathews. Came to California in 1889. Married Susan Avery Hays January 1, 1901. Early education received in the common schools at Maysville, Kentucky,

and Baptist Seminary (private) in the same city. Graduated from Center College of Kentucky in 1885 with degree of A.B., and this was followed with a law course in Columbia Law School, New York, 1888-89. Ad-

mitted to the bar of Kentucky August, 1888; California, October, 1889; to the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Judicial Circuit and the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, 1901; to the United States Supreme Court, February 29, 1904. Member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, 1899-1900. City Attorney for the city of Los Angeles, 1901-7. Appointed special counsel on construction of Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1907, and occupies said position at date. Member of the Masonic fraternity and of the California and Union League clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### GEORGE HENRY MASTICK.

Residence, 918 Pacific Avenue, Alameda; office, 68 Post Street, San Francisco. Born May 23, 1856, in San Francisco. Son of Edwin B. and Lucretia (Wood) Mastick. Married May 19, 1883, to Lizzie Spencer. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and in the University of California. Graduated from Hastings College of Law in 1881. Admitted to practice at the bar of California in San Francisco, 1881. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission, in partnership with E. B. Mastick and W. C. Belcher, under the firm name of Mastick, Belcher & Mastick. Trustee of the San Jose State Normal School for ten years—1902-12. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association and Bohemian and Pacific clubs.

#### ALLAN P. MATTHEW.

Residence, 1638 Oxford Street, Berkeley; office, 932 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Springfield, Illinois, November 8, 1881. Son of Winfield Scott and Marian (Pomeroy) Matthew. Moved to California in 1887. Married July 23, 1908, to Daisy M. Lincoln. Educated in the public schools of California, Berkeley High School, and the University of California, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1903. From 1905 to 1907 attended Harvard Law School, and later the George Washington University, Law School, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1908 from that institution. Admitted to the bar of District of Columbia in February, 1909, and to the bar of California in 1911. Assistant Attorney of the Western Pacific Railway Company, which position he continues to hold to date. Republican.

#### WILLIAM CLARENCE MAXWELL.

Residence, 2969 Sacramento Street; office, 906 Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Woodland, California, May 22, 1871. Son of James Oliver and Anna Debo-

rah (Gaddis) Maxwell. Married August 2, 1905, to Hulda C. Anderson. Educated in Hesperian College, Woodland, and later attended Stanford University. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, November 18, 1908.

**CHARLES H. MATTINGLY.**



Residence, 217 West 37th Avenue; office, 421 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born May 13, 1862, in Newton, Illinois. Son of John and Catherine (Meyers) Mattingly. Married April, 1902, to Florence M. Perfect. Received his early education in the public schools of Olney, Illinois, and later attended the Ann Arbor

University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1884 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan by the Supreme Court in 1894 and to the United States Circuit and District Courts in the same year. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Detroit, continuing there until 1895, when he moved to California. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles immediately upon arrival and the following year to the federal court. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles and continues to date. Member of the City Club and Municipal League and Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.

**HENRY BROWNE MAYO.**

Residence, 2571 Mission Street; office, 755 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Jubilee, Peoria County, Illinois, May 28, 1861. Son of Henry Herbert and Agnes (Ingraham) Mayo. Moved to California in 1881. Received his early education at Peoria, Illinois, and later the Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, July 10,



1887. Commenced the practice of his profession and continues alone to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**JOHN JOSEPH MAZZA.**

Residence, Corte Madera; office, Bank of Italy Building, San Francisco. Born in Marin County, California, November 25, 1877. Son of Frank and Mary (Zoppi) Mazza. Married in 1905 to Beulah E. Hook. Received his education in the Santa Rosa High School 1906-9. Graduated from the University of California in 1903, with the degree of B. L., and the further degree of LL. B. in 1904. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, June, 1904, since which date he has continued in the active practice of his profession. Republican.

**HENRY ALEXANDER MELVIN.**

Residence, 1363 6th Avenue, Oakland; office, Wells-Fargo Building, San Francisco. Born in Springfield, Illinois, September 28, 1865. Son of Samuel Houston and Sarah Amanda (Slemmons) Melvin. Moved to this state in 1875. Married Sarah Louise Morse in 1893. Attended the grammar school of St. Helena, 1875-78; Franklin Grammar School, 1878-81; Oakland High School, 1881-84; University of California, 1885-89, graduating with the degree of Ph. B., and from the Hastings Law College in 1892, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in 1892. In 1891, while still in college, was appointed Justice of the Peace of Brooklyn, Alameda County. Elected to that office for the term beginning January, 1893, but resigned to become Assistant District Attorney of Alameda County, March 14, 1893. Served as Assistant District Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, and Chief Deputy District Attorney, and for a short time as Deputy Attorney General. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Alameda County, March 14, 1901. Elected for the term beginning January, 1903. Renominated but resigned because of appointment to the Supreme Court, September 28, 1908. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for two year term beginning January, 1909, and for the twelve year term commencing January, 1911. First Lieutenant, University of California Cadets. Professor of Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery. Member of the Union League, Bohemian, Athenian clubs and Nile Club of Oakland. Past Grand Exalted Ruler B. P. O. E., and member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.



**EDWIN ALVIN MESERVE.**

Residence, 1333 Westlake Avenue; office, 1017 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Sacramento County, California, July 28, 1863. Son of Alvin R. and Elizabeth (Holsen) Meserve. Married in 1887 to Helen Davis (deceased); in 1890 to Mabelle Locke.



Graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1880. After attending a private school entered Hastings Law College, from which he graduated in 1886 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1885; to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California in 1890, to the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1893, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1912. Member of N. S. G. W., California, Union League, and Crag's Clubs of Los Angeles; Masonic order (Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, 32°, Al Malaikah Temple), and Pomeroy Chapter of Phi Delta Phi. Republican.

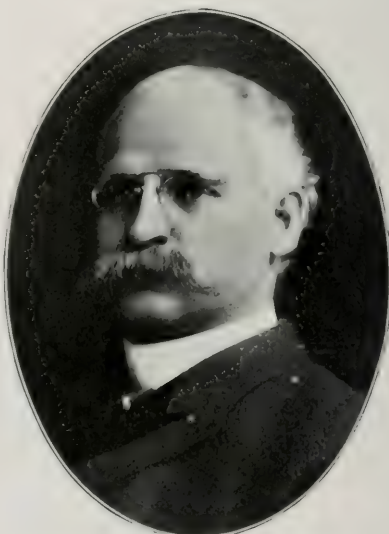
**SHIRLEY EDWIN MESERVE.**

Residence, 1333 Westlake Avenue; office, 1017 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, October 7, 1888. Son of Edwin Alvin and Helen (Davis) Meserve. Early education received in the public schools of Los Angeles, which was followed by a course in Harvard Military Academy (Los Angeles), from which he was graduated in 1908. Attended the University of California, ending his studies there with the class of 1912, and completed his law course in the University of Southern California, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeal for the Second District, January 17, 1912, and to the United

States District Court for the Southern District of California, January 22, 1912, since which time he has carried on the practice of his



profession in connection with his father, Edwin A. Meserve. Member of N. S. G. W. (Ramona Parlor), California Gamma Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, Beatty Chapter of Phi Delta Phi, and Los Angeles Athletic club. Republican.

**VICTOR HOWARD METCALF.**

Residence, 245 Perkins Street; office, Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Utica, New York, October 10, 1853. Son of William and Sarah Pollard (Hardeastle) Met-



calf. Married E. Corinne Nicholson, April 11, 1882. Graduated from Utica Academy, July 7, 1871, and Russell's Military Academy, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1872. Entered Yale College in 1872 (Academic Department), where he continued until his junior year. Then entered Yale Law School, graduating therefrom in 1876 with the degree of LL.B., and in 1877 graduated from Hamilton College Law School. Admitted to the bar of Connecticut June 29, 1876, and in New York April 30, 1877. Formed partnership in Utica with Hosmer P. McKoon, under the firm name of McKoon & Metcalf, which continued until Mr. McKoon moved to California in 1878. Later he formed partnership with Edward S. Wells, under the firm name of Metcalf & Wells, which continued until 1879, when he moved to California. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1879. Practiced alone until 1881, when he entered into partnership with George D. Metcalf, under the firm name of Metcalf & Metcalf, and continued as a member of that firm until July 1, 1904, when the partnership was dissolved. Elected to the 56th, 57th and 58th Congresses from the Third Congressional District of California, resigning on July 1, 1904, to accept the appointment of Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, which he held until December 17, 1906, when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy. Resigned this office on account of ill-health, December 1, 1908. Delivered annual address at Yale Law School in June, 1906, when he received the degree of M. A., carrying with it full membership in the class of 1876. Member of the Athenian and Country clubs of Oakland. Republican.

#### MARION M. MEYERS.

Residence, 1323 Oak Street; office, 407-409 Henne Building, Los Angeles. Born in Paris, Illinois, January 16, 1857. Son of Levi C. and Amelia A. (Herr) Meyers. Married to Helena Nelson, September 15, 1893. Received his early education in the grammar and high schools of his native state. Later read law in the offices of Van Seller & Dole, of Paris, Illinois. Admitted to practice in the state of Illinois in 1881, and commenced the practice of his profession in Paris. In 1896 moved to California, and was admitted to the bar of California October 22, 1896. Continues to practice alone to date. Republican.

#### ARDEN H. MICHENER.

Residence, 464 Minor Avenue; office, 807 First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born in San Jose, May 22, 1873. Son of William R. and Helen (Folsom) Michener. Married Alma Hempel, July 1, 1901. Attended the common schools and University of Pacific for two years—1890-92—and in 1893

graduated from business college. Official Court Reporter of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County from 1901 to 1911. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, July 22, 1908. Republican.

#### FRANCIS J. MIEDING.

Residence, 2291 West 21st Street; office, 502 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born June 5, 1864, in Dubuque, Iowa. Son of Ferdinand B. and Theresa M. (Baule) Mieding. Married December 31, 1889, to Gertrude M. Kohne. Attended the grammar schools of Dubuque and Dyersville, Iowa; St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, 1881-82; Normal, Fremont, Nebraska, 1886-88; Omaha Business College, 1888-89, and the Omaha Law School, 1893-95. Admitted to the bar at Omaha, Nebraska, May 4, 1895. From February 1, 1889, to July 1, 1898, associated with Hon. Chas. Offutt, at Omaha, Nebraska, and from 1898 until November 1, 1906, with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Nebraska. Moved to this state November 12, 1906. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, January 3, 1910. From December 1, 1906, to date with S. P., L. A. & S. L. R. R. Democrat.

#### JOHN CULLEN MILES.

Residence, 1225 South Hope Street; office, 315-318 Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles. Born January 5, 1890, in Willow Lakes, South Dakota. Son of Joseph Edwina and Hattie Augusta (Marble) Miles. Received his early education in the public schools in the states of Michigan, South Dakota, Arkansas and Indiana, and moved to California in 1907, graduating from the Redlands High School in 1909. Attended the University of Southern California and was admitted to the bar of California on January 18, 1911. Has been associated since his admission with C. Randall Sparks in the practice of his profession. Member of I. O. O. F. fraternity. Republican.



#### WILLIAM ROBERT MILLAR.

Residence, 1944 South Figueroa Street; office, 432-437 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, November 19, 1882. Son of Alexander and Jean (Wilson) Millar. Attended Yale College,

from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1904, and the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School in 1907. Moved to California and was admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, January, 1908, since which time he has been associated with Hon. James W. McKinley in general practice. Republican.

#### C. ELLIOTT MILLER.



Residence, 1227 New Hampshire Street; office, 529 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born, 1869, in Richmond, Ohio. Son of Rev. John Quincy Adams and Jennie E. (Crump) Miller. Married in 1891 to Mary E. Scheu. Moved to California in 1906. Educated in the public and high schools of Ohio.

Studied law in the offices of Hon. S. B. Taylor of Toronto, Ohio. Admitted to the bar of California, January, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles, alone, to date. County Assessor of Jefferson County, Ohio, for one term. Mayor of Toronto, Ohio, for five years. Member of Masonic order and Junior Order United American Mechanics. President of Ohio Society of Los Angeles since 1919. Republican.

#### JOHN HENRY MILLER.

Residence, Granada Hotel; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Lynchburg, Virginia, August 26, 1854. Son of William A. and Margaret A. (Henry) Miller. Married Susie Jones November, 1906. Moved to the state in 1875. Graduated from the Richmond College, at Richmond, Virginia, with the degree of A.M. in 1874. Taught school in Virginia one year, after which he came to California and taught in the public schools in Shasta County; also taught private pupils in Latin and Greek, studying law at night. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in January, 1879, by the Supreme Court after an examination in open court. Entered the office of Pringle & Hayne as a clerk, where he remained for one year. Then opened offices of his own, afterward going into partnership with J. P. Langhorne, under the firm name of Langhorne & Miller and later as partner in the firm of Estee, Fitzgerald &

Miller. Now practicing his profession under the firm name of Miller & White, making a specialty of patent law. Member of Mechan-



ics' Institute, American Society of International Law, Bohemian and Cosmos clubs of San Francisco, and Lawyers' Club of New York. Independent.

#### KENTON A. MILLER.



Residence, 1302 Gramercy Place; office, 604 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born October 31, 1869, in Ironton, Ohio. Son of Anderson and Elizabeth (Wickline) Miller. Married October, 1898 to Vetrice Wil-son. Educated in the common schools of his

native state and in Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating from the latter institution in 1894. Read law in the offices of Anderson & Miller. Admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1897, and practiced in Ironton, Ohio, under the firm name of Miller & Miller. Moved to California in 1905, and admitted to the bar of that state in Los Angeles in 1906, and United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. In 1907 formed partnership with Judge George H. Smith and W. W. Phelps, under the firm name of Smith, Miller & Phelps, which continues to date. Elected City Attorney of Ironton, Ohio, in 1900, serving until 1904, prior to which he was Assistant District Attorney of Lawrence County, Ohio (1898-1900). Member of the California and Union League clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Masonic order, Knights Templar, Shriner, 32°, Knights of Pythias, and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

#### E. E. MILLIKIN.

Residence, Jonathan Club; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born October 5, 1871, in Titusville, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of his native state. Moved to California in 1895 and was admitted to the bar of the state upon arrival. Practices his profession as a member of the firm of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin to date.

#### ROBERT WILLIS MILLER.



Residence and office, Hanford. Born September 5, 1847, in Willow Hill, Illinois. Son of John and Mary (Kennedy) Miller. Moved to California in 1880. Married in 1880 to Mattie Morrison. Educated in the public schools of Illinois. Attended University of Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in

1874; Minnesota, 1876; Superior Court of California, 1880; Supreme Court of California, 1885. Practiced law in Illinois until 1874, when he moved to Minnesota, where for two years he taught in the schools of that state. Practiced law in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, until 1880, when he moved to Northern California, practicing his profession at Eureka two years; Crescent City, eight years, and Santa Rosa, ten years. In 1904 he moved to Hanford, where he continues the general practice of law to date. Member of Masonic order. Republican.

#### EDWARD R. MILLIKEN.

Residence, 815 Stevenson Avenue; office, 1 Union Savings Bank Building, Pasadena. Born December 9, 1881, in Maynard, Massachusetts. Son of Charles E. and Mary F. (Redington) Milliken. Married March 4, 1909, to Elizabeth B. Smyth. Education received at Mount Hermon Boys' School, Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in August, 1900. Entered Pomona College, Claremont, after moving to California, in 1900, and graduated from that institution in June, 1904, with degree of A. B. Graduated from the Law Department of Stanford University, May, 1908, receiving degree of J. D. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, July 22, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Pasadena and continued to date. Member of B. P. O. E. Republican.



#### HENRY EDMUND MILLS.

Residence, 1604 Seventh Street; office, 908-910 American National Bank Building, San Diego. Born June 24, 1850, in Montrose, Pennsylvania. Son of Bartlett H. and Delia (Halsey) Mills. Married Emma B. Sprague in 1877. Graduated from Shurtleff College, in Alton, Illinois, June, 1869, receiving degrees of A. B. and A. M. Graduated from the St. Louis Law School in 1871, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice in the state of Missouri, at St. Louis, July, 1871. Practiced his profession in St. Louis until 1896, when he moved to California. Member of the firm of Mills & Fletecraft for ten years. Later in partnership with Lee W. Grant until removal to San Diego. Admitted to the bar of California in 1896, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in San Diego in partnership with Fred O'Farrell to date. Author of "Mills on Eminent Domain."

#### HOMER CURTIS MILLSAP.

Residence, 1460 West Adams Street; office, 621 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles. Born May 10, 1881, in Des Moines, Iowa. Son of Albert and Mallissa (Shepherd) Millsap. Married in December, 1908, to Bess P. Chaney. Moved to California in 1898. Graduated from Ashland (Oregon) High School in 1893; Iowa



College of Law, May, 1897, with degree of LL.B. Associated with Hon. C. C. Cole (ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa), 1897-99. Admitted to the bar of California in 1900, and later to the United States Cir-



cuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles alone to the present time. Specializes in corporation law. Member of California and Los Angeles Bar Associations, Chamber of Commerce, and Los Angeles Athletic Club. Republican.

**THOMAS SUMNER MINOT.**



Residence, Berkshire Apartments; office, 504 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in

Brunswick, Maine, August 18, 1862. Son of Alexander B. and Mary (Ramsdell) Minot. Educated in the public schools of Brunswick, Maine, and the Lord Street Commercial College, Liverpool; England, 1879-80, during which time he attended for six months a nautical school in that city. Studied law three years with Hon. John A. Gray and General J. M. Siglin, in Marshfield, Oregon. Admitted to the bar at Salem, Oregon, 1896; United States District and Circuit Court, November 12, 1906; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, October 6, 1909; United States District and Circuit Courts, Southern District of California, September 10, 1909. Moved to this state in 1901, being admitted July 1st of that year to the bar of this state, in San Francisco, since which time he has practiced in San Francisco alone, his practice extending over the states of California, Oregon, Utah and Nevada. Formerly member of Oregon National Guard, Sons of the American Revolution, State of Maine Association, and California Academy of Sciences. Republican.

**JOHN WILLIAM MITCHELL.**

Residence, northwest corner First Street and Vermont Avenue; office, 509-512 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 23, 1861. Son of William Henry and Nancy Jane (Green) Mitchell. Married Adina Selby Milson, May 30, 1888. Educated in private and high

schools at Lynchburg. Studied law in the office of United States Senator John W. Daniel for five years; also a member of Summer Law Class of the University of Virginia, under Prof. John B. Minor. Admitted to the bar of Virginia at Lynchburg, December 7, 1881. Came to California in 1887. Admitted to practice by California Supreme Court, October 11, 1887, and by United States Supreme Court, on motion of Senator Daniel, April 24, 1896. Member of Municipal Art Commission of the city of Los Angeles and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.



**NATHANIEL PERRY MOERDYKE.**

Residence, 1025 South Madison Avenue, Pasadena; office, Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, May, 1884. Son of Peter and Maria (Perry) Moerdyke. Moved to California July, 1907. Married June 29, 1911, to Ethel J. Wolfenstetter. Attended the public schools of Chi-

cago from 1891 to 1901; Lewis Institute of Chicago, 1901 to 1904, when he received academic degree. Attended the Law Department of the Northwestern University, 1904-5; Chicago Kent School of Law, 1906-7; Stanford University, Law Department, 1907-8. Admitted to the bar of California, April 29, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles in May of that year. Specializes in corporation and mining law. Director and counsel of Tom Reed Gold Mining Company. Member of University Club and Delta Chi fraternity. Republican.

known as a pioneer citizen of California, having been a resident of the city of San Francisco since the days of '49. Early education received at Sacred Heart College, conducted by the Christian Brothers, and St. Mary's College. Studied law in the offices of Judge Selden S. Wright and of Horace G. Platt. Attended Hastings College of Law, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the state of California, in November, 1889. Practiced law thereafter, with offices at No. 26 Montgomery Street. In the year 1896 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in the Police Courts, and in 1898, upon the death of Judge Campbell, was appointed Judge of the Police Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Served as Judge of the Police Court until 1906, and in November of that year was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco. Judge Mogan was nominated by the Republican, Democratic and Union Labor parties for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, and was elected by a large majority. He has served one term of six years, as Superior Judge presiding over Department No. 7, devoted to the trial of civil cases. He is now a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Judge and has been indorsed by the Bar Association of San Francisco. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and of the Olympic Club.

**EDMUND P. MOGAN.**

Residence, 1144 Haight Street, San Francisco; office, City Hall, Department No. 7, Superior Court, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco. Son of Joseph R. Mogan and Sarah Mogan. Joseph R. Mogan was well

**SEAMON W. MOLKENBUHR.**

Residence, 527 5th Avenue; office, 827 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Virginia City, Nevada, May 28, 1874. Son of Martin and Alice (Lynch) Molkenbuhr. Moved to this state in 1891. Married July 8, 1898, to Mary Egan. Received his early education in the public schools at Gold Hill,



Nevada. Attended the Nevada State University, 1890-91. From 1892 to 1900 he followed commercial pursuits. Read law in the office of W. M. Cannon and T. C. Jenkins. Admitted to the bar March 12, 1903, since which date he has been practicing law. Member of the Knights of Columbus. Republican.

#### ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE.



Residence, 3101 Wilshire Boulevard; office, 308-310 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. Born April 12, 1872, in Dallas Township, Crawford County, Ohio. Son of Mervin Jeremiah and Olive Adelaide (Hull) Monnette. Married November 6, 1895, to Carrie Lucile Janeway. Attended Bucyrus,

Ohio, Union Schools, graduating in 1890; Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1895, classical course, with the degree of A.B.; also special law course in the same institution in 1895; post-graduate work without degrees. Author and compiler of "Monnet Family Genealogy." Has done considerable writing and public speaking. Admitted to law practice by Supreme Court of Ohio, October 16, 1896; United States Circuit and District Courts of Northern District of Ohio. Later moved to the state of California in April, 1907. Admitted to the bar there May 1st of the same year, and also in the United States District and Circuit Courts of Southern District of California. Director of Citizens' National and Citizens' Trust and Savings Banks of Los Angeles. Now, President of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, Director of Los Angeles Abstract & Trust Company, Director and Treasurer of Mortgage Guarantee Company of Los Angeles. Member of the Ohio State Bar Association since 1897, the Los Angeles County Bar and California State Bar Associations. Phi Beta Kappa (honorary scholastic society), and Phi Kappa Psi fraternities, elected June 29, 1912, President of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; also of the Masonic bodies, Shriner, Sons of the Revolution, and of the American Revolution, Mayflower Descendants and Colonial Wars, and of the Union League, Jonathan, Athletic and Country clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### CHARLES MONROE.

Residence, 729 West 28th Street; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Rumford, Maine, December 23, 1849. Moved to California in December, 1890. Educated in the pub-

lic schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and Harvard College. Admitted to the bar of Kansas and California; United States Supreme Court November 18, 1890. Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County since 1905. Republican.

#### WILLIAM C. MONROE.

Residence, Los Angeles; office, 706 California Building, Los Angeles. Born in Freeport, Florida, January 11, 1879. Son of William A. and Medora (McCrane) Monroe. Married in August, 1911, to Mary J. Cassidy. Attended the Law Department of the University of Virginia in 1899 to 1901, and received the Jeffer-



son Literary Society Medal for oratory in 1900. Received the honors of the University in oratorical contest. Admitted to the bar in Tallahassee, Florida, in 1902. Practiced law in Pensacola, Florida, alone to 1911, when he moved to Los Angeles, California. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911, and continues in the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men fraternities. Democrat.

#### JAMES P. MONTGOMERY.



Residence, 1620 8th Street; office, 207 Bacon Building, Oakland. Born March 1, 1865, in Oakland, Alameda County. Son of



Zachariah M. and Ellen (Evoy) Montgomery. Married to Rita G. Madden, November 23, 1910. Attended the Christian Brothers College in Oakland, St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, and the University of Georgia, graduating therefrom in 1888 with degree of B.S. and the further degree of B.L. in 1889. Admitted to the bar of California in 1889 and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, in San Diego, practicing under the firm name of Montgomery & Montgomery, continuing until 1891, when he moved to Los Angeles and continued in the practice there until 1897. In that year he went to the Klondike and was engaged in mining pursuits until December, 1907. Resumed the active practice of his profession in Oakland in 1908, and continues to date. Member of the San Francisco-Alaska Club and the Knights of Columbus and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Democrat.

**ELMER I. MOODY.**



Residence, 648 Arroyo Drive; office, 216 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pasadena. Born in Edgerton, Missouri, February 4, 1879. Son of W. J. and Elizabeth (Crane) Moody. Moved to California in 1898. Married Carolyn C. Machin, October 15, 1903. Attended the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri,

and the State Normal at Edmond, Oklahoma. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, October 15, 1901, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of the firm of Goodrich & Moody of Pasadena, from January 1, 1902, until 1903. Practiced alone to 1907. Connected with the firm of Simpson, Moody, Noyes & Simpson from 1907 to 1908; of the firm of Simpson, Moody & Simpson from 1908 to date. Member of the Overland and Annandale Country clubs, Los Angeles Bar Association and of the Board of Trade. Director of the Security National Bank of Pasadena. Republican.

**WILLIAM THOMAS MOONEY.**

Residence, 259 Lisbon Street; office, 615 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Bloomfield, Sonoma County, October 16, 1873. Son of Thomas and Nora (Gleeson) Mooney. Attended the district school of Bloomfield for

a few years, later completing the grammar school course at Petaluma, then entering the Petaluma High School, from which he graduated in 1892. Entered the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1899 with the degree of Ph.B. Appointed principal of the Etna Union High School in Siskiyou County, and then principal of the Siskiyou County High School, where he remained for two years, then entering the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1906. Admitted to the bar in California January 21, 1907, at Los Angeles, and to the United States District and Circuit Courts April 30, 1910, at San Francisco. Began the practice of his profession in 1908 at San Francisco, in association with R. H. Cross which continues to date. Democrat.

**FRED H. MOORE.**

Residence, 3811 Maplewood Avenue; office, 600 Bryson Building, Los Angeles. Born September 15, 1883, in Detroit, Michigan. Son of Charles J. and Emma C. (Hill) Moore. Married in 1907 to Rose B. Griggs. Educated at the grammar and high schools at Spokane, Washington, and later attended the University of Michigan from 1902 to 1906. Studied law in the office of Judge Thomas Burke of Seattle, and was admitted to the bar of Washington in 1906. Practiced in Seattle in association with the firm of Burke, Shephard & McGilora for one year, when he moved to Spokane and became associated with the firm of Danson & Williams. Formed partnership with B. T. Tustin, practicing under the firm name of Tustin & Moore for one year. Moved to California in 1910, locating in Los Angeles, where he continues in the practice of his profession in association with the firm of Davis & Rush to date. Member of the Metropolitan, Liberal, and Alemeic clubs and of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

**GEORGE H. MOORE.**

Residence, 1321 West 7th Street, Glendale; office, 429 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Pesotum, Illinois, October 30, 1875. Son of Sanford W. and Louisa (Thornhill) Moore. Moved to this state in November, 1902. Married Anastasia Powell, February 1, 1911. Received his early education in public schools of Crittenden, Illinois, later attending



the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, from which he received the degrees of B.S. and A.B. in 1901, and the University of Illinois, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1902. Admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois, June, 1902, and to the bar of California in 1903. Commenced the practice of law in Riverside, California, in partnership with O. C. Boggs, under the firm name of Boggs & Moore until November, 1903, when he removed to Los Angeles and became associated with Herbert Cutler Brown, of Los Angeles, where he remained until 1906, since which date he has continued the practice of his profession and is now associated with Sheldon Borden. Member of the University Club of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### MINOR LEE MOORE.



Residence, 1354 Fifth Avenue; office, 511 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Waco, Texas, December 5, 1876. Son of Daniel Miller and Sarah Elizabeth (Jones) Moore. Moved to California December 13, 1908. Married to Jannie Elder August 30, 1900. Educated in the public schools of Waco,

Texas. Entered the Baylor University, Waco, Texas, in 1896. Graduated with degree of B.A. in 1900. Read law in office of Prendergast & Sanford of Waco, Texas. Admitted to the bar of Texas, March 24, 1903; California, December 15, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of his profession in Waco, Texas, from 1903 to March, 1907, when he moved to Farmerville, Louisiana, where he became associated with J. Walter Elder, under the firm name of Elder & Moore, continuing to 1908. Associated with M. J. Finkenstein, under the firm name of Moore & Finkenstein to date. Commercial practice, and pays special attention to frauds and personal injury cases. Member of Jefferson Club. Democrat.

#### PEYTON H. MOORE.

Residence, 745 South Union Street; office, 920-922 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born March 15, 1876, in Birmingham, Alabama. Son of William W. and Mary Lou (Robinson) Moore. Received his education in the public schools of his native state. En-

tered Alabama Polytechnic Institute, graduating therefrom in 1894, with degree of B.S. Entered University of Alabama, graduating in 1899, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Alabama, in Montgomery, 1900. Commenced the practice of his profession in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1901, continuing until 1908, when he moved to California, and was admitted by all courts of that state. Member of the firm of Campbell & Moore to date. Democrat.

#### STANLEY MOORE.

Residence, corner 20th Street and 6th Avenue, East Oakland; office, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, California, June 9, 1880. Son of A. A. and Annie (Hall) Moore. Received his early education in the public schools of Oakland, and later



attended the University of California, graduating therefrom in May, 1901, with the degree of Social Science. Admitted to the bar of California in December, 1901, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Oakland, being appointed Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County in 1902 and resigning the following year to move to San Francisco and enter his father's office, with whom he practices in partnership to date. Member of the Claremont Country Club. Republican.

#### FRANCIS D. R. MOOTE.

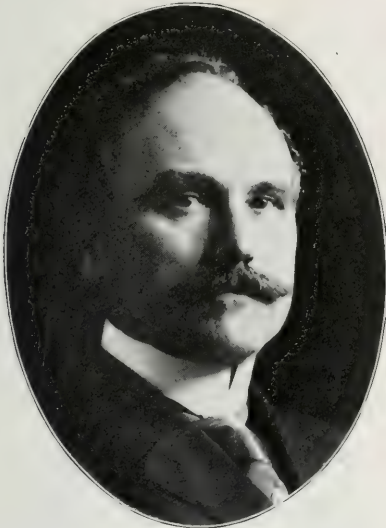
Residence, Sierra Madre; office, 830 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in City Creek Canyon, near San Bernardino, June 5, 1879. Son James M. and Elizabeth M. (Ross) Moote. Married June 22, 1908, to Mabel L. Graves. Educated in the graded



schools at Cucamonga and Ontario, Los Angeles High School; Chaffey Agricultural College. Read law in the office of Tanner & Taft. Admitted by the Supreme Court of California, at Los Angeles, October 15, 1901; Circuit and District Courts of the United States for Southern California, 1906. In 1902 formed partnership with James W. Mays, under the firm name of Mays & Moote, which continued one year. January 1, 1910, formed partnership with Force Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Moote, which continues to date. Republican.

**EDWARD F. MORAN.**

Residence, 2617 Pacific Avenue; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, November 14, 1867. Son of Edward and Rose (Cox) Moran. Married in 1895 to Rose Claiborne Hillard. Received his education in the public schools of San



Francisco, and in private institutions. In 1884-85, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Second Artillery, N. G. C. Chief Examiner, Civil Service Commission, in San Francisco, January, 1900, to August, 1905. Civil Service Commissioner of San Francisco, August, 1905, to January, 1908. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, September 14, 1904, and before the United States District and Circuit Courts of the state. President of Civil Service Commission in San Francisco in 1907. Attorney for Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco, 1910, to date. Charter member of San Francisco Press Club. Member of Olympic Club, San Francisco Bar Association, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and Native Sons of the Golden West fraternity.

**VINCENT MORGAN.**

Residence, 135 North Coronado Street; office, 502 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born November 20, 1882, in Los Angeles, California. Son of J. C. Morgan. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1909, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Formed partnership with Frank M. Porter and Kent K. Parrot under the firm name of Porter, Morgan & Parrot, which continues to the present time. Instructor in "Elementary Law," "Domestic Relations," and "Code Pleadings" in the University of Southern California, College of Law, Member of Metropolitan Club and N. S. G. W. Republican.



**ALFRED J. MORGANSTERN.**

Residence, 2143 2d Street; office, 718-720 Timken Building, San Diego. Born April 30, 1869, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Son of Jacob and Henrietta (May) Morganstern.



Moved to California in 1890. Married in 1889 to Katherine Donnelly (deceased December, 1897); February 24, 1902, to Bertha Edging-



**Stromberg.** Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; high schools of St. Paul, Minnesota. Studied law in the offices of Hy. H. Hayden, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1890; California, 1890, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Northern California, and to Circuit Court of Appeals. Practiced law in San Francisco until 1908, when he moved to San Diego, where he continues to the present time in the general practice of his profession. For fourteen years attorney for Factional Republican Organization in San Francisco. Member of Masonic order, Southgate Lodge No. 320, Dictator of Loyal Order of Moose. Republican.

#### ISADOR MORRIS.

Residence, 1338 East 17th Street; office, 809-811 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles. Born in Crescent City, Del Norte County, California, May 8, 1887. Son of Wolf and Mary (Seligman) Morris. Graduated from the Del Norte County High School in 1906.



Attended the University of California, Law College, graduating in 1909 and receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, June 21, 1909. Member of the firm of Newmire & Morris to date. Secretary of the Progressive Political League of Los Angeles, 1910. Member of the Good Government Organization, Lincoln-Roosevelt League, City club, League of Justice, Progressive League, and N. S. G. W., B'nai B'rith and Forester fraternities. Republican.

#### ALEXANDER F. MORRISON.

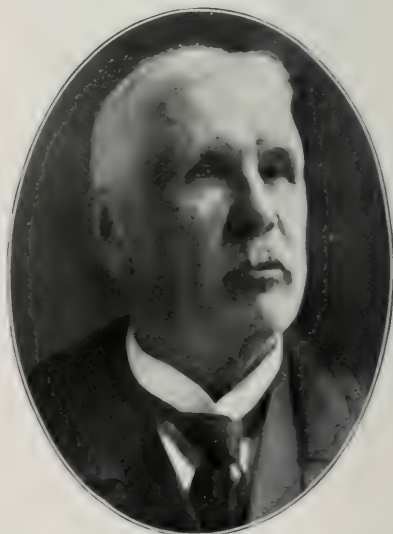
Residence, 2022 California Street; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in

Weymouth, Massachusetts, February 22, 1856. Moved to California in 1864. Attended the public schools of San Francisco and Boys' High School, graduating in 1874; the State University in 1878, with degree of A.B.; Hastings College of Law, in 1881, with the degree of LL.B. While attending law school was a student in the office of Cope & Boyd. Admitted to the bar of California in 1881. Shortly after admission he formed partnership with Thos. O'Brien, under the firm name of O'Brien & Morrison, the firm afterward becoming O'Brien, Morrison & Daingerfield. Withdrawing in 1891 he formed partnership with C. E. A. Foerster, which lasted until the death of Mr. Foerster, in 1898. About a year before Mr. Foerster's death the Hon. W. B. Cope joined the firm, and after 1898 the firm name was Morrison & Cope, which lasted until the death of Judge Cope in December, 1909. Is now a member of the firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM L. MORRISON.

Residence, 3135 Grim Avenue; office, Lawyers Building, San Diego. Born December 14, 1876, in St. Louis, Missouri. Son of James and Mary (Tansey) Morrison. Moved to California in 1906. Married September 7, 1908, to Mary E. Bowler. Educated in the public schools of St. Louis. Admitted to the bar of Missouri, 1902; California, 1907. Since 1910 member of the firm of Doolittle & Morrison. Member of K. of C. fraternity. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM W. MORROW.



Residence, San Rafael. Born July 15, 1843, in Milton, Wayne County, Indiana. Son of William and Margaret Tilly Morrow. Married June 18, 1865, to Margaret Hulbert.

Received his education at the grammar and high schools of Indiana and Illinois, and received the honorary degree of LL.B. from Wabash College, of Indiana, in 1899. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco in 1869 and to the Supreme Court of this state, January, 1870. Assistant United States Attorney, 1870-74. Chairman of State Central Committee, 1879-82. Chairman of California Delegation to the Republican National Convention, 1884. Member of Congress from San Francisco District, 1885-91. In 51st Congress designated by Speaker Reed as Speaker pro tempore of the House to preside during the absence of the Speaker. United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, 1891-97. United States Circuit Judge and Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 1897, which office he continues to hold. President of the San Francisco Bar Association, 1891-92. Trustee of Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C. Vice-president of the American Society of International Law since 1907. Incorporator of American National Red Cross and member of National Central Committee. Republican.

#### ROBERT HEAD MORROW.

Residence, 825 Bush Street; office, 853-855 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco December 21, 1868. Son of Robert and Elize (Gummer) Morrow. Graduated from the Clement Grammar School in 1884; Boys' High School, 1888; University of California, 1893, and Hastings College of Law, 1896. Admitted to the bar of California, August 21, 1894. Member of the Olympic, Corinthian and Commonwealth clubs. Republican.

#### CHARLES WHITE MORTIMER.

Residence, California Club; office, 704-705 International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Adelaide, Ontario, Canada, April 20, 1852. Son of Rev. Arthur and Mary Frances (White) Mortimer. Moved to this state in January, 1882. Married October 24, 1886, to Annie M. Best. Attended Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada, from September, 1883, to November, 1886, University of Trinity College, Toronto, obtaining the degree of B. A. in 1873 and M. A. in 1887. Admitted to the bar of Toronto, Canada, in August, 1879; California, August, 1882. Practices his profession alone to date. Appointed British Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, May, 1883, which office he continues to hold to date. Member of the California Club of Los Angeles.

#### CLAUDE B. MORTON.

Residence, 190 Mariposa Avenue; office, Citizen Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born May 3, 1881, in Wise County, Texas. Son of William A. and Elizabeth (Moore) Morton.

Moved to this state October 12, 1905. Attended the graded and high schools of Paradise, Texas, graduating from the latter in 1898. Attended Fort Worth University, Ft. Worth, Texas, from 1898 to 1901, and the University of California, College of Law, 1907 to 1910, receiving the degree of LL. B. in June of the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, June 20, 1910. September, 1911, appointed to fill Chair of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical Department of the University of Southern California. Member of the Jefferson Club of Los Angeles. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM ONA MORTON.

Residence, 190 Mariposa Street; office Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born July 30, 1868, in Fayette County, Alabama. Son of Dr. William Addison and Elizabeth Jane (Moore) Morton. Moved to California February 27, 1902. Married Maud



Hunter, November 15, 1900. Educated in Springtown Male and Female Institute. Graduated in 1894 from Fort Worth Business College. In 1897 received degree of LL. B. from the Fort Worth University. Admitted to the bar of Texas in 1897, and to United States Circuit and District Courts of that state; California, 1902, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts the same year; United States Supreme Court, January, 1909. In 1897 he formed partnership with Judge W. P. McLean and Judge Wm. R. Booth, of Fort Worth, Texas, under the firm name of McLean, Booth & Morton, which continued until his removal to Los Angeles, where he practiced alone until October, 1903, when he became a member of the firm of Morton, Houser & Jones; later senior mem-



ber of the firm of Morton, Pruitt & Goodrich, and senior member of Morton, Riddle, Hollzer & Morton. Senior member of the firm of Morton, Hollzer & Morton to date. Received Democratic nomination in 7th District of Los Angeles for Congress. In 1906, Democratic nominee for Attorney-general of California. Civil Service Commissioner of Los Angeles, 1907 to date. President of this Commission since February, 1911. Member of Jefferson, Los Angeles City, Rotary, and Covina Country clubs, Texas and Dixie societies, B. P. O. E., Masonic, W. O. W., Fraternal Brotherhood, Women of Woodcraft and Loyal Order of Moose. Democrat.

#### MONTAGUE T. MOSES.



Residence, 2480 Sutter Street; office, 518 Hewes Building, San Francisco. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1850. Son of Simpson P. and Lizzie (Tucker) Moses. Educated in Washington, D. C., and graduated from the Law Department of the Columbian (now George Washington) University, receiving

the degree of LL.B. in June, 1872. Admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1872, and of California in 1877, having moved to this state the previous year. Commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with James L. Crittenden, under the firm name of Crittenden & Moses, which continued until 1882, from which period until 1888 he practiced alone. Entered into partnership with Chas. A. Sumner in 1888, under the firm name of Sumner & Moses, which continued until 1904, since which date he has practiced alone. Past Head Consul of the Woodmen of the World. Editor of "The Pacific Woodmen," November, 1907, to date. Democrat.

#### MARKS PRENTICE MOSSHOLDER.

Residence, 1303 Thorn Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Diego. Born June 23, 1884, in Oecola, Nebraska. Son of W. J. and Jennie (Prentice) Mossholder. Married March 21, 1907, to Katherine Shultz. Educated in the public and high schools in San Diego. Studied law in the office of his father. Admitted to the bar of California January 21, 1907. Practiced law in partnership with his father, W. J. Mossholder, and

his brother, R. P. Mossholder, in San Diego to date. Republican.

#### LEON FREMONT MOSS.

Residence, 1241 Lake Street; office, 711 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born September 12, 1861, in Fulton County, Illinois. Son of George Walker and Mary J. (Grigsby) Moss. Moved to Los Angeles, February 2, 1887. Married Effie Florence Willard. Attended High School in Cuba, Illinois; Valparaiso University and the University of Iowa. Admitted to the bar of the state of Colorado in 1886. Practiced law since admission except two years on the bench. Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, 1909-10. Member of California Club and Los Angeles Country Club, and Masonic, I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.



#### RUSK PRENTICE MOSSHOLDER.

Residence, 2008 5th Street, San Diego; office, First National Bank Building, San Diego. Born April 4, 1889, in San Diego. Son of William J. and Jean (Prentice) Mossholder. Educated in the public and high schools of San Diego. Studied law in the offices of W. J. Mossholder and Marks P. Mossholder. Admitted to the bar of California September 25, 1911, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with W. J. and Mark P. Mossholder, which continues to date. Republican.

#### WILLIAM J. MOSSHOLDER.

Residence, 2008 5th Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Diego. Born August 27, 1857, in Martinsburg, Ohio. Son of Squire Humphrey and Mary Eliza (Robinson) Mossholder. Married September 26, 1881, to Jennie Prentice. Graduated from Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska, with degree of Ph.B., and the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, with degree of LL.B., in 1881. Admitted to the bar of Iowa June 22, 1881; Nebraska, 1881; California, 1886; United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, December, 1911, and to the United States Supreme Court, January 11, 1912. Practiced law in Oecola, Nebraska, from 1881 until he moved to California in



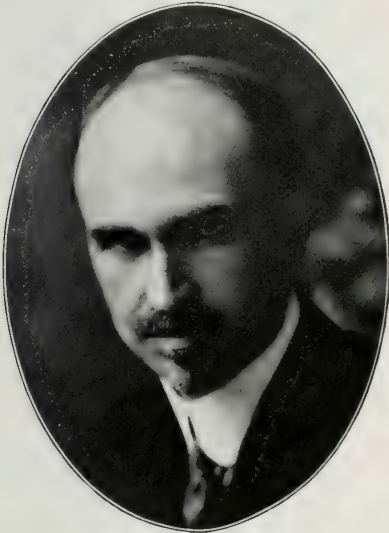
1885. Engaged in the practice of law in San Diego to date. Member of Board of Education of San Diego for five years. Member of Masonic bodies. Republican.

**JOHN G. MOTT.**

Residence, 2629 Portland Street; office, 426 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1874 in Los Angeles. Son of Thomas D. and Ascension (Sepulveda) Mott. Educated in Notre Dame University, Indiana, graduating in 1896 with the degrees of LL. B. and L. B. Graduated from Catholic University of America, in 1897, with the degree of LL. M. Admitted to practice in the state of Indiana by the Supreme Court in 1896. Member of the firm of Mott & Dillon to date. Member of California Bar Association. Republican.

**LLOYD WALKER MOULTRIE.**

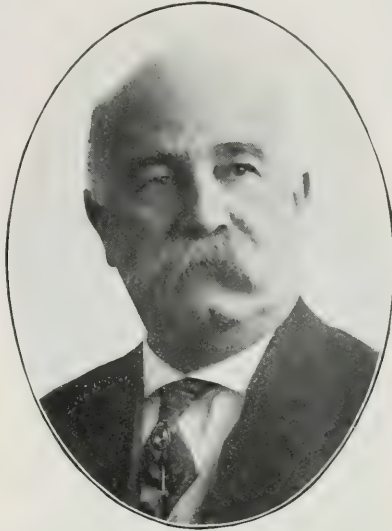
Residence, 619 Rampart Street; office, 918 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born December 28, 1868, in San Jose, California. Son of Joseph Addison and Elizabeth Barnet (Walker) Moultrie. Married Susan Frances Edelen, April 18, 1900. Educated in the pub-



lic and high schools and the University of the Pacific, later attending Emerson Institute, at Washington, D. C., and the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1890. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1890 and to the Supreme Court of California in the same year. City Attorney of Fresno in 1895. Member of the legislature in 1897. Member of the Jonathan, University, Los Angeles Athletic, Country and City clubs of Los Angeles. Shriner. Democrat.

**LYMAN IRVING MOWRY.**

Residence, 1716 Vallejo Street; office, 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born April 8, 1848, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Son of Lyman and Mary Ann (Whiting) Mowry. Moved to California May 18, 1854. Married April 13, 1905, to Elizabeth J. Gunn.



Attended public schools of San Francisco and Harvard University, Law Department, from which he graduated in 1870, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of the 15th District Court, San Francisco, in 1870; Supreme Court of California, 1879, and the Supreme Court of the United States, 1891. Practices his profession alone to date. Member of the Union League Club. Republican.

**OSCAR C. MUELLER.**

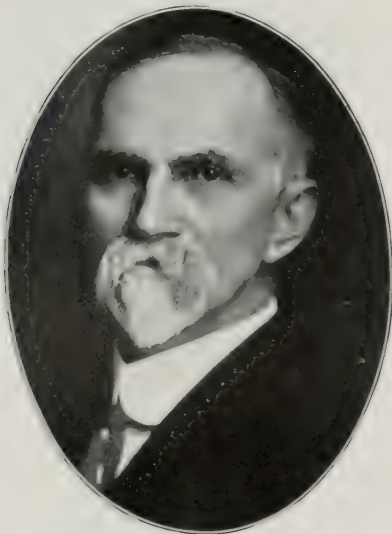
Residence, 2115 Harvard Boulevard; office, 404 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Denver, Colorado, September 7, 1876. Son of Otto and Nettie Kette Mueller. Moved to California in 1880. Married September 5, 1900, to Ivy S. Schoder. Attended public schools of Los Angeles, and Occidental College, later taking a special law course in the University of Vir-



ginia. Studied law two years in the office of the late Judge W. H. Wilde. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California in 1897 and to the Supreme Court of the United States October, 1907. Commenced practice of law in 1898 as an associate of Hon. C. C. Wright. Practice is largely confined to probate matters and corporation law. Served two terms as director of Chamber of Commerce, and the same period as trustee of Los Angeles Bar Association. Member of Masonic bodies—both Yorke and Scottish Rite—the American and Los Angeles Bar Associations, and the Jonathan, California and Los Angeles Athletic clubs. Republican.

#### S. P. MULFORD.

Residence, 1056 South Hill Street; office, 701-703 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born August 26, 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Son of David and Sarah Ann (Vail) Mulford. Married August 26, 1885, to Helen B. Farrar, daughter of Captain William M.



Farrar (deceased), late of Cambridge, Ohio. Educated in the public schools of Ohio and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, with degree of A. B., class of 1876. His wife, Helen B. Mulford, graduated in same class. Studied law in the offices of Col. M. C. Lawrence, Marysville, Ohio. Was admitted to the bar by Supreme Court of Ohio in December, 1878; to Supreme Court of California in 1886, and by the United States Circuit and District Courts of California in the same year. Practiced law in Marysville, Ohio, for two years, in partnership with his preceptor, Col. M. C. Lawrence, under the firm name of Lawrence & Mulford, after which he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he continued his profession until he located in Los Angeles

in 1883, where he again resumed the practice in 1886, and has continued to the present time. For the last two years has been practicing under the firm name of Mulford & Dryer. Specializes in corporation and probate law. He is now a member of the Los Angeles County Forestry Board, Los Angeles Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, Masonic bodies; Knights Templar, Shriner, Jonathan, City and Federation clubs; and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. For many years trustee of First M. E. Church of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### MARTIN E. COOKE MUNDAY.

Residence, 334 West 23d Street; office, 615-616 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born February 21, 1856, in Sonoma County, California. Son of Beverly Broadbuss and Elizabeth (Cornett) Munday. Married December 17, 1876, to Pemelia Linville. Educated in the public schools of Sonoma and Petaluma; Baptist College, Petaluma, and Petaluma High



School. Studied law in the office of Hon. George Pierce of Petaluma. Principal of Cloverdale High School, 1873-74; Petaluma Grammar and Primary School, 1874-83. Admitted to the bar of California Superior Court, 1882; Supreme Court of California, 1886, and at the same time to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Northern California; Southern California, 1887; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 1893. City Attorney of Petaluma, 1882. Practiced law in Sonoma County in partnership with John P. Rodgers, under the firm name of Rodgers & Munday, 1882-88, when he moved to Los Angeles and formed partnership with R. F. del Valle, under the firm name of del Valle & Munday, which continued for ten years, since which time he

has practiced alone. Member of legislature from Sonoma, 1885-86; also of Masonic order and N. S. G. W. Democrat.

**J. G. MUNHOLLAND.**

Residence, Long Beach; offices, 622-626 Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles; First National Bank Building, Long Beach. Born June 4, 1884, in Bloomington, Illinois. Son of John H. and Myra (Snedekar) Munholland. Moved to California in 1903. Married June 20, 1906, to Lulu M. Macduff. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; Harvard Military School, Los Angeles. Studied law in the office of Frank Bryson, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of the firm of Schenk, Swaffield & Munholland to the present time. Member of the Masonic fraternity, B. P. O. E., and Union League Club. Republican.

**JOHN MUNRO.**

Residence, 253 South Griffin Avenue; office, Bryson Building, Los Angeles, California. Born in Canada, November 2, 1874. Son of James T. and Christina (Robertson) Munro. Moved to this state in 1900. Married October 26, 1910, to Jane Harris. Attended the public



schools of Canada, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, Canada; Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, graduating in 1897 with the degree of B. A. Post-graduate course at Manitoba University, Winnipeg, Canada, in 1898. In 1904 graduated from the American College, Washington, receiving the degree of LL.D. Admitted to the bar of California in 1906. Associated with Harris & Harris, 1906-7; Gen-

eral Johnstone Jones, in 1908. Practiced alone during 1909. Senior member of the firm of Munro & Robertson in 1910, since which date he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Member of the Masonic bodies, 32°. Democrat.

**FRANK J. MURASKY.**

Residence, 1330 Page Street; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, November 7, 1864. Son of William and Ellen (Rearden) Murasky. Married Rose M. Stanley September 2, 1889. Graduated from St. Mary's College in 1883, with the degree of



A. B., and from the Santa Clara College, receiving the degree of Ph. D. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco in 1887. From 1887 to 1898, with the exception of two years, was in partnership with James F. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Murasky. Justice of the Peace of San Francisco County, 1888-90. Elected Judge of the Superior Court in 1898, and re-elected in 1910. Member of Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E., N. S. G. W., Y. M. I. and Cosmos Club. Democrat.

**JOSEPH L. MURPHEY.**

Residence, 840 Burlington Avenue; office, suite 720 Story Building. Born February 19, 1849, in Lanesboro, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Son of John and Joanna Murphey. Married May 19, 1888, to Augusta Asher. Educated in the public schools of New York and Alfred University. Admitted to the bar of New York in 1873; Kansas, 1878; Colorado, 1878; California, 1884; and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, and to the United States Supreme Court, October, 1908. Is asso-



ciated with H. L. Poplin. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### CHARLES MURCELL.

Residence, 2049 8th Avenue, East Oakland; office, 927 Broadway, Oakland. Born July 10, 1863, at Round Harbor, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland. Son of Charles and Maria (Woodford) Murcell. Married September 8, 1892, to Martha Ada Kroschall. Received his



early education at the grammar schools of Twillingate, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, and later took special course in the Commercial School. Attended St. Peter's Academy of the same city, and graduated therefrom in 1879. Studied law under T. O. Crawford and T. S. Gray of Oakland, and was admitted to the bar of California March 13, 1901. Engaged in the Oakland Police Department prior to this date, and up to 1906, when he commenced the practice of his profession in Oakland and continues actively to date. Admitted to the United States District Court February 1, 1910. Member of the Loyal Order of Moose fraternity. Republican.

#### JOHN MURPHY.

Residence, 200 West 42d Street; office, 425 Byrne Building, Los Angeles. Born at Iowa Hill, Placer County, California, April 4, 1861. Son of James and Julia (Murphy) Murphy. Early education received in the public schools of Placer County, and completed by a course in Heald's Business College, San Francisco, 1885-86. The next twelve years were spent in active mining, and in 1898 he took up the study of law, part of the time being spent in the office of E. E. Milliken, in Los Angeles.

Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in April, 1900, and to the Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California a few years later, engaging in general practice alone. Republican.

#### ALEX MURDOCK.

Residence, 1010 Washington Street; office, 957 Broadway, Oakland. Born in Scotland, September 20, 1858. Son of Alex and Jane (Duthie) Murdock. Moved to this state in 1889. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in December, 1895. Commenced the practice of law in San Jose, later forming partnership with John W. Johnston in Sacramento, California. Removed to Oakland in 1899. Continues the active practice of his profession to date. Republican.



#### ROBERT B. MURPHEY.

Residence, American Institute of Banking Club, 625 South Hope Street; office, 536 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born March 27, 1887, in Pineville, Georgia. Son of Walter Edgar and Lizzie Ella (Bivins) Murphey. Moved to California in 1907. Educated in the public schools of Americus, Georgia, and High



School, Phoenix, Arizona. Attended the University of Arizona, 1905-7. Graduated from Stanford University in 1908 with degree of A. B., and received degree of Juris Doctor from that institution in 1910. Admitted to the bar of California in 1910, and at the same time to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Has been engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles to date, officing with Isidore B. Dockweiler. Member of Delta Chi legal fraternity. Democrat.

**LOUIS WESTCOTT MYERS.**

Residence, 2115 Lemon Grove Avenue; office, 513 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles. Born September 6, 1872, in Lake Mills, Wisconsin. Son of Jesse Hall and Elizabeth (Wescott) Myers. Moved to this state in 1897. Married November 27, 1901, to Blanche Brown. Graduated from the Lake Mills High School in 1889; University of Wisconsin in 1893, receiving the degree of B. L. in that year, and the degree of LL.B. in 1895. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1895; Illinois, in the same year, and to the bar of California in 1898. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles in 1898 and continues alone to date. Republican.

**MILTON A. NATHAN.**

Residence, 105 Tenth Avenue; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in Colusa, California, February 22, 1879. Son of Philip and Louise Florence (Lyons) Nathan. Married July 19, 1903, to Martha Goldberg. Received his education at the Lincoln School

vocate Department of California United Spanish War Veterans, 1911-12. Member of the Masonic, Native Sons, Knights of Pythias and Spanish War Veterans fraternities. Republican.

**CHARLES ELWOOD NAYLOR.**

Residence, San Francisco; office, 426-428 Sheldon Building, San Francisco. Born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1852. Son of Benjamin and Sarah (Taylor) Naylor. Moved to the state of California in 1874. Married November 28, 1878, to Ella Fenn. Attended the public schools of New Jersey and high school in Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in 1897. Commenced the practice of law in San Francisco and continued alone to date. Specializes in admiralty and corporation law. Member of the Bar Association of San Francisco, Mechanics' Institute, Geographical Society of America, Union League, Commonwealth, Olympic, Loring and Unitarian clubs, and Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

**BURREL D. NEIGHBOURS.**

Residence, 3040 Hoover Street; office, 401 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles. Born near Downey, Los Angeles County, California, December 1, 1876. Son of Allen W. and Elizabeth (McCann) Neighbours. Married December 28, 1909, to Edith F. Ruthard. Attended the Gallitan Public School of Los Angeles

County, from which he graduated in June, 1892. Graduated from the Shorthand Department of Woodbury's Business College, June, 1896. Read law in the office of Anderson & Anderson, of Los Angeles, from April, 1898, to 1901, when he was admitted to the bar of California. Associated with the office of Anderson & Anderson until February, 1904, when he practiced alone until 1908, after which he formed partnership with Frank P. Sproul, under the firm name of Neighbours & Sproul, which continues to date. Member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., W. O. W., and Moose fraternities. Vice-Dictator of Los Angeles Lodge No. 386, Loyal Order of Moose of the World. Democrat.



and Boys' High School, of San Francisco, later taking a special course at Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California at San Francisco, September 14, 1900, since which time he practiced continually at San Francisco. Admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, October 24, 1904. Noncommissioned officer in Company "F," 1st Regiment California, United States Volunteer Infantry. Awarded a special congressional medal of honor on recommendation of President McKinley. President of the California Volunteers Association and Judge Ad-





**EDMUND NELSON.**

Residence, 380 51st Street, Oakland; office, 26 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born November 11, 1879, in Alpine County, California. Son of Ole and Ellen E. (Edmunds) Nelson. Married June 16, 1910, to Florence G. Hammond. Taught school in Calaveras

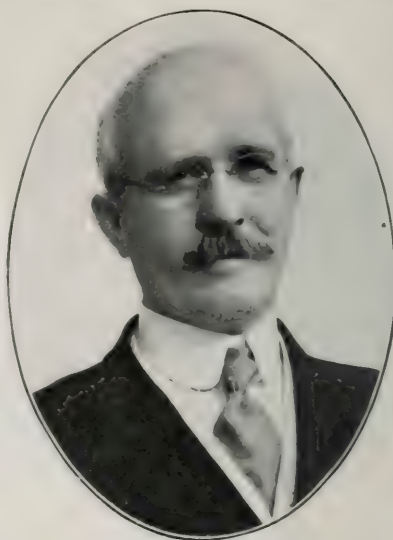


County for four years. Entered University of California in 1903. Graduated from Hastings College of Law in May, 1907. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in May, 1907. In office of W. F. Williamson until March, 1910. Now practicing independently. Practice largely civil and probate. Member of Calaveras Parlor No. 67, N. S. G. W., Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M., Sierra and Commonwealth clubs and the Bar Association. Republican.

**WILLIAM PRICE NETHERTON.**

Residence, 96 Riverside Avenue; office, People's Bank Building, Santa Cruz. Born in Pacheco, Contra Costa County, California, December 7, 1861. Son of John Smith and Matilda A. (Estes) Netherton. Married March 2, 1885, to Margaret M. Glassford. Received his early education in the public schools of Contra Costa County, and later in the high school of Oakland. Admitted to the bar of California, January 9, 1894; United States Circuit Court, 1898; United States District Court, 1899. Practiced in Santa Cruz. Entered into partnership with H. A. Van C. Torchiana in October, 1906, under the firm name of Netherton & Torchiana, which continued until 1911, since which time he has

continued in the practice of his profession alone. City Attorney of Santa Cruz, 1895-1906. Member of the Board of Education of



Santa Cruz since 1910; also of I. O. G. T., I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W., and Maccabees fraternities: Democrat.

**HENRY NEWBURGH.**

Residence, 540 Broderick Street; office, 818-820 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in Petaluma, California, September 14, 1876. Son of Edward and Fannie (Kusiel) Newburgh. Attended the Petaluma grammar and high schools, Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and the Hastings Law College, from which he received the degree of LL.B. Admitted to Supreme Court of California at San Francisco in 1896, from which date he has been engaged in the practice of the law in the city and county of San Francisco. Formed partnership in May, 1907, with C. W. Cross, and continues in the practice of law to date. Member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and B'nai B'rith fraternities. Republican.

**NATHAN NEWBY.**

Residence, 1657 Gramercy Place; office, 444 Wilcox Building. Born September 30, 1868, near Hertford, North Carolina. Son of Nathan and Frances Catherine (McMullan) Newby. Married March 20, 1901, to Lucy Pearl Putnam. Moved to California July 18, 1895. Received his early education in the public schools of North Carolina and Hertford Academy, graduating from the Law Department of the University of Virginia on June 27, 1888, with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1889, and to the bar of California. For six years prac-



ticed law in Swain County, in partnership with A. M. Frye, under the firm name of Frye & Newby. From 1901 to date in partnership with L. H. Valentine, under the firm name of Valentine & Newby. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and California Archeological Association. Democrat.

#### GURNEY ELWOOD NEWLIN.

Residence, 737 West 28th street; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Lawrence, Kansas, November 11, 1880. Son of Thomas Elwood and Laurie (Hadley) Newlin. Moved to California in 1886. Received his early education in public schools



of Whittier, California, 1888-92, and later in Whittier Academy, 1892-96. Graduated from Los Angeles High School in 1898, and attended Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, 1898-1900. Attended University of California in 1900, and graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1902. Entered Harvard University Law School in 1902, receiving the degree of LL.B. in June, 1905. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, California, September 14, 1904, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern District of California. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, in the office of Percy R. Wilson, until January, 1907, when he was appointed attorney for Los Angeles Pacific Railway Company. Appointed general counsel of Los Angeles Pacific Railway Company, March, 1910, resigning March, 1911, to attend to his general practice. Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence of University of California, Department of Medicine, 1910-11. Member of American, California, and Los Angeles Bar Associations, California, Los Angeles Country and Los An-

geles Athletic and Harvard clubs, of Los Angeles, and Bohemian Club of San Francisco. Commissioner from California on Uniform State Laws. Republican.

#### MILTON NEWMARK.

Residence, Berkeley; office, 1212 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Sacramento, California, August 12, 1876. Son of Joseph S. and Helen (Levinson) Newmark. Educated in the University of California, graduating in 1899, with degree of Ph. B., and receiving degree of M. L. in 1902. Admitted to the bar of California in 1904. Commenced the practice of his profession in asso-



ciation with Nathan H. Frank, and later with the firm of Frank & Mansfield, which continued until 1905. In 1905 associated with H. U. Brandenstein, which continued until 1908, when partnership was formed with the firm of Frank & Mansfield, continuing until 1910, when it was dissolved. From 1910 to date he has practiced his profession in partnership with Walter D. Mansfield, under the firm name of Mansfield & Newmark. Member of Bar Association of San Francisco and Commonwealth Club. Republican.

#### EARL NEWMIRE.

Residence, 1935 Tennessee Street; office, 809-811 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles. Born in Iowa, September 4, 1888. Son of Charles and Ola (Cutshall) Newmire. Moved to California in 1903. Attended Wilton Jet. High School, Wilton Jet., Iowa, 1902-3; Mission High School, San Francisco, 1904; San Pedro High School, San Pedro, 1905-6, and the University of Southern California, 1906-9, receiving the degree of LL.B. in the latter

year. Read law in the office of Frank James from 1907 to 1910. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, September, 1909. In 1910 formed partnership with Isador Morris, under the firm name of Newmire & Morris, which continues to date. For a period in 1910



was acting Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County. Counsel for the Legal Aid Society of Los Angeles and other charitable organizations. Secretary of Purity Election League, 1910. Specializes in law of water rights. Member of Good Government organization; City Club and League of Justice, Foresters and Moose fraternities. Republican.

#### ALLEN PENFIELD NICHOLS.



remained until 1887. In 1890 and 1891 attended the Yale Law School, receiving degree of LL.B. at that institution in 1891. During the years of 1887 to 1890 he studied

law in office at Pomona, and attended lectures in Los Angeles. Admitted to practice in Fairfield County, Connecticut, in June, 1891; to the bar of California in August, 1891; United States courts, at Los Angeles, in 1898. In 1891 he located at Pomona, and in 1903 entered the firm of Nichols & Pitzer, under which name he continues the practice of his profession to date. City Attorney of Pomona for one term. Director and attorney for First National Bank of Pomona; also attorney for Land and Water Companies, Salt Lake Railroad, and other corporations. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Knight Templar, 32°, Scottish Rite, and Shriner, the B. P. O. E., and Sigma Phi College fraternity. Republican.

#### RAY E. NIMMO.

Residence, 1473 West 46th Street; office, 326 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born March 24, 1882, in Troy, New York. Son of Charles A. and Angeline (Coon) Nimmo. Married July 2, 1908, to Mazie H. Earle. Educated in the public schools of Troy, New York; Troy Military Academy; Albany Law School of Union University, Albany, New York, from which he graduated in 1903 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York in November, 1903, and California in March, 1908. From 1905 to 1907 in partnership with Frederick C. Filley, under the firm name of Nimmo & Filley, in Troy, New York. United States Commissioner for Northern District of New York, 1906-7. Moved to Los Angeles in 1908. Assistant City Prosecuting Attorney for Los Angeles since December, 1910. Member of Union League and City clubs, Roosevelt League and Masonic order. Republican.

#### ERNEST E. NOON.

Residence, Lex Villa, Artesia; office, 829-836 California Building, Los Angeles. Born in Santa Monica, October 7, 1887. Son of Michel and Bertha E. (Dixon) Noon. Married Adelaide E. Ludden, November 20, 1910. Educated in the grammar schools at Santa Monica and Artesia, California. Attended University of Southern California, College of Law, and studied law in the offices of Earl Rogers and P. W. Schenck from May, 1907, continuing until 1909. Associated with P. W.



Schenek from that date until April 1, 1911, when he commenced the general practice of his profession alone, which continues to date. Admitted to the bar of California, January, 1911; United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern District of California the same year. Member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Bar Association, and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**EDWARD J. NOLAN.**

Residence, 1205 Highland Avenue; office, 433 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born May 10, 1888, in Rochester, New York. Son of Peter and Margaret (Purcell) Nolan. Moved to the state of California in 1904. Attended the St. Vincent's College for three years, and the University of California Law School for three years, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, June 24, 1911. Republican.

**LUCIETIA HOGAN NORMAN.**



Residence, 332 North Dillon Street; office, Bryson Block, Los Angeles. Born in Jacksonport, Wisconsin, March 21, 1871. Daughter of Emanuel and Pauline (Bishop) Norman. Moved to California in December, 1906. Graduated from the University of Southern California in July, 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of

California at Los Angeles in July, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practices law alone to date.

**JOHN CHARLES NORTH.**

Office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1880 in San Francisco. Son of John G. and Augusta C. (Nourse) North. Married in 1907 to Marie B. Watkins. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1904, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1904 and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County for six years. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association and University Club. Republican.

**RICHARD LOOMIS NORTH.**

Residence and office, Riverside. Born January 30, 1886, in Riverside. Son of John Greenleaf and Augusta (Nourse) North. Educated in the public schools of Riverside



and University of California. Graduated from University of Michigan in 1911, with degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1911; California, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law in Riverside to date. Republican.

**ALBERT M. NORTON.**

Residence, 511 Western Avenue; office, 737 Consolidated Realty Building, Los Angeles. Born June 25, 1879, in Los Angeles, California. Son of Isaac and Bertha (Greenbaum) Norton. Married November 27, 1904, to Myrtle Prentz-lauer. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles, later entering the Uni-



versity of Southern California (Law Department), from which he graduated in 1901, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the state courts of California in Los Angeles, October, 1900, and later to the United States District and Circuit Courts. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles shortly after admis-



sion. Now member of firm of Trask, Norton & Brown. Secretary of Los Angeles Democratic County Central Committee, 1902; Chairman of same, 1908-12, and Vice-chairman of Democratic State Central Committee, 1910-12. Member of the Concordia Club of Los Angeles and Native Sons of the Golden West.

#### **SAMUEL GORDON NORTH.**

Residence, 2740 1st Street; office, 719-720 Timken Building, San Diego. Born November 8, 1885, in Clayton, New Mexico. Son of Dr. Samuel I. and Eliza (Gordon) North. Married February 6, 1911, to Christene Cameron. Graduated from New Mexico Military Institute, June, 1906. Entered Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, September, 1906. Entered the Law Department of that institution September, 1908, receiving the degree of LL. B. in June, 1910. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, September 27, 1911. Practices law in San Diego to date. Democrat.

#### **BARTHOLOMEW S. NOYES.**

Residence, Oakland; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born February 6, 1859, in Brooklyn, New York. Son of Moses G. and Mary C. (Skaats) Noyes. Moved to the state in 1877 and married Agnes Moor, June 23, 1897, daughter of Rev. George Moor of Oak-

tinues to date, specializing in commercial and corporation law. Republican.

#### **ALFRED MARSHALL NUCKOLLS.**

Residence, 343 Walnut Street; office, 417 Humboldt Savings Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Mendocino County, California, September 7, 1872. Son of James Nathaniel and Biddy (English) Nuckolls. Received his early education in the public schools of Men-



docino County, and later attended the University of California and Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1903 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1903, and continues in the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the Commonwealth Club.

#### **CHARLES HENRY OATMAN.**

Residence, 1385 Clay Street, San Francisco; office, 1213 First National Bank Building. Born at Sacramento, January 20, 1862. Son of Dr. Ira E. and Villitta (Cornell) Oatman. Attended Sacramento public schools and graduated from the Sacramento High School in 1877. Entered the University of California in 1878, graduating from that institution in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Studied law with Chief Justice Beatty and Judge S. C. Denson at Sacramento, and admitted to the bar, at Sacramento, May, 1884. Practiced his profession at Sacramento from May, 1884, to January, 1898. Member of the firm of Beatty, Denson & Oatman during 1887-88, which firm was dissolved upon Judge Beatty becoming Chief Justice. Member of the firm of Denson, Oatman & Denson from January 1, 1898, to April 1, 1900. Practiced alone from April 1, 1900, to January 1, 1902. Associated with the firm of Campbell, Metson



land. Received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and through private tuition and later taking a special law course at Harvard. Admitted to the bar at Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, in 1882, and at San Francisco in 1882; later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Commenced practice in 1882 alone and con-

& Campbell during the year 1902 and member of the successive firms of Campbell, Metson & Campbell, Campbell, Metson & Drew, and Campbell, Metson, Drew, Oatman & Mackenzie, from January 1, 1903, to September, 1910, when the firm dissolved. From September, 1910, to date has continued in the active practice of his profession alone. Independent.

**JOHN P. O'BRIEN.**

Residence, 972 Eddy Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born February 13, 1864, in San Francisco, California. Son of Martin and Katherine (Kelly) O'Brien. Married December 14, 1892, to Teresa Anson. Received education in the public schools of



San Francisco. Read law in the office of D. M. Delmas, and with the firm of Jordan & Bull, in San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California, November 14, 1887, and later to the United States District and Circuit Courts and Circuit Court of Appeals. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco in partnership with E. L. Campbell, which continued until 1897, when he moved to Tuolumne County, where he practiced for six years. Returned to San Francisco, practicing alone until February, 1906, when he removed to Nevada. Admitted to practice in that state, and appointed Judge of the Southern District of Nevada, May, 1907, serving term of two years. Head of the Law Department of Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company until 1910, when he returned to San Francisco. Resumed the practice of his profession in that city, which continues to date. Member of B. P. O. E., and Knights of Columbus fraternities. Democrat.

**GEOFFREY C. O'CONNELL.**

Residence, 625 South Hope Street; office, 426 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1882 in Killarney, Ireland. Son of Daniel James and Frances Shine-Lawler O'Connell. Moved to California in 1906. Educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Derbyshire, England. Received degree of A.A. in 1899 from Oxford



University. Attended University of Southern California, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in 1908. Practiced law in El Centro, California, for one year, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues to date. Deputy District Attorney of Imperial County for one year. Republican.

**JOHN HENRY O'CONNOR.**



Residence, Downey, California; office, 711 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Downey, California, February 13, 1883. Son of Patrick and Jane (Henry) O'Connor. Attended public schools of Los Angeles County, and St. Vincent's College, from which he graduated in 1904, with the degree of A.B., and from the University of California in 1909, receiving the degree of LL.B. Instructor at St. Vincent's College from 1905 to 1907. Studied law in the office of H. C. Dillon, 1908-9, and was admitted upon examination by Court of Appeals, Second District, at Los Angeles, January 19, 1909, to the United States District and Circuit Courts, January 25, 1909. Formed partnership with H. L. Lewis in August, 1909, under the firm name of Lewis & O'Connor, which exists to date. Member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Republican.



**JOSEPH T. O'CONNOR.**

Residence, 2646 Green Street; office, 904 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, June 19, 1874. Son of John and Margaret (Kearney) O'Connor. Educated in the public schools of this state. Entered the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1896, with the degree of B. L. Attended Hastings College of Law, receiving degree of LL. B. in 1899. Admitted to the bar of California, May, 1899.

**RICHARD O'CONNOR.**

Residence, 977 Pine Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born January 7, 1882, in San Francisco. Son of Richard and Mary (Hurley) O'Connor. Graduated from the University of California with the degree of B. L. in 1904 and from Hastings College of Law in 1906, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco May, 1906. Member of the University of California and Bohemian clubs.

**ROBERT ALVA ODELL.**

Residence, 1710 Le Moyne Street; office, 910 California Building, Los Angeles. Born August 19, 1882, at Port Byron, Illinois. Son of Robert Neilson and Sarah Eliza (Ward) Odell. Moved to this state in 1903. Married Alice Fern Sutley, September 20,



1904. Educated in public schools of Rock Island County, Illinois, Moline High School, Illinois, and the Gustus Business College of the same city. Entered the University of Southern California, College of Liberal Arts, 1903-4; and the College of Law, from which he graduated in June, 1905, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California,

June 21, 1905, and later to the United States District and Circuit Courts. Associated with the firm of Tanner, Taft & Odell since admission and now member of the firm. Delegate to Republican County Convention, Los Angeles County, 1908. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association and Instructor in College of Law, University of Southern California; member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. Republican.

**SAMUEL WILLIAM ODELL.**

Residence, 356 Palmetto Drive, Pasadena; office, 912 California Building, Los Angeles. Born November 4, 1864, in Hampton, Rock Island County, Illinois. Son of John Price and Sarah (Neilson) Odell. Married December 27, 1888, to Clara Morgan. Educated in



the common schools of Illinois and Iowa and Port Byron (Ill.) Academy. Graduated from Bloomington Law School of Illinois, Wesleyan University in 1887, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1887; California, 1898, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in practice at Port Byron, Illinois, for one year when he moved to Moline, Illinois, where he practiced from 1888 to 1893, except for an absence of one year in Santa Cruz, California. Moved to Los Angeles in 1903. Became member of the firm of Tanner, Taft & Odell in 1904, which continues to date. City Attorney of Moline for one term. City Attorney of Santa Monica, California, for one term. Lecturer on "Commercial Law" at Potts Business College, Pasadena, California. Author of "Samson," "Delilah" and "Altantians" (books for young people) and romance of "Athura."



Member of Masonic order; Los Angeles Bar Association; Pasadena Board of Trade; and Westside Congregational Church of Pasadena. Progressive Republican.

#### THOMAS EDWARD O'DONNELL.

Residence and office, Hollister. Born in Hollister, June 25, 1880. Son of Thomas and Sarah (Moran) O'Donnell. Married January 8, 1908, to Amelia Breen. Graduated from the Hollister High School in June, 1897. Admitted to the bar of California by the Appellate Court, at San Francisco, October 13, 1909. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM T. O'DONNELL.

Residence, 912 Georgia Street; office, Faragut Theatre Building, Vallejo. Born July 15, 1869, near the town of Benicia, Solano County. Son of John and Ellen (Kelly) O'Donnell. Received his early education in the public schools of Solano County, later entering St.



Augustine Military Academy at Benicia, from which institution he graduated. Immediately following his graduation from St. Augustine's he was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as bookkeeper at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and in 1903 was promoted to the position of Chief Bookkeeper and continued in the government service as such until April 30, 1909. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, December 9, 1902; to the Supreme Court and all United States courts having jurisdiction in California. Was elected to the office of City Attorney of the city of Vallejo on March 7, 1910, and reappointed City Attorney by the City Council on July 1, 1911, and continues to hold that office to date. Member of the B. P. O. E. and Royal Arcanum.

#### FRED O'FARRELL.

Residence, 1645 Second Street; office, 909 American National Bank Building, San Diego. Born October 12, 1874, in Taylorville, Illinois. Son of W. M. and Ellen (Shain) O'Farrell. Married December 25, 1906, to Winnifred Geer. Graduated from



San Diego High School, June, 1894. Later read law in the office of John D. Works. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, April, 1896, and at the same time to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. For a number of years was associated with Hon. W. T. McNealy. Since January 1, 1911, has been in partnership with H. E. Mills, under the firm name of Mills & O'Farrell. Member of San Diego Bar Association, B. P. O. E., Masonic bodies, 32°, Scottish Rite. Republican.

#### JAMES E. O'KEEFE.

Residence, Kensington Park; office, Mc-Neece Building, San Diego. Born in Niagara County, New York, October 22, 1878. Son of Maurice and Margaret (Rhonan) O'Keefe. Married October 31, 1906, to Ida B. Mosher. Received his early education in the schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Graduated from Detroit College of Law in June, 1901, with the degree of LL. B., and received the degree of LL. D. the same year. Admitted to practice at the bar in Lansing, Michigan, June, 1901. Practiced law in Grand Rapids until he moved to California in 1906, and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1906. Practices his profession in San Diego to date Independent.

**WILLIAM BRAYTON OGDEN.**

Residence, Hollywood, California; office, 428 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born August 26, 1876, in Athol, Prince Edward County, Ontario. Son of Wm. Norman and Mary L. (Rice) Ogden. Moved to the state in 1907 and married Alta May Swartwout, June 18, 1911. Attended the Chicago public

schools, State Preparatory School of Colorado, University of Colorado (College), University of Colorado (Law School), graduating in 1896 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar April 25, 1896, state of Colorado; May 2, 1906, state of Nevada, and to the state of California February 6, 1911; and all bureaus and branches of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., May, 1901. Secretary of County Central Committee of the Republican party in Boulder County, Colorado, 1896-1901. County Attorney of Boulder County, Colorado, 1902. In 1909 and 1910 was member of the firm of Ogden & Stickney, at Goldfield, Nevada, specializing in mining, business corporation and United States land laws. Member of the American Mining Congress and the Sierra Madre Club. Republican.

**HENRY WILLIAM O'MELVENY.**

Residence, 3250 Wilshire Boulevard; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Central City, Marion County, Illinois, August 10, 1859. Son of Harvey Kilpatrick Stuart and Anna Wilhelmina (Rose) O'Melveny. Married May 28, 1887, to M. A. Schilling. Educated in Los Angeles High School, from which he graduated May 28, 1887, and later attended the University of California, graduating in the class of 1879. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, October, 1881. Served as Deputy District Attorney under Stephen M. White in 1884. In partnership with J. A. Graves in 1885, and in 1888 James H. Shankland joined the firm, the firm name being Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland, which continued until 1904. Practiced alone until 1906, when he entered into partnership with Henry J. Stevens. E. E. Milliken, entered the firm in 1907, the name being changed to O'Melveny, Stevens & Milliken, which continues to date.

**JAMES MOXLEY OLIVER.**

Residence, 2475 Prince Street, Berkeley; office, 487 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born May 1, 1874, in Contra Costa County. Son of Gibson R. and Charity M. (Seymour) Oliver. Early education received in public schools of Contra Costa County,



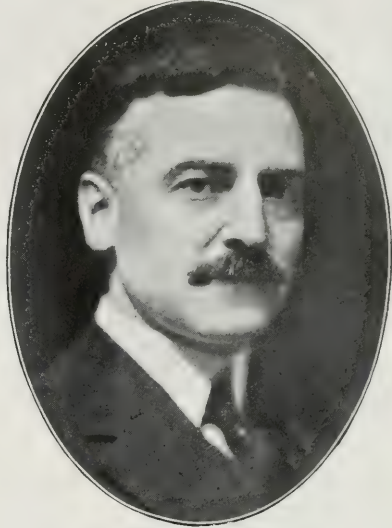
California, the Oakland High School and the University of California, in the class of 1898. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, December, 1900. Practiced law in Oakland from January, 1901, to September of that year, when he removed to Marin County. Associated with Albert M. Johnson in San Francisco, April, 1906, to June, 1907, and formed the partnership of Oliver & Hoar, which was dissolved in July, 1908. Is now practicing his profession alone. Secretary of State Board of Prison Directors, 1906. Republican.

**WARREN OLNEY.**

Residence, 481 29th Street, Oakland; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Davis County, Iowa, March 11, 1841. Son of William and Eliza Ann (Green) Olney. Married Mary Jane Craven September 11, 1865. Moved to California July 24, 1868. Attended Central University of Iowa and for a period of three years the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan by the Supreme Court, April, 1868, and by the Supreme Court of California, 1869. Formed partnership the same year with the late Judge William P. Daingerfield, which continued until his election as Judge of the 12th District Court, January 1, 1876. Practiced alone until August, 1877, when he be-

came a member of the firm of Robinson, Olney & Byrne, which continued until 1884. Continued to practice his profession under the firm name of Olney & Byrne from 1884 until 1886. Member of the firm of Olney, Chickering & Thomas, 1886-92. Practiced

and later with the firm of Page, McCutchen, Knight & Olney, which continues to date. Director and general attorney for the Western Pacific Railway Company. Attorney for the Regents of the University of California. Trustee of Hastings College of Law and Di-



alone until 1895, when Warren Olney, Jr., was taken into partnership. Later J. M. Mannon and J. R. Pringle became members of the firm. Enlisted in Third Iowa Infantry May 21, 1861. Served continuously until August 15, 1865, mustering out with the rank of captain. Mayor of Oakland from April, 1903, to 1905. Member of military order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, San Francisco Bar Association (ex-president), and Claremont Country Club. Ex-president of the Unitarian Club, and member of the Berkeley Club and the University Club of San Francisco.

#### WARREN OLNEY, JR.

Residence, 2702 Dwight Way, Berkeley; office, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, October 15, 1870. Son of Warren and Mary Jane (Craven) Olney. Received his early education in Oakland public schools. Entered the University of California in 1887 and graduated in 1891, with the degree of A. B. Entered Harvard University in 1891 and graduated in 1892, with the degree of A. B. Entered Hastings College of Law in 1892, and graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in June, 1894. Commenced the practice of his profession in association with Warren Olney, then in the firm of Olney & Olney, and then in the firm of Olney, Pringle & Mannon. Practiced alone for a short period,

rector of California Title and Trust Company. Member of the University, Unitarian and Sierra clubs of San Francisco, and Claremont Country Club, Faculty Club of Berkeley and Sutter Club of Sacramento; also of Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. Vice-president of San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

#### HAROLD F. ORR.

Residence and office, Ventura. Born March 26, 1888, in Ventura. Son of Orestes and Ella (Comstock) Orr. Educated in the public and high schools of Ventura. Graduated from the University of California in 1909, with degree of B.L. Studied law in the office of his father, Orestes Orr, Ventura. Admitted to the bar of California in 1910. Associated with Orestes Orr, in Ventura, in the practice of law to date. City Attorney of Ventura, April, 1911, to date. Member of N. S. G. W. fraternity. Republican.





**ORESTES ORR.**

Residence and office, Ventura. Born December 5, 1857, in Wayne County, Illinois. Son of Casselman and Marietta (Willetts) Orr. Moved to California in 1878. Married March 26, 1883, to Ella Comstock. Educated in the public schools of Illinois. Studied law in the office of Williams & Williams. Admitted to the bar

of California in 1882 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Ventura in partnership with L. F. Eastin under the firm name of Eastin & Orr, which continued until 1885, when he was elected District Attorney of Ventura County. This office he held until 1890. For three years was in partnership with N. Blackstock, under the firm name of Blackstock & Orr, since which time he has practiced alone. Member of California Senate, 1893 and 1895. Member of I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. Republican.

**WILLIAM H. ORRICK.**

Residence, 357 Vernon Street, Oakland; office, 430 California Street, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, December 5, 1878. Son of Oliver S. and Mary Frances (Scott) Orrick. Attended the University of California and later the Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1903, and was associated with the firm of Bishop, Wheeler & Hoefler until 1905. Practiced alone until July, 1910, when he entered the firm of Goodfellow & Eells, the firm name being changed to Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, which continues to date. Member of the Claremont Country and University clubs. Republican.

**FRANK FREDERICK OSTER.**

Residence, San Bernardino; office, San Bernardino. Born in Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin, June 3, 1860. Son of Michael Peter and Magdalene (Titus) Oster. Moved to California in 1886. Married in 1891 to Elsie McDonald. Graduated from the Sparta High School in 1878; University of Wisconsin in 1882, with the degree of B. L. Read law with the firm of Morrow & Masters, at Sparta, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1885. Elected to the combined

offices of Justice of Peace and Police Judge of the City of Sparta in 1885. Served one year and resigned in 1886, moving to Colton, California. Appointed first City Attorney of Colton in 1888, and served until 1892. Elected District Attorney of the county of San Bernardino in 1892 and moved to San Bernardino in January, 1893. Formed partnership with W. J. Curtis January 1, 1890. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of San Bernardino County in 1885, and continuing to hold that office to date. Member of the Masonic order, B. P. O. E., and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and Jonathan and Union League clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

**FREDERICK GRANT OSTRANDER.**

Residence and office, Merced. Born October 8, 1861, in Snelling, Merced County, California. Son of Harvey J. and Lydia A. (Wheeler) Ostrander. Married June 27, 1883, to Sarah H. Ellery. Received his education in the public schools of Berkeley, later attending



the University of California and graduating in the class of 1883. Served as court reporter of Merced County from 1886 until 1891. Admitted by the Supreme Court to the bar of this state in April, 1896, prior to which he was admitted to practice by the Superior Court. Commenced the active practice of his profession in 1891, in Merced, and in 1892 was elected District Attorney of Merced County, holding that office until 1900, when he resigned and was appointed Judge of the Superior Court for unexpired term of one year. Moved to Fresno in 1902 and entered into partnership with Lewis H. Smith, practicing under the firm name of Smith & Ostrander, which continued until 1906, when he returned to Merced and has remained in

the practice alone to date. General counsel for the Yosemite Valley Railroad and local attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, San Joaquin Light and Power Company, and the Yosemite Transportation Company. Member of the N. S. G. W., B. P. O. E. and W. O. W. fraternities. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

**GEO. E. OVERMYER.**



Residence, 31 Short Way, South Pasadena; office, 527 Byrne Building, Los Angeles. Born in North Vernon, Indiana, November 28, 1876. Son of David and Alice (Hicks) Overmyer. Married Effie M. Neil, August 10, 1904. Attended high school at Topeka, Kansas, and the Kansas State University for a

period of two years. Admitted in Topeka, Kansas, September, 1902, and studied law in the office of his father prior to his admission. Entered into partnership after admission and practiced until his father's death, January, 1907, under the firm name of Overmyer & Overmyer. Practiced alone thereafter for a period of one year and moved to California, April 8, 1908. Continues alone in the active practice of his profession to date. Member of Metropolitan Club. Democrat.

**EUGENE OVERTON.**

Residence, 651 North 23d Street; office, 403 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Born May 11, 1880, in Fort Grant, Arizona. Son of Gilbert E. and Jane D. (Watkins) Overton. Married Georgia Caswell in 1907. Educated in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles, graduating from the latter in 1899. Read law in the offices of Lee & Scott, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, 1902. Member of the firm of Chase, Overton & Lyman, which continues to date. Member of Good Government Organization and California club. Republican.

**ERWIN W. OWEN.**

Residence and office, Bakersfield. Born April 19, 1873, in Caldwell County, Missouri.

Son of Josiah and Sarah C. (Cramer) Owen. Married in 1903 to Anna Lege. Educated in the public schools of Texas; National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and University of Texas. Admitted to the bar of Texas and California. Member of the firm of Claflin & Owen to the present time. Postmaster of Eagle Pass, Texas, 1898 to 1906. Elected County Treasurer of Maveric County, Texas, 1908, which office he resigned when he moved to Bakersfield. Member of Masonic order. Republican.

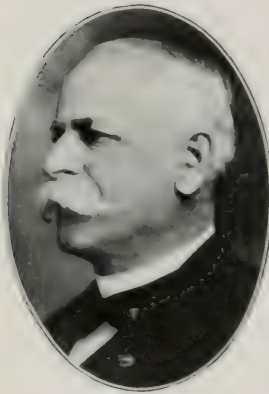
**PAUL OVERTON.**

Residence, 1233 West 39th Street; office, 645 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Born March 18, 1879, at Willis, Texas. Son of Col. James Frank and Mary L. (Sturgeon) Overton. Educated in the public schools of Texas, and in 1895-96 studied law at Washington, D. C., under Justices Harlan and Brewer.



Graduated from Cornell University in 1900 with degree LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Texas in 1900; California, October, 1902; and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in San Antonio, Texas, until 1902, when he removed to Los Angeles and became associated with Dunning & Craig, attorneys for Wholesalers Board of Trade of Los Angeles, until 1903, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the Philippine Islands. This office he held until 1904, when he returned to Los Angeles and became associated with the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. Assistant general counsel of that corporation to date. Vice-president of Cornell University Club of Southern California. Member of University Club, Los Angeles Bar Association, and Masonic bodies; 32° Scottish Rite, Shrine, and Senior Warden of West Lake Lodge No. 392, F. & A. M.



**MADISON TOWNSEND OWENS.**

Residence, 107 North Friends Avenue; office, Reider Block, Whittier. Born in Apollo, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1852. Son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Townsend) Owens. Received his early education in the Waterloo High School, Iowa, from 1869 to 1872, and thereupon attended the State University of Iowa, graduating therefrom June 18, 1878, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Iowa and United States Circuit and District Courts for Iowa, June 18, 1878. County Attorney of Black Hawk County, Iowa, for five years. Member of the City Council of Waterloo, Iowa, for two years. Moved to California in 1888, and admitted to the bar of that state April 4th of the same year. Elected Police Judge for the city of Los Angeles in 1889, serving until 1899. Moved to Whittier in 1900 and appointed City Attorney for that city and served for about one year. Member of Staff, Governor of Iowa, 1884-88, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Appointed Major and Signal Officer, First Brigade, N. G. C., October 7, 1889, and organized the signal corps in May, 1890, and was in command thereof for about ten years. In April, 1912, he was appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson Judge Advocate-General of the National Guard of California, with the rank of Colonel. President of the Board of Library Trustees from 1906 to date, and President of the Trustee section of the State Library Association of California. Member of the National Geographic Society and American Academy of Political and Social Science, Los Angeles County Bar Association, Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, Masonic order, Knight Templar (Past Commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9), Shriner, Associate member of the Military Service Institution of the United States. Republican.

ing therefrom June 18, 1878, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Iowa and United States Circuit and District Courts for Iowa, June 18, 1878. County Attorney of Black Hawk County, Iowa, for five years. Member of the City Council of Waterloo, Iowa, for two years. Moved to California in 1888, and admitted to the bar of that state April 4th of the same year. Elected Police Judge for the city of Los Angeles in 1889, serving until 1899. Moved to Whittier in 1900 and appointed City Attorney for that city and served for about one year. Member of Staff, Governor of Iowa, 1884-88, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Appointed Major and Signal Officer, First Brigade, N. G. C., October 7, 1889, and organized the signal corps in May, 1890, and was in command thereof for about ten years. In April, 1912, he was appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson Judge Advocate-General of the National Guard of California, with the rank of Colonel. President of the Board of Library Trustees from 1906 to date, and President of the Trustee section of the State Library Association of California. Member of the National Geographic Society and American Academy of Political and Social Science, Los Angeles County Bar Association, Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, Masonic order, Knight Templar (Past Commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9), Shriner, Associate member of the Military Service Institution of the United States. Republican.

**BENJAMIN E. PAGE.**

Residence, 765 South Pasadena Avenue, Pasadena; office, 704 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born October 16, 1877, in North Haven, Connecticut. Son of Benjamin M. and Cornelia (Blakeslee) Page. Married March 1, 1906, to Marie Markham. Received his early education in the public schools of Pasadena, having moved to this state in 1887. Graduated from Stanford University, with

the degree of A. B., in 1899, and received the degree of LL.B. from the Columbian University in 1902. Admitted to the bar of New York in October, 1902; California, April, 1903; United States Supreme Court, 1911. Commenced the practice of his profession in association with the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, and later in association with the late Clarence A. Miller, which continued until January, 1904, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Miller, which continued until May 15, 1906. Entered into partnership with Joseph R. Patton, December 1, 1906, which continued until 1910. Engaged in general practice alone to date. Member of the California club and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**ROGER SHERMAN PAGE.**

Residence, 2226 Michigan Avenue; office, 314-316 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Austin, Minnesota, July 1, 1875. Son of Judge Sherman and Hattie (Adams) Page. Moved to California in 1882. Married Lora Variel in 1904. Graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1896. Studied law in Los Angeles. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California October, 1898, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern District of California. Practiced law in Los Angeles alone to date. Member Masonic order. Republican.

**WILLIAM FLEET PALMER.**

Residence, 1534 Ingraham Street; office, 504 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born January 18, 1862, in Clinton County, Indiana. Son of Judge Truman Henry and Margaret Ann (Moore) Palmer. Married October 15, 1889, to Florence E. Ewing. Educated in the public schools of Frankfort, Indiana. Attended



St. Louis Law School of Washington University one year. Studied law in his father's office. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, January 17, 1883, and to the Riverside, California, Superior Court, 1893; to the bar of the state of California, 1906, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Palmer & Palmer, of Frankfort, Indiana until the death of Judge Palmer in November, 1904, except one year in Riverside, Califor-



nia. Practiced his profession since 1906 in Los Angeles. Prosecuting Attorney 45th Judicial Circuit of Indiana, 1896 to 1898. Member of Indiana National Guards for many years. Counsel since March 1, 1911, for San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. Member of First Christian Church of Los Angeles. Democrat.

**WARREN M. PALMER.**

Residence, 1428 Twelfth Street; office, 142 I. O. O. F. Building, Santa Monica. Born October 23, 1870, in Iowa. Son of Abram and Ruth E. (Caldwell) Palmer. Married February 14, 1894, to Myrtle Moseley. Educated in Iowa Falls High School in 1887. Attended Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, for a period of three years. Graduated from Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls, Iowa, in 1893, receiving degree of B.A. Read law in the office of S. M. Weaver, Justice of Supreme Court of Iowa. Admitted to the bar of California, May 5, 1905, in Los Angeles. Commenced the practice of his profession alone in Santa Monica, and continues active practice to date. Served as Mayor of Webb, Clay County, Iowa, 1900-1. Member of I. O. O. F. fraternity and of Miltonian Literary Society. Republican.

**FRANK MERSHON PARCELLS.**

Residence, 318 Lee Street, Oakland; office, 941-943 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born March 19, 1867, in Newton, Jasper County, Iowa. Son of Charles Bennett and Anna Louise (Mershon) Parcels. Married to Mary S. Shreve, November 12, 1903. Moved



to California in 1879, and graduated from the Oakland High School in 1885. Attended the University of California and received the

degree of Ph.B. in 1892. Entered Harvard Law School and received the degree of LL.B. in 1895. Admitted to the bar of California in August, 1895, and has continued in the active practice of his profession since that date. President of the Board of Directors of Oakland Free Library and Museum. Member of the Commonwealth Club and of the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

**SAMUEL HOLLINS PARDUE.**

Residence, 1412 Second Avenue; office, 620 Ferguson Building, Los Angeles. Born September 19, 1886, in Clarksville, Tennessee. Son of John William and Lillian Barbara (Hollins) Pardue. Married July 22, 1908, to Amanda Carney Turnley. Educated in the public schools of Clarksville, Tennessee, and moved to California in 1900. Attended the Los Angeles High School, University of Michigan and the University of Southern California, from which institution he graduated on June 16, 1910. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, July, 1909. Member of the University and City clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.



**KENT KANE PARROT.**

Residence, 2302 Juliet Street; office, 502 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born at Kennebunkport, Maine, May 22, 1880. Son of William Joseph and Georgette Gray (Grubb) Parrot. Married October 22, 1905, to Mary Alsop. Received early education in common schools of Boston, later entering Phillip's Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. Attended Bridgton Academy, Bridgton, Maine. In 1907 he moved to California, and entered the University of Southern California, College of Law, receiving degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in



1909, engaging in the practice of his profession in partnership with F. C. Fairbanks, under the firm name of Fairbanks & Parrot, until 1910, when partnership was formed and continues to date under the firm name of Porter, Morgan & Parrot. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### FORCE PARKER.

Residence, Venice; office, 830 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Rochester, New York, January 31, 1866. Son of George Tan and Permelia Jane (Marsh) Parker. Moved to this state in December, 1900. Married Frances Tappaan in February, 1901. Attended the grammar schools of Rochester, New York, and the Columbia Law School. Admitted to the state bar, at New York, in 1890, and to the state of California in 1901; to the United States District and Circuit Courts in the same year. Member of the Los Angeles and California Bar Associations. Democrat.

#### CHARLES L. PATTON.

Residence, Redwood City; office, 406 Mechanics' Institute Building, San Francisco. Born in Petaluma, California in 1864. Son of Charles and Elizabeth L. (Clark) Patton. Received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and Philadelphia, reading law



in the office of R. H. Hinckley, of Philadelphia. Admitted to the bar of California in 1887, and later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission, and continues to date, practicing alone. Member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities. Republican.

#### EDWARD LEE PAYNE.

Residence, 223 Central Avenue, Glendale; office, 303 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born November 22, 1874, in Allen County, Kansas. Moved to California in 1883. Married October 23, 1900, to Grace Finch. Educated in the public schools of Pomona, California. Graduated from Hastings Law School in 1898, with degree of LL.B.

Admitted to the bar of California in 1898 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in San Francisco for one year, when he moved to Los Angeles and was associated in practice with E. E. Milliken. Later became associated with George P. Adams and Judge James C. Rives, when the latter becoming Superior Judge, he formed partnership with Clifton Axtell, which continued until November, 1909, since which date he has practiced alone. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, Phi Delta Phi, B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias and L. O. M. Republican.



#### GEORGE W. PEARSON.



Residence, Pasadena; office, Bryson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Le Grand, Iowa, August 28, 1882. Son of James and Mary

(Garlick) Pearson. Moved to California in 1888. Educated in the Pasadena High School, Polytechnic School, and later attended the University of Southern California, graduating in 1905 with degree LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, June, 1905. Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles, from January, 1906, until December, 1909. For a year member of the firm of Schenck, Pearson & Congdon, since which time he has practiced alone. Member of the Masonic order, Knight Templar and Shriner. Republican.

#### JOHN S. PARTRIDGE.

Residence, Berkeley; office, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born in Lassen County in 1870. Received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and later attended the University of California, from which he graduated in 1892. Studied law in the office of Judge R. R. Bigelow three years. Admitted to the bar of California in 1895 and commenced the practice of his profession. Assistant City Attorney, 1903-4. Practicing in partnership with E. H. Mastick, under the firm name of Partridge & Mastick to date.

#### EDGAR D. PEIXOTTO.

Residence, 3956 Washington Street; office, 304 Russ Building. Born in New York City, New York, December 23, 1867. Son of Raphael and Myrtila J. (Davis) Peixotto. Married September 22, 1905, to Malvina Nathan. Moved to San Francisco in 1868

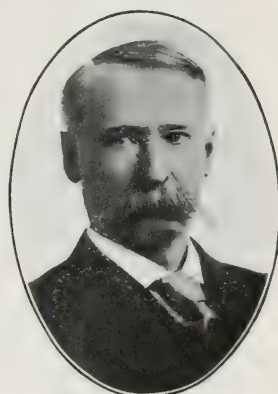


and acquired his early education in the public schools, later graduating from Hastings College of Law in 1888. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco in 1888, and in 1893 appointed assistant to District Attorney W. S. Barnes. Sheriff's attorney in 1899, since

which time he has been engaged in private practice. Delegate to National Republican Convention in 1896, and in 1900 was appointed Secretary to the National Republican Delegation which went to Philadelphia. Attorney for the Down Town Association. Member of the Portola Executive Committee, and of the Panama Exposition Committee; also of the Union League, Bohemian and Olympic clubs, and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### JAMES EMMONS PEMBERTON.

Residence, Ukiah, Mendocino County; office, Ukiah, and Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Missouri, July 26, 1861. Son of Bennett and Thurza (Emmons) Pemberton. Moved to California in 1865. Married Emogene J. Brayton, July 10, 1886. Graduate of the Hastings Law College in 1886, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco in May, 1886. Practiced at Mendocino from 1886 to 1892. Since at Ukiah. Partner with State Senator J. H. Seawell from 1894, until latter's death in 1902. Member of the law firm of Thomas, Pemberton & Thomas, 1903-8. Since 1909 has city office in San Francisco, where he is associated with Theo. P. Hale, maintaining home office at Ukiah. District Attorney of Mendocino County, 1893-94. City Trustee of Ukiah, 1902-6. Democrat.



#### WALLACE M. PENCE.

Residence, 424 California Street; office, 160 Main Street, Salinas. Born in Oquawka, Henderson County, Illinois, March 27, 1860. Son of Robert T. and Elizabeth (Conger) Pence. Moved to California in March, 1885. Married January 4, 1893, to Carrie M. Beman. Attended public schools and Washington Academy, Washington, Iowa, and the Western



emy, Washington, Iowa,



Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, receiving the degree of B.S. therefrom in 1884, and the Kansas State University, Law Department. Taught school in California from 1885 to 1887, and has state educational diploma. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, February, 1892. Commenced the practice of law in 1892 and has been actively engaged in general practice to date. Attorney for Salinas City Bank; Monterey County Abstract Company and other corporations. Prohibition.

#### CORNELIUS W. PENDLETON.



Residence, 1310 St. Andrews Place; office, 307 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born January 4, 1859, in New York City. Son of William H. and Margaret A. (Carothers) Pendleton. Married July 12, 1886, to Elizabeth Brower. Educated in the public schools in the city of New York, New York College, and Brown

University of Providence, Rhode Island, whence he graduated in 1881. Studied law in the office of the Honorable John K. Alexander, of Salinas, Monterey County, and in the office of Thomas L. Carothers, of Ukiah. Admitted to the bar of California in Sacramento, October 14, 1884, and commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, continuing until 1885, when he moved to Los Angeles. Court Commissioner of Los Angeles County in 1893 continuing in that office until 1895. Member of the California legislature, elected from the 71st District for the 30th, 31st and 34th Sessions, and Speaker of the Assembly in last session. Elected to the State Senate, 35th and 36th sessions. Appointed Collector of Customs in February, 1907, and reappointed in 1911, continuing to hold that office to date. Member of the California, Union League, Los Angeles Country, and San Gabriel Valley Country clubs, Union League Club of San Francisco, and the Masonic fraternity, Shrine, and B. P. O. E. Republican.

#### CORNELIUS W. PENDLETON, JR.

Residence, 1310 St. Andrews Place; office, 307 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born October 28, 1888, in Los Angeles. Son of C. W. and Elizabeth (Bower) Pendleton. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. Graduated from Harvard Military School in 1906. Graduated from the Univer-

sity of California in 1909, with degree of A. B., and in 1910 graduated from the law school of that institution with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in January, 1911. Member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Republican.

#### CLARENCE BRAIDEN PENN.

Residence, 238 Cahuenga Street; office, 526 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Abingdon, Virginia, February 28, 1880. Son of George Edward and Estelle (Gilmore) Penn. Moved to California in 1906. Married Kathleen White January, 1906. Educated in public and private schools of Virginia, University of Virginia, and Washington and Lee University. Admitted to the bar of California in 1907. Appointed Deputy City Attorney September, 1910, which position he occupies at date. Member Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

#### JOHN ALBERT PERCY.

Residence, 943 Ashbury Street; office, 1113 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. Born February 4, 1871, in Illinois. Son of John Albert and Hannah Mary (Miller) Percy. Married Anna A. Smith February 10, 1904. Moved to California in 1875. Graduated from the High School of Salinas, June, 1888; University of the Pacific, with the degree of A. B., in 1891, and A. M. in 1896, and from the University of Michigan in 1893, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in the state of Michigan, June, 1893, and to the bar of California September, 1893. Practiced in San Jose from 1893 to 1895; in San Francisco from 1895 to present date. Member of the firm of Pierson & Mitchell from 1896 to 1900.

#### DARIUS ENOCH PERKINS.

Residence, 725 North Willis Street; office, 111 North Church Street, Visalia. Born in Warren County, Missouri, October 18, 1868. Son of Henry P. and Virginia Taylor (Moore) Perkins. Moved to California in 1869. Married October 13, 1891, to Maud Harrell. Attended the public schools of Tulare County; Visalia Normal School; Sackett School at Oakland, and the University of California in 1889. Admitted to the bar of California in September, 1896. Practiced law in Visalia to date. Democrat.

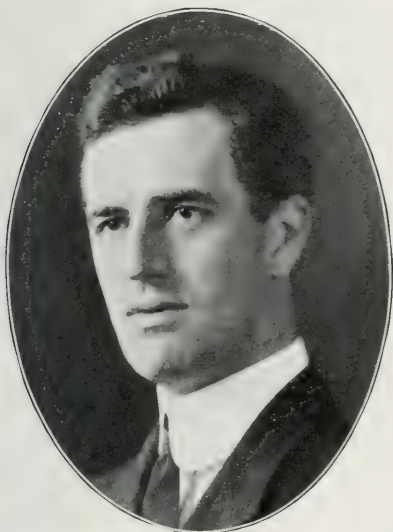
#### GEORGE R. PERKINS, JR.

Residence, 600 Geary Street; office, 1607 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in Chicago, Illinois, June 12, 1881. Son of George R. and Emma D. (Widger) Perkins. Married December 6, 1911, to Stella M. Shane. Graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School, San Francisco, in 1895, and from Lowell High School in 1898. Entered the University of

California, graduating therefrom in 1902, with the degree of A. B., and from Hastings College of Law in 1904 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1903, and commenced the practice of his profession alone. Served as Assistant District Attorney in the office of the District Attorney of San Francisco, 1910-12. In 1911 became associated with the firm of Carroll Cook & William Hoff Cook, with whom he continues to practice to date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**HAROLD D. PERRY.**

Residence, Oakland; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, March 18, 1884. Son of George Henry and Laura E. (Dray) Perry. Married Anna M. McArthur, April 15, 1909. Educated in the public schools of Alameda,



high school, Anderson Academy, and Polytechnic Business College of Oakland. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeals, First District, in San Francisco, April 29, 1911. Studied law in the office of Geo. H. Perry, and in other offices. Member of Fruitvale Lodge No. 336, F. & A. M., N. S. G. W., Unitarian Club of Alameda, Commonwealth Club of San Francisco and Bar Association of San Francisco. Republican.

**RAYMOND PERRY.**

Residence, 1350 5th Avenue; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, April 3, 1887. Son of George H. and Laura E. (Dray) Perry. Married to Inez W. Reed, November 6, 1909. Educated in the Everett Primary School, Haight Grammar School, Alameda High

School, Van der Naillen College in 1905, later entering Hastings College of Law of the University of California in 1908, graduating in 1911 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar by the District Court of

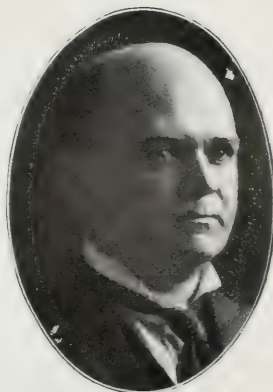


Appeals, May 17, 1911, and entered into partnership with his brother, H. D. Perry, practicing under the firm name of Perry & Perry, which continues to date. Member of Commonwealth Club.

**WILLIAM C. PETCHNER.**

Residence, 5121 Echo Street; office, 732 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born May 15, 1870, in Bryant City, Wyoming. Son of Francis and Anna (O'Connor) Petchner. Moved to California in the fall of 1870. Married in 1896 to Mary Oxby. Educated in the common schools and business college

of California. Studied law in the offices of York & McLaughlan and Judge D. P. Hatch, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in April, 1895, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated with Judge D. P. Hatch for ten years, with O. A. Trippett for two years, and with Myron Westover for some time. Practices law in





Los Angeles alone at this time. Specializes in corporation law. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### HENRY GORDON PETTIT.

Residence, 1265 Blanche Avenue, Tropic; office, 910-919 California Building, Los Angeles. Born in London, England, May 1, 1885. Son of Robert Walter and Sarah (White) Pettit. Married August 23, 1907, to Margaret Grundy. Educated at the Ongar Grammar School, England; Walthamston Technical School, England, and the University of Southern California, College of Law, from which he graduated in 1909, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, June 21, 1909, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated with Tanner, Taft & Odell to date. Member of the Knights of Pythias. Republican.

#### JOHN PHELPS.

Residence, 625 Loomis Street; office, 632 Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born December 12, 1886, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Son of William Augustus and Mary Matilda (Morrison) Phelps. Attended the public schools of Los Angeles until 1889; St. Vincent's College until 1906, receiving the degree of B. S.; Stanford University, 1909, and the University of Southern California, College of Law, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1911. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, California, June 19, 1911. Member of the University and Annandale Country clubs and Phi Delta Phi. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM WALLACE PHELPS.



Residence, Los Angeles; office, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born April 21, 1869,

in Red Wing, Minnesota. Son of William Wallace and Sarah (Mann) Phelps. Married to Agnes Gordon Handy, in 1898. Educated in the public schools of his native state, and at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, receiving LL.B. degree in 1891. Graduated from Law Department of Yale University in 1894, receiving degree of D.C.L. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1892; to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, 1906. Engaged in active practice of his profession in Chicago, Illinois. In 1906 he moved to California, where he became a member of the firm of Smith, Miller & Phelps, of Los Angeles, in which firm he continues his practice to date. Member of Masonic order, Shriner, Knight Templar, and B. P. O. E. fraternities; also of Union League Club and Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### DIXON LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

Residence and office, Hanford. Born June 12, 1858, in Yazoo City, Mississippi. Son of Seaborn Moses and Emily C. (Walker) Phillips. Moved to California in December, 1872. Married December 28, 1882, to Florence C. Miller. Educated in the public and private schools of Mississippi and California. Stud-



ied law in the office of Sayle, Tupper & Tupper, Fresno. Taught in the public schools of Fresno County for two years. Admitted to the bar of California, June 16, 1879, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Engaged in the practice in Fresno until 1881, when he moved to Hanford, where he continues to date. Member of Hanford School Board from 1887 to 1890. City Attorney of Hanford from 1891 to 1894. Trustee of Kings County Law Library since 1894. President of Kings County Bar Association. Appointed Superior Judge of Kings County in 1898 by Governor Budd. Member of Knights of Columbus and B. P. O. E. Delivered lectures on "The Legal Status of Women in California." Democrat.

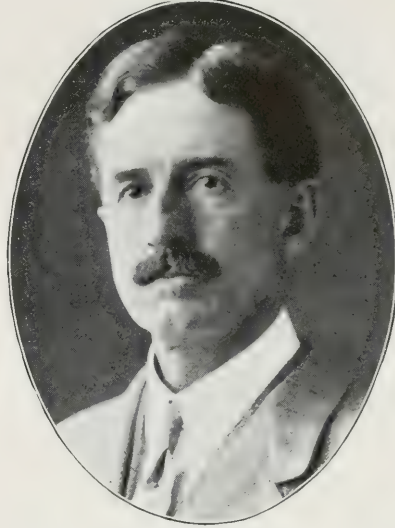
#### LEE ALLEN PHILLIPS.

Residence, 4 Berkeley Square; office, Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles. Born August 24, 1871, in Ashton, Illinois. Son of



Milton Eaves and Maggie Elizabeth (Wetzel) Phillips. Moved to California in August, 1894. Married Catherine Coffin, December 19, 1895. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; Simpson College, Iowa, and received degree of A. B. from Southwest Col-

National University, Washington, D. C. Admitted to practice before the bar of the United States Supreme Court, January, 1889, and admitted to the bar of California, November, 1889; also in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, 1901;



lege, Winfield, Kansas, in 1892, and degree of A. M. from that institution in 1894. Attended Law Department of University of Kansas for one year, and in 1894 received degree of LL. B. from De Pau University. Admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1894; California, 1894, and to the United States Circuit Court at the same time. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles in partnership with George I. Cochran and W. J. Williams, under the firm name of Cochran, Williams & Phillips, which continued until 1907, when he was appointed associate counsel of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he holds to date. Third Vice-president of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. Member of Phi Gamma Delta and Delta Chi fraternities, California, Los Angeles Athletic, and Los Angeles Country clubs, Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and Yosemite Club of Stockton. Republican.

#### LOUIS ERNEST PHILLIPS.

Residence, 2416 Ransome Avenue; offices, 513-515 Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born January 11, 1867, in Speedsville, Tompkins County, New York. Son of Robert Augustus and Annie E. (Boyer) Phillips. Married July 7, 1909, to Elsie M. Courrier. Educated in Glenwood Institute, Howard County, Maryland; Staleup School, Alexandria County, Virginia; Curtis School, Georgetown; Spenceerian Business College, Washington D. C., and

United States Circuit Court of Nebraska, 1902. Practiced his profession in San Francisco as a member of the firm of Clement & Phillips from 1892 to 1893, and from 1893 to 1897 as a member of the firm of Phillips & Henderson. Subsequently, from 1903 to 1905, practiced as a member of the firm of Phillips & Adams. Served four years as United States Special Attorney, and four years as United States Commissioner. Candidate for Congress, 4th Congressional District of California. Member of the Republican County Committee of San Francisco. Repeated visits and several years abroad, contributing to Washington and California publications on travel and sociological subjects. Member of Masonic order.

#### WILLIAM THOMAS PHIPPS.

Residence, Ben Ali, Sacramento County; office, Bryte Building, Sacramento. Born March 2, 1859, in Chariton County, Missouri. Son of James S. and Mary (Elliott) Phipps. Married April 29, 1885, to Mary E. Mayhew. Attended the public schools of his native state until April, 1878, when he moved to California; and attended the schools of Yuba City for one year. In August, 1880, entered Hastings College of Law, graduating in June, 1883, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, May 28, 1883, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with M. E. Sanborn, in Yuba City, California,

which continued until the firm was dissolved in 1887, since which time he has practiced alone. In 1891 located in Marysville, where he remained until 1899. On November 2,

Los Angeles to the present time. Appointed Township Justice in Los Angeles in 1903, serving until 1911. Member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and Masonic order.

#### GEORGE M. PIERSON.

Residence, 935 Del Marte Avenue; office, 811 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Topeka, Kansas, March 29, 1887. Son of Barak S. and Elizabeth Bailey (Mercer) Pierson. Moved to California in 1887. Graduated from Pasadena High School in 1906 and University of Southern California in

June, 1910, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, August 1, 1910, since which date he has been associated with the firm of Collier & Clark. Member of the Y. M. C. A., Metropolitan and Why Clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### JOSEPH ELMER PIPHER.

Residence, 1618 27th Street; office, 426 1/2 J Street, Sacramento. Born in December, 1876, in Monticello, Illinois. Son of Alonzo

#### FRANK PIERCE.

Residence, 719 Catalina Street; office, 808-809 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Born April 3, 1857, in Londonderry, Vermont. Son of Alvah Warren and Lucy (Allen) Pierce. Married January 2, 1888, to Mary H. Ayer. Graduated from Burr & Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, in 1877; Williams College, 1881. Admitted to the bar of Utah in 1886. Member of the firm of Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette. Member of the Utah legislature, 1890-94; Utah Constitutional Convention 1895. First Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the cabinets of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, November 1, 1907, to June 1, 1911. Mason.

#### H. A. PIERCE.

Residence, 1312 Halldale Avenue; office, 204-205 Fay Building, Los Angeles. Born in Derby Line, Vermont, March 2, 1839. Son of John Frary and Abigail (Fisk) Pierce. Moved to California in 1857. Married in 1871 to Helen Corwin Fisher (deceased) and in 1905 to Nellie Allee. Educated at Newbury, Vermont. Admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1863, and continued the practice of his profession there for six years. Admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1866. Moved to California in 1857. Engaged in the practice of law in

T. and Mary Josephine (Myres) Pipher. Moved to California in 1879. Married February 14, 1900, to Louise Mason. Received

his education in the public schools of Modesto, California, and studied law in the offices of L. J. Maddux and P. H. Griffin, of Modesto, and in the office of Wilbur F. George, of Sacramento. Admitted to the bar of California January, 1898, in San Francisco, and commenced the practice of his profession at Sacramento, in partnership with Charles C. Holl, practicing under the firm name of Pipher & Holl, which continued until 1899. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of Sacramento County in 1899, continuing until 1903. Member of the court reporters' staff from 1903 to date, and continues the practice of his profession in partnership with J. V. Hart, practicing under the firm name of Hart & Pipher. Appointed Court Commissioner in 1902 and continues in said office to date. Member of the Sutter Club of Sacramento, and the Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

**LOUIS CHARLES PISTOLESI.**

Residence and office, Sausalito, Marin County. Born January 1, 1866, in San Francisco. Son of Joseph G. and Rosalie (Companstania) Pistolesi. Married to Rose M. Reed, April 29, 1889. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and at Heald's Business College. Admitted by the Superior Court in 1888 and by the Supreme Court in 1891; later to the United States District and Circuit Courts and Circuit Court of Appeals. Commenced the active practice of his profession in San Francisco, continuing until 1909, when he removed his office to Sausalito, where he remains in the active practice to date. City Prosecuting Attorney of San Francisco, 1891-95. City Attorney of Sausalito from 1901 to 1903. Trustee of Sausalito in 1903 and re-elected in 1908. Elected Supervisor of Marin County in 1904 and re-elected in 1908. Member of the N. S. G. W., Eagles and Moose fraternities. Progressive Republican.

**RUSSELL K. PITZER.**

Residence and office, Pomona. Born in 1878 in Iowa. Son of Samuel C. and Alice (Kelly) Pitzer. Moved to California in 1893. Married in 1905 to Flora A. Sanborn. Educated in the public schools of Colorado. Graduated from Pomona College, with the degree of A. B., 1900; Hastings Law School, with the degree of LL.B. in 1903. Admitted to the bar of California in 1903. Member of the firm of Nichols & Pitzer to date. Republican.

**G. M. PITTMAN.**

Residence and office, San Bernardino. Born October 28, 1886, in Oro Grande, San Bernardino County, California. Son of Dr. H. and Josephine (Monterey) Pittman. Educated in the public schools of San Bernardino. Studied law in the office of Byron Waters,

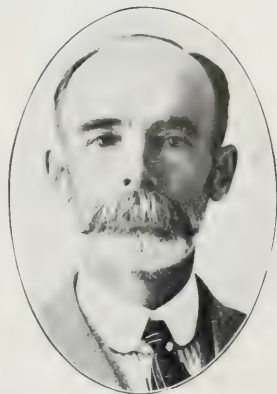
San Bernardino. Admitted to the bar of California. For six months in partnership with Raymond Hodge, since which partnership has been engaged in the practice alone. Deputy Sheriff of San Bernardino County, 1905-6. Deputy United States Special Indian



Officer, 1905-6. Police Judge of San Bernardino, 1910. Justice of Peace of San Bernardino since January, 1911. Deputy Coroner of San Bernardino since January, 1912. Member of Co. "K," 7th Reg., N. G. C., B. P. O. E., P. A. P., K. of P., San Bernardino Bar Association, Royal Highlanders, and Grand Tuna of Golden Neptunes. Republican.

**JOHN A. PLUMMER.**

Residence, 1135 North Center Street; office, Courthouse, Stockton. Born October 17, 1858, in Marshall County, Iowa. Son of Joseph and Mary (Farquhar) Plummer. Married December 25, 1883, to Belle Cady. Educated in public schools of native state, and at Friends' Academy, Le Grand, Iowa. Read law



in the office of Hon. J. W. Dorsey, of Elko, Nevada. Admitted to the bar of Nevada in 1886, and to the bar of California, and the United States District and Circuit Courts in 1892. Commenced practice of his profession



at Elko County, Nevada. Elected District Attorney of that county, serving two years, 1890-92. Moved to Stockton, California, in December, 1892, entering into partnership with J. M. Kile, under the firm name of Kile & Plummer, which continued until 1898, when he became a member of the firm of Plummer & Dunlap. Dissolved partnership in 1906, since which time has practiced alone. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court of San Joaquin County, April, 1910, and elected to that office the following fall for term expiring 1915. Member of Knights of Pythias. Republican.

#### WILLIAM GUSTAVUS POAGE.

Residence and office, Ukiah. Born in Johnston, Missouri, March 21, 1869. Son of Simeon C. and Amanda (Brockman) Poage. Moved to California in 1876. Married Ella Laughlin, March 21, 1899. Attended the public schools of California, and in 1891 entered



the University of California, where he continued for two years, with one year in Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in San Francisco, January 9, 1894; United States District Court, May 21, 1906. City Attorney of Ukiah from 1894 until 1899. District Attorney of Mendocino County from 1899 to 1902, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession. Member of the Civic League and Chamber of Commerce. Democrat.

#### EMIL POHLI.

Residence, 183 Delmar Street; office, 604 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born November 12, 1862, in Gossau, Canton Zuerich, Switzerland. Son of Henry and Anna (Egli)

Pohli. Received his early education in the common schools of his native country, and at the Red Cross Seminary, at Unterstrass, Zuerich, Switzerland. Came to the United States in 1881. Took special course in English studies at Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois, and was assistant professor in the German Department of that institution in 1882. Arrived in California in 1883, where he engaged in educational and other pursuits until 1891, when he was appointed official shorthand reporter of one of the departments of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco. Married Kate A. Jacoby in 1891. Admitted to the bar of California in December, 1895, and later to all the federal courts in the state of California. Practiced alone until 1903, when he entered into partnership with J. R. Webb, ex-Judge of Fresno County, under the firm name of Webb & Pohli. After the dissolution of this firm in 1904 he practiced alone, with the exception of two short periods, until January 1, 1911, at which time he became associated with the firm of Lindley & Eickhoff, which association continues to date. Member of San Francisco and California Bar Associations.



#### FRANKLIN TRACY POORE.

Residence, 1740 Pacific Avenue; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born March 5, 1882, at Ft. Bidwell, Modoc County. Son of James Waterman and Zonetta (McCrerry) Poore. Married Emma Marcella Brown, April 8, 1911. Received his education in the public and grammar schools of Modoc County, graduating in 1898. Has been associated with Edwin L. Foster and Robert M. Moody before and since admission to the bar. Admitted to the bar before the District Court of Appeal, First Dis-

trict, at San Francisco, July 31, 1906, since which time has practiced his profession alone.

#### JOHN D. POPE.

Residence, 1327 Vermont Avenue; office, 526 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Roswell, Georgia, February 17, 1838. Son of Micajah and Harriet (Bruce) Pope. Married to Grace Simms February 22, 1865. Moved to California in 1890. Educated in private schools in Georgia. Entered the State University at Athens, in 1857, and graduated in 1859 with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1860; to the federal courts in 1865; to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1870; to the bar of Missouri in 1873, and to the bar of California in 1890. Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia, 1868-70, when he resigned. Appointed United States Attorney General for the state of Georgia, 1870 to 1872, when he resigned and removed to St. Louis in 1873 and continued practice until removal to California. Republican.

#### FRANK M. PORTER.



Residence, 2663 Orchard Avenue; office, 502 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born August 15, 1857, in Wisconsin. Son of Clinton H. and Mary (Monroe) Porter. Moved to California in 1887. Married August 10, 1893. Educated in the public schools of Randolph, Wisconsin. Graduated from University of Wisconsin in

1881, with degree of A.B., and from the Law Department of that Institution in 1883, with degree of LL.B. In 1909 he received the degree of LL.M. from the College of Law of University of Southern California. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, 1883; California, 1888, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Madison, Wisconsin, from 1883 to 1887. For four years member of the firm of Porter & Ollis, and for one year member of the firm of Richmond & Porter. Practiced law alone in Los Angeles until 1910, when he formed partnership with Vincent Morgan and K. K. Parrot, under the firm name of Porter, Morgan & Parrot, which continues to date. Dean of College of Law, University of Southern California, 1904 to date. Lecturer on "Evidence," "Wills," "Bailments," "Carriers" and "Personal Prop-

erty." Member of American, California and Los Angeles Bar Associations, Chamber of Commerce, and University, Metropolitan, Sunset Gun, City and Casa la Roca clubs. Republican.

#### ROBERT CUSHMAN PORTER.

Residence, 3234 Pacific Avenue; office, 1700 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. Born in Martinez, Contra Costa County, California, April 23, 1875. Son of Charles Bruce and Annie (Williamson) Porter. Received his education from the public schools of San Fran-



cisco and later graduating from the Harvard University, with the degree of LL. B., in 1898. Admitted to the bar of California in October, 1898, and continues in the active practice of his profession, practicing alone. Member of the Commonwealth, University and Harvard clubs. Republican.

#### CHARLES A. POST.

Residence, 4236 South Figueroa Street; office, 315 Grant Building, Los Angeles. Born in Indiana in 1871. Son of Charles P. and Mary A. (Davis) Post. Received primary education in public schools of Indiana. Attended Valparaiso College from 1891 to 1894. Moved to California in 1894, and attended Los Angeles State Normal School. Upon completing course, taught in the Los Angeles public schools, at Palms, for five years. Admitted to the United States Circuit and District Courts of California in 1903. In 1903, formed partnership with J. M. Davis and Robert W. Kemp, practicing his profession, which continues to date. Member of Knights of Pythias. Republican.



**CHARLES NICHOLS POST.**

Residence, 2515 H Street; office, Court-house, Sacramento. Born March 14, 1856, in Rolling Hills, Eldorado County, California. Son of Albert V. V. and Cornelia M. (Almy) Post. Married to Nellie M. Shepherd March 25, 1880. Received his education in the pub-



lic schools of Sacramento and Folsom, California, and studied law in the office of Colonel Creed Haymond, of Sacramento. Admitted to the bar of California in November, 1879, and served as Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court from 1880 to 1883. Entered into partnership with Henry Edgerton in 1883, practicing under the firm name of Edgerton & Post, which partnership was dissolved in 1885. Elected Justice of the Peace for the city of Sacramento in 1885, and continued in that office until 1889, when he was appointed City Attorney of Sacramento and served in that office until 1891. Practiced alone from that period until 1895, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General, which office he held until 1907. In this year he was appointed Judge of the superior bench by Governor Pardee, and in 1909 was elected to a full term of six years, continuing to hold that office to date. Member of the B. P. O. E., Native Sons of the Golden West, and Knights of Pythias fraternities, Society of the Sons and Daughters of Pioneers, Sacramento Athletic and Northern California Kennel clubs, and Capital City Wheelmen's Club. Republican.

**JOHN ABBOTT POWELL.**

Residence, 4505 Myrtle Avenue; office, 1132 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, California. Born February 21, 1884, in Rosen-

dale, Wisconsin. Son of John W. and Martha (Abbott) Powell. Married June 23, 1909, to Nina A. Sheldon. Attended Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, and received the degree of A. B. in 1905. Attended Columbia University, New York, and received the degree of A. M. in 1906, and the further degree of LL. B. in 1907. Moved to California in 1907, and was admitted to the bar of this state in Los Angeles, in January, 1908. Republican.

**JEREMIAH HARRISON POWELL.**

Residence, 1225 Westlake Avenue; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born November 5, 1889, in Richmond, Kentucky. Son of Charles S. and Ella Lee (Harber) Powell. Received early education in the public schools of Kentucky, preparing for college in Richmond preparatory school. Attended Kentucky State University, 1905-7. Graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, with degree of LL. B., in 1910. Admitted to the bar of California, January, 1911 and the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced in Los Angeles to date.

**E. B. POWER.**

Residence, 1526 Masonic Avenue; office, 1212 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Nevada City, Nevada County, California, November 22, 1870. Son of Frank and Elizabeth (Kent) Power. Married Minerva Lester, December 18, 1895. Graduated from high school in June, 1889. Admitted to the



bar by the Supreme Court of California, in San Francisco, July 21, 1891, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, October, 1911. District Attorney of Nevada County, California, from 1899 to 1902, Deputy Attorney-General of the state of California, from January, 1903, to 1907. Assistant Attorney-General of the state of California, from July, 1907, to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, B. P. O. E., and Past President N. S. G. W. Republican.

**NEAL POWER.**

Residence, San Francisco; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born October 30, 1872, Washington, D. C. Son of James d'Alton and Mary (Murray) Power. Moved



to the state of California in 1887. Received his education in the public and private schools of the District of Columbia, St. Ignatius College, San Francisco; Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of A. B. and LL. B. in 1895-97, and the degree of LL.M. from the Law School of the city of New York, in 1898. Admitted to the bar at New York in 1898; San Francisco in 1899, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1903. Practicing alone at San Francisco since 1899. Member of the University and Olympic clubs.

**MAURICE EDWARD POWER.**



Residence and office, Visalia. Born December 14, 1860, in Santa Clara County, California. Son of John and Mary A. (Welch) Power. Married June 14, 1897, to Nellie Kilbreath. Educated in the public schools of California; Harmon's Academy, Irvington and Santa Clara College. Studied law in the offices of J. B. Lamar, San Jose.

Admitted to the bar of California, August 5, 1885, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law alone in San Jose until 1888, when he moved to Visalia. January, 1891, formed partnership with W. H. Alford, under the firm name of Power & Alford, which continued until 1898. In 1906 formed partnership with Daniel McFadzean, under the firm name of Power & McFadzean, which continues to date. District Attorney of Tulare County, 1891 to 1894. Member of Company "B," Fifth Infantry, N. G. C., for eighteen months. Member of B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Democrat.

**FRANK H. POWERS.**

Residence, 2714 Steiner Street; office, Nevada National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Calaveras County, September 25, 1864. Son of Aaron Hubbard and Emma Louisa (Sweasey) Powers. Married October 15, 1891, to Jane M. Gallatin. Received his education from the public schools of Sacramento and later graduating from the University of California, with the degree of B. S. Admitted to the bar at Sacramento, November 9, 1886, when he commenced the practice of law in Stockton. Removed to San Francisco and formed partnership with J. N. Young, under the name of Young & Powers,

which partnership continued until June, 1896. He then formed the firm of Heller & Powers, and in 1905 Sidney M. Ehrman joined the firm, which became Heller, Powers & Ehrman. Member of the legislature of California in the 31st Session of 1895. Member of the Bohemian, University, Army and Navy and Commonwealth clubs. Republican.

**JAY E. POWERS.**

Residence, 722 South Bonnie Brae Avenue; office, 207-209 Bulard Block, Los Angeles. Born December 7, 1887, in Los Angeles. Son of Edward E. and Clara H. (Hoerber) Powers. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles; University of California, 1908-10; Hastings Law School, 1910-11. Admitted to the bar of California, July 18, 1911. Member of Powers & Hatton until April, 1912, when he became member of the firm of Powers & Holland, which continues to date. Member of Los Angeles Athletic Club and Zeta Psi fraternity. Republican.



**FRANK F. PRATT.**



Residence, Union League Club; office, 412-417 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born November 30, 1869, in Chicago. Son of Albert H. and Mary Adelaide (Fay) Pratt.

Educated in the Chicago public and high schools, and later attended the Lake Forest University, graduating from the Law Department in 1895, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Chicago, March 26, 1895, and commenced the practice of his profession alone, being also engaged in financial promotion work in New York and London. Moved to California in 1903, and was admitted to the bar of that state at that period, practicing alone until 1904, when he entered into partnership with Grove E. Walter, under the firm name of Walter & Pratt, until 1905. Upon the dissolution of this firm he entered into partnership with Howard E. Reach, under the firm name of Pratt & Reach, which association continues to date. Member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and Gamut clubs, and of the Masonic, B. P. O. E. and Loyal Order of the Moose fraternities, also of the Los Angeles County and State Bar Associations. Republican.

#### FREDERICK A. PRESTON.

Residence, 3936 Mascot Street; office, 701 California Building, Los Angeles. Born August 21, 1872, in Grinnell, Iowa. Son of S. S. and Amelia (Wilde) Preston. Married February 24, 1909, to Lorena M. Weber. Educated in Grinnell College, 1890-93. Entered the State University of Iowa, graduating from the Law Department, with degree of LL. B., in 1901. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, June, 1901, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, Judge Byron W. Preston, which continued until 1903, when the firm was dissolved. Partnership was then formed with Horace W. Gleason and continued until 1908, when he moved to California. Admitted to the bar of California in the same year, since which time he has engaged in general practice alone to date. Member of K. of P. fraternity. Republican.

#### I. H. PRESTON.

Residence, 2146 La Salle Avenue; office, 616 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Carroll County, Illinois, February 27, 1859. Son of J. R. and Amy M. (Stewart) Preston. Married October 28, 1886, to Lillie M. Morrison. Moved to California in December, 1882. Educated in Rock River University and University of Pacific. Studied law with Waldo M. York. Admitted to the bar of California October, 1892, and to the United States Circuit Court shortly after. Member of the Masonic order. Republican.

#### WILLIAM JAMES PREWETT.

Residence and office, Auburn, Placer County. Born in Tehachapi, Kern County, California, January 27, 1878. Son of James E. and Emma Jane (Crow) Prewett. Mar-

ried Mabel Lardner, April 23, 1904. Attended the public schools at Auburn and High School at Sacramento, and later the University of the Pacific, at College Park, near San Jose. Admitted to the bar of California, in Sacramento, by the Third District Court of Appeals, June 24, 1907. Commenced the practice of law in Lincoln, Placer County, July 23, 1907, and continued there until January 1, 1908, when he moved to Auburn, where he continues in the practice of his profession alone to date. Democrat.

#### EDWARD J. PRINGLE.

Residence, Menlo Park; office, 378 Russ Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, January 29, 1870. Son of Edward J. and Cornelia C. (Johnson) Pringle. Married January 15, 1900, to Miriam Phillips Moore. Attended the Oakland High School and the University of California, from which he



graduated in 1892, with the degree of Ph.B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in 1894. Commenced the practice of law in San Francisco, in partnership with E. J. Pringle, Sr., and Henry E. Monroe, until E. J. Pringle, Sr., was appointed to the Superior Court Commission in 1898, when he formed partnership with W. B. Pringle, under the firm name of Pringle & Pringle, which continues to date. Member of Pacific Union Club. Republican.

#### JAMES REID PRINGLE.

Residence, 2684 Union Street; office, 1236 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Paris, France, December 7, 1873. Son of James Reid and Cora (Butterworth) Pringle. Married December 14, 1907, to Maud Kelley. Educated in Bates School, San Rafael, and the University of Wisconsin. Admitted to the bar of California in 1899, having studied law in the office of Sidney V. Smith. Entered into partnership with Mr. Smith, in 1899, practicing under the firm name of Smith & Pringle, which continued until Mr. Smith's retirement. Entered into partnership with Warren Olney and J. M. Mannon, Jr., under the firm name of Olney, Pringle & Mannon, which continued until September, 1910, when the firm was dissolved, owing to the retirement of the senior member. Continues in the active practice of his



profession, alone, to date. Member of the Pacific Union and Bohemian clubs and of the B. P. O. E. fraternity. Democrat.

**WILLIAM BULL PRINGLE.**

Residence, San Mateo; office, 378 Russ Building, San Francisco. Born in Alameda, September 14, 1872. Son of Edward J. and Cornelia Johnson Pringle. Attended the public and high schools of San Francisco and later Yale University. Entered Hastings College of Law in 1894. Admitted to the bar of California, 1896, and commenced the practice of his profession in association with his father, Edward J. Pringle. Entered into partnership with his brother, E. J. Pringle, Jr., in 1899, practicing under the firm name of Pringle & Pringle, and which continues to date. Member of the City Council of Oakland, 1897-99.

**CHARLES PEYTON PRITCHARD.**



Residence, Granada Avenue and Fir Street; office, City Hall, San Diego. Born April 5, 1882, in San Francisco, California. Son of Miguel George and Alice Mason (Peyton) Pritchard. Married May 6, 1908, to Irene Isabel Knowlton. Educated in St. Bridget's Convent School, 1889-94, and attended Pacific Heights Grammar School in 1895. Attended California School of Mechanical Arts (Lick High School), in 1896-97, and the following year took a course of study in Heald's Business College, San Francisco. In 1901 he commenced the study of law in the Y. M. C. A. Evening Law School, San Francisco, graduating therefrom in May, 1905. Admitted to practice at the bar of this state December 19, 1905, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of California, in San Francisco, at which time he was associated with Page, McCutchen & Knight, which association existed from January, 1899, to March, 1906, when he moved to San Diego and became associated with James E. Wadham, with whom he continued his practice until October, 1907. In March, 1908, he became a member of the firm of Wadham & Pritchard, and later of Wadham, Pritchard & Nichols, which continued until December, 1909. From January to May, 1910, was associated with Hunsaker & Britt, in Los Angeles, after which he located in San Diego. Appointed First Assistant City Attorney of

San Diego, June 1, 1910, and serves in that office to date. Member of San Diego Bar Association, Masonic bodies, B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. Republican.

**DREW PRUITT.**

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Selma, Drew County, Arkansas, January 1, 1860. Son of Jacob M. and Nancy (Johnson) Pruitt. Married May 20, 1887, to Wilhelmina Franklin. Educated at Vanderbilt University, graduating in June, 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Admitted to the bar of Texas at Waco, in May, 1881. Commenced the practice of law at Ft. Worth in 1882, continuing alone until 1891, when he formed partnership with Leroy A. Smith, under the firm name of Pruitt & Smith, which continued until 1906, when he moved to California. Member of the Jonathan Club, B. P. O. E., and Masonic order. Democrat.

**HARRY W. PULCIFIER.**

Residence, Oakland; office, 1113-1114 Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born January 7, 1869, in Weld, Maine. Son of Alexander W. and Belona (Brown) Pulcifer. Moved to California in 1876, and received his education in the grammar and public schools



of Oakland. Studied law in the office of Hon. William R. Davis, of Oakland, from 1894 to 1897. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, January 7, 1897, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Oakland, alone, where he continues to date. Member of the Assembly, 50th District, 38th Session of California Legislature, 1909. Member of the Masonic, Eagles, and B. P. O. E. fraternities and of the Nile Club. Republican.



**MARCUS PURCELL.**

Residence, Hotel Jefferson; office, 907 First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland, September 5, 1854. Son of William Kerr and Elizabeth (Doherty) Purcell. Married August 31, 1880, to Sara Elizabeth Proctor. Moved to



the state of California, November 5, 1904. Educated at the South Kensington College of Science and Art, London, England, and at Trinity College, University of Dublin. Graduated in law in 1879. Nominated candidate for the gold medal of the Law Society in that year. Attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, February 2, 1885. Drafted the Irish Land Purchase Act for the British government, March 28, 1898. Associated with Geo. P. Rust, Passaic, New Jersey, and Edward H. Cloud, Philadelphia, 1903 and 1904. Admitted to the bar of California, August 1, 1905; United States Circuit Court, June 30, 1911. From 1906 to 1907 practiced in Oakland, under the firm name of Murdock & Purcell. Town Attorney of Dorris, Siskiyou County, California, 1908-10. United States Land Office attorney at Lakeview, Klamath Falls, Oregon, and Redding, California, and Washington, D. C., from 1908 to 1910, since which time he has been associated with Hon. J. C. Campbell until his present connection with Western Mortgage and Guaranty Company and associated corporations. Now engaged on following works: "Law Reform in the United States," "California, San Diego to Siskiyou," "Mexico to Oregon," "Opening of the Pacific" and "Land Titles of Spain and San Francisco." Member of Philadelphia Telephone Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Past Chancellor of Knights of Pythias and Butte Valley Farmers' Institute. Republican.

**WILLIAM ANSEL PURINGTON.**

Residence, 284 Orange Street; office, 3-5 Loring Block, Riverside. Born in Holderness, New Hampshire, June 17, 1858. Son of Collamore and Mary M. (Smith) Purington. Married Eva E. Allen, July 11, 1882. Moved to California in 1888. Graduated from Yale



College in 1880, receiving the degree of A.B. Studied law in the office of John N. Jewett, of Chicago. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, at Indianapolis, April, 1887, and to the bar of California, October, 1888; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced alone in Riverside until 1891, when he formed partnership with A. A. Adair, under the firm name of Purington & Adair, which continues to date. City Attorney of Riverside from August, 1893, to June, 1909. Member of Masonic order. Republican.

**CHARLES GORDON PUTNAM.**

Residence, Spring Street; office, 12th Street, Paso Robles. Born in San Francisco, February 21, 1876. Son of Ralph W. and Mary (Davidson) Putnam. Married June 6, 1905, to Lillian Gonterman. Received his early education in St. Joseph's Academy, Oakland, and later attended the public schools of Paso Robles, graduating therefrom



in 1893. Admitted to the bar by the District Court of Appeal, Los Angeles, May 13, 1905. Member of the firm of Lamy & Putnam from 1906 to 1907, in San Luis Obispo, and from 1907 to 1908 practicing under the firm name of Putnam, Lamy & Putnam, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone in Paso Robles. On January 1, 1912, he entered into partnership with A. C. Bassi, under the firm name of Putnam & Bassi. Democrat.

#### JOHN COTTER QUINLAN.

Residence, Olympic Club; office, Hearst Building, San Francisco. Born in 1876, in Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. Son of William and Elizabeth (Cotter) Quinlan. Graduated from Mount Melleray College, Waterford, Ireland, in 1893. Moved to Cali-



schools of Portland, Maine; Eaton Academy, Norridgewock, Maine; Boston Latin School; and University of Southern California, College of Law, class of 1910. Admitted to the



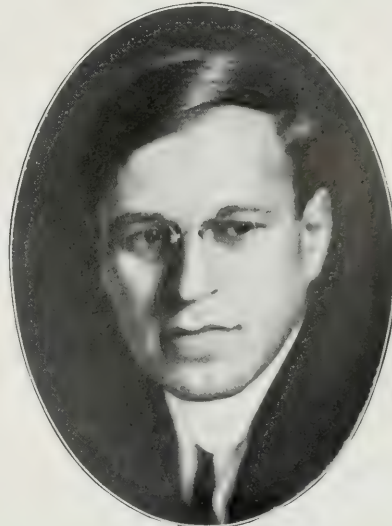
bar of California at Los Angeles, July 23, 1909. Formed partnership with A. L. Bartlett, which continued from 1909 to 1911, when Thomas P. White joined the firm, which has since continued under the title of Randall, Bartlett & White. Member of National Geographic Society. Republican.

#### HOWARD E. REACH.

fornia the following year, where he entered the University of California, Law Department, graduating therefrom in 1899, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice in state of California, by the Supreme Court, in 1899, and by the Circuit Court and United States District Court in 1905. Commenced the practice of his profession immediately upon admission, and continues to practice to date. Associated with H. K. McKevitt. Member of the Olympic Club and Knights of Columbus fraternity. Democrat.

#### LEWIS B. RANDALL.

Residence, 1347 West Adams Street; office, 407 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles. Born in Portland, Maine, May 10, 1877. Son of George A. and Lydia M. (Berry) Randall. Arrived in California, February 24, 1906. Married Maude Rinehart, October 10, 1907. Educated in the public



Residence, Sierra Vista; office, 412-418 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born 1883, in New York City. Moved to California in



1906. Educated in New York, Leipzig and Heidelberg. Admitted to the bar of New York, 1905, and to the bar of California, 1909. Member of firm of Pratt & Reach.

#### ELBRIDGE NELSON RECTOR.

Residence, 25th and Alameda Streets; office, Courthouse, Merced. Born January 6, 1863, in Snelling, Merced County, California. Son of Elbridge Gerry and Malvina (McFarlane) Rector. Married, June 30, 1908, to Lillian Mae Nicholls. Educated in the Merced and



Mariposa County public schools, later entering Pacific Methodist College, in Santa Rosa, graduating from the latter in 1889, with degree of A.B. Graduated from Hastings College of Law in 1895, with degree of LL.B. In 1902-3 attended the University of California, specializing in History and Civics. Admitted to the bar of California, May, 1895, and commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco. Moved to Merced in 1896, where he practiced until December, 1900. Elected Superior Judge for Merced County at special election in 1900. Re-elected thereafter to serve in same until January, 1915. Prior to election to the bench was active in politics, holding positions of County Central Committeeman and Secretary of Central Democratic Committee. Member of State Bar Association. Democrat.

#### H. G. REDWINE.

Residence, 140 South Palm Ave; office, 405 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1869 in Graves County, Kentucky. Son of Jacob and Mary (Thomasson) Redwine. Married in 1895 to Olive McNab. Educated in country schools of Kentucky, West Kentucky College, at Mayfield, Kentucky, and

at the Northern Indiana Law School, in Valparaiso, Indiana. For four years taught in the schools of Kentucky and Arkansas, at the same time studying law. Admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1892; California, 1910. In 1892 moved to Marshall, Arkansas. In 1893 moved to Idaho, where he remained until June, 1910, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he practices alone to date. Republican.

#### JAMES B. REDD.

Residence, 1243 Fedora Street; office, 616 California Building, Los Angeles. Born April 11, 1869, in Tulare County, California. Son of Hon. Robert C. and Ellen (Baker) Redd. Married April 25, 1897, to Mary E. Hepburn. Educated in the public schools of Tulare County, and read law in the offices of his



father and Theodore S. Shaw, of Visalia. Admitted to the bar of California, April, 1897, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced for a period in Porterville and Bakersfield. In 1898 he formed partnership with A. J. Bledsoe, under the firm name of Bledsoe & Redd, in Los Angeles, until 1901. From 1903 to 1907 was in partnership with M. E. C. Munday, under the firm name of Munday & Redd. Formed partnership March 1, 1912, with George L. McKeeby, under the firm name of McKeeby & Redd, which continues to date. Justice of Peace of Porterville for two years. Republican.

#### GEORGE WILLIAM REED.

Residence, 1386 Telegraph Avenue; office, Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland. Born June 14, 1852, in Vassalboro, Maine. Son of William and Hannah Carlton (Hall) Reed. Moved to California, September 16, 1856. Married Georgia A. Brown, January 14, 1892. Attended Oakland High School, Brayton School and the University of California, graduating July 16, 1872, with the degree of A.B. and in 1875 with the degree of M.A. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in December, 1879; United States Supreme Court, October 16, 1895. In 1880 he formed partnership with A. A. Moore, under the firm name of Moore & Reed, which continued until 1893, when he formed partnership with Emil Nusbaumer, under the firm name of Reed & Nusbaumer, which continued until



1906. In 1906 he formed the firm of Reed, Black & Reed, which continues to date. District Attorney of Alameda County for two terms, commencing January 1, 1889. In 1900 Delegate to McKinley National Convention, Philadelphia, Delegate to the Roosevelt Con-



vention, Chicago, 1904, and in 1908 Delegate to Taft Convention, Chicago. Member of the Athenian Club and the Masonic, B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F. and Zeta Psi fraternities. Republican.

**SIDNEY N. REEVE.**



Residence, 950 Gramercy Drive; office, County Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born April 11, 1877, in Sherbrooke, Quebec. Son of

George B. and Alice (Jones) Reeve. Married November 5, 1908, to Mary W. Widney. Educated in public schools of Chicago, Illinois. Entered the Law Department of Lake Forest University, in Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1897. Post graduate course at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, 1898-99. Admitted to practice before the state Supreme Court of Illinois in 1899. Moved to California in 1901. Admitted to the bar of California in Court of Appeals at Los Angeles, 1907. Clerk of Township Court of Los Angeles, 1906-8. Deputy City Attorney and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, 1908-10. Elected Justice of Peace of Los Angeles Township, Department 1, 1911, and continues to serve in that office to date. Member of Union League, Municipal League and City clubs, Masonic and Delta Chi fraternities, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**JUDSON W. REEVES.**

Residence, 1840 Golden Gate Avenue; office, Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. Born in Penn Yan, New York, August 26, 1874. Son of William P. and Sabra (Draper) Reeves. Married May 1, 1893, to Carrie E. Nichols (deceased), October 13, 1903, to Zelle A. Peterson. Educated in the public schools of Montesano, Washington, until 1889, when he entered Olympia Collegiate Institute, graduating therefrom in 1892. Moved to California in 1903, and read law in the office of Charles S. Wheeler, San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California and the United States District and Circuit Courts at San Francisco, in 1905. Commenced the active practice of his profession in San Francisco, and continues to date. Republican.



**EDWARD ALFRED REGAN.**

Residence, Mt. Washington Hotel; office, 422 Federal Building, Los Angeles. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 10, 1877. Son of John Bernard and Mary Ann (McNamee) Regan. Moved to California in 1907. Educated in Harris Grammar School, Boston; Boston Latin School, Boston; Holy Cross College, Worcester; Frye Private School, Boston; Boston University School of Law, graduating from the latter institution in 1902 with degree LL.B. Cum Laude. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts by the

Supreme Court at Boston in 1902, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts for Massachusetts in 1905. Practiced in Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1903 to 1907. Admitted to the bar of California in 1907, and on motion to the federal courts in California,



at Los Angeles, in 1911. Associated with Judge D. K. Trask from 1907 to 1910. Appointed Assistant United States Attorney in 1911, and continues same to date. Member of Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E., Gamut Club and Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.

#### ROY VALENTINE REPPY.



Residence, 424 North Avenue 64; office, 718 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born September 3, 1878, in Rushford, Minnesota. Son of John H. and Effie I. (Valentine) Reppy. Moved to California in 1886. Married September 16, 1909, to Agnes L. Arneill. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from Stanford University in 1902 with degree of A.B. and from Harvard Law School in 1905 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, December, 1905; Colorado, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of South-

ern California. Commenced the practice of law in San Francisco in 1905 for one and one-half years, associated there with Stoney, Rouleau & Stoney. In 1908 he moved to Los Angeles, where he has practiced to date, associated with G. E. Newlin. Instructor in "Evidence," "Equity" and "Trusts" at Stanford University for a short period in 1905. Associate editor of Harvard Law Review for two years. Member of Masonic order, Phi Beta Kappa, Los Angeles Bar Association, Harvard Club of Los Angeles and University and Annandale Country clubs.

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#### WALTER MORRIS RHEINSCHILD.

Residence, 4343 Prospect Avenue; office, 206-207 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles. Born September 26, 1884, in Lawrence, Kansas. Son of George and Helena (Lehman) Rheinschild. Moved to California in 1886. Married February 22, 1909, to Ruby Enid Daniels. Attended Los Angeles grammar and high schools until 1904, then entering the University of Michigan, graduating from there in 1908. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, January 19, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts and District Court of Appeals. Practiced alone in Los Angeles to date. Member of Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.



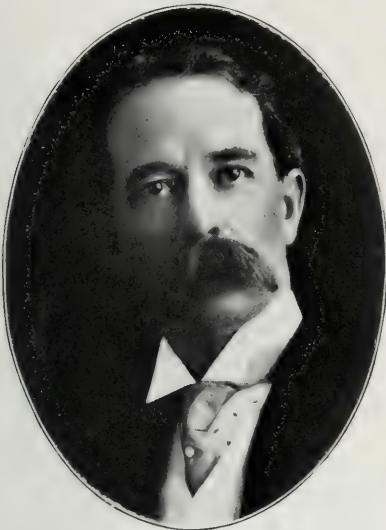
#### CHARLES HENSON RICHARDS.

Residence, 1000 Ingraham Street; office, 522-528 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born May 3, 1885, in Los Angeles, California. Son of David F. and Mary E. (Cope) Richards. Attended the public, polytechnic and high schools of Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California, Law College, graduating in 1908 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar June 22, 1908. Member of the firm of McCoy, Selph & Richards. Member of the South Coast Yacht and Athletic clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### RALEIGH ELISHA RHODES.

Residence and office, Madera. Born October 1, 1868, in San Francisco. Son of William Henry Rhodes ("Caxton") and Susan (McDermott) Rhodes. Married in 1893 to Lillian Welton. Attended the public schools of San Francisco and read law in the office of Naphtaly, Freidenrich & Ackerman. Later

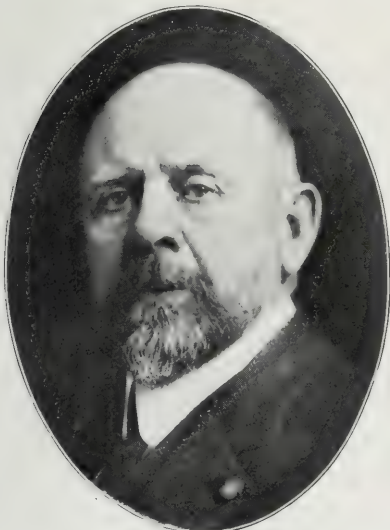
attended Hastings Law College and was admitted to the bar of California in 1889. Commenced the practice of his profession in



Madera, practicing alone, and continues to date. In 1908 became City Attorney of Madera and is the present incumbent of that office. Democrat.

**ERNEST RIALL.**

Residence, 1530 Pennsylvania Avenue; office, 712 American National Bank Building, San Diego. Born July 16, 1853, in Tyaskin,



Maryland. Son of George and Louisa M. (Larmore) Riall. Married June 30, 1879, to Julia Sarah Jolliffe Blackman. Educated at Cam-

bridge Military Academy and Maryland Agricultural College 1868-71. Studied law in the offices of Spence & Graham, Salisbury, Maryland. Admitted to the bar of Maryland, 1875; United States Supreme Court, May 16, 1884; California, 1898, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Baltimore, Maryland, until 1885, when he moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in editorial work. In 1887 he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was engaged in real estate, investments and mining business. In 1893 he returned to Chicago, residing there until 1898. From 1896 to 1898 served as associate editor with Century Publishing Company, in preparation of "History of the Bench and Bar of Ohio." In 1898 moved to San Diego, where he continues the practice of law to date. Democrat.

**CONSTANTINO V. RICCARDI.**

Residence, Mt. View Inn, Hollywood; office, 407-409 International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born December 15, 1886, in Rome, Italy. Son of Frederick and Orsalo (Lillie) Riccardi. Married December 29, 1910, to May Culver. Educated in Utica Preparatory School and graduated from Yale Law School in

1908 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1910; later to the United States Circuit Court, District of Indiana, and to the bar of California, January, 1911. Appointed attorney for the Royal Italian Government in Indiana in 1911. Moved to Los Angeles in 1911, where he is engaged in the practice of law to date. Member of Masonic order, B. P. O. E., and University Club of Indianapolis. Democrat.



**GEORGE S. RICHARDSON.**

Residence, 829 West 36th Place; office, 602 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles. Born April 17, 1877, in Ventura. Son of Frederick and Edith (Ireland) Richardson. Married in 1899 to Nina Beeson. Educated in the public schools of Ventura and attended the Santa Paula High School and University of Southern California, College of Law. Studied law in the office of George P. Adams, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California January, 1910. Is engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles to date. Republican.



**PARAN FLINT RICE.**

Residence, 1049 Westlake Avenue; office, 332-335 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born at Syracuse, New York, September 7, 1859. Son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Dersey) Rice. Educated in the public schools of Syracuse. Attended Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and Syracuse University.

Read law in London, England, and in Los Angeles. Came to California in 1895. Admitted to the bar of California in 1898, and later to the United States Supreme Court. Practices law to date in Los Angeles alone. Fellow of the Southern California Academy of Sciences. Member of the American Society of International Law, the National Geographical Society, and the Archeological Institute of America; also of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, University Club of Los Angeles, and the Advisory Board of L. A. S. P. C. A. Independent.

**FRANK W. RICHARDS.**

Residence, 1027 Valencia Street; office, 497 Henne Building, Los Angeles. Born April 18, 1887, in Los Angeles, California. Son of David F. and Mary E. (Cope) Richards. Married March 23, 1910, to Alice D. Provard. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and Los Angeles Polytechnic High School, entering the University of Southern California, Law Department, and graduating in 1908 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeals June 22, 1908, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California at the same period. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission and continues alone to date. Member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and of the Native



Sons of the Golden West fraternity. Republican.

**JARRETT THOMAS RICHARDS.**

Residence, 1731 Santa Barbara Street; office, Fithian Building, Santa Barbara. Born November 1, 1843, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Son of John C. and Elizabeth



(Thomas) Richards. Married July 20, 1899, to Mary Lewis. Educated in Academy in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Studied two and one-half years on the continent of Europe, principally in Switzerland and Saxony. Attended Columbia Law School, graduating in 1866, with degree of LL.B. Received second prize in municipal law. Admitted to practice in the New York Supreme Court in 1866. Moved to California and was admitted to the bar of California in 1873. Admitted by all courts having jurisdiction in California and by the United States Supreme Court. Mayor of Santa Barbara, 1875-76, and later City Attorney of that city. Republican nominee for Justice of Supreme Court in 1879. Trustee of Santa Barbara State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics. President of Santa Barbara Grant Club, 1872. Member of various local clubs in Santa Barbara. Republican.

**JOHN L. RICHARDSON.**

Residence, 1834 Bonnie Brae; office, District Attorney's office, Los Angeles. Born November 17, 1887, in Junction City, Kimble County, Texas. Son of Frank W. and Addie B. (Lawrence) Richardson. Moved to California in June, 1906. Married Lillian L. Belcher, December 21, 1910. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1909, with the degree of LL.B.

Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, June, 1909. Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, to date. Republican.

**JOHN EVAN RICHARDS.**

Residence, 338 South 10th Street; office, Courthouse, San Jose. Born in San Jose, July 7, 1856. Son of Richard Evan and Mary (Hamilton) Richards. Married November 23, 1881, to Mary Westphal. Attended San Jose public schools from 1861 to 1872, and



the University of the Pacific, College Park, from 1872 to 1877 (Classical Course), graduating in the latter year with the degree of B. A. Entered University of Michigan (Law Department) in 1877 and graduated in 1879, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, April 2, 1879, and to the bar of California, July, 1879. Commenced practice of his profession immediately at San Jose. During the years of 1895 to 1899 maintained law office in San Francisco, continuing in the general practice of his profession until his appointment to the Superior bench on September 6, 1907. Elected full term in 1908, since which time he has continued in the office of Judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Santa Clara. Lecturer at the University of Pacific on "History" and "Rhetoric" and "Law" from 1885 until 1889. Writer upon various subjects, literary and historical, in prose and occasional verse. Member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Native Sons of the Golden West fraternities. Republican.

**ROBERT W. RICHARDSON.**

Residence, 3041 Key West Street; office, 228-229 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born September 29, 1851, in Millersburg, Kentucky. Son of Edward Henry and Mary (Kennedy) Richardson. Married October 15, 1872, to Martha J. Halliburton. Graduated from the grammar schools of St. Louis, and

read law in the office of Hon. J. B. Upton, of Bolivar, Missouri. Admitted to the bar of Missouri, at Bolivar, on October 20, 1887; Nebraska, 1889; California, November, 1905, and later to the United States Circuit and District Court of Southern California. Member of the firm of De France & Richardson, in Omaha for several years; later with Blair & Richardson until removal to California. Connected with the United States Agricultural Department, as Special Road Commissioner, for four years. Moved to California in September, 1905, and entered into partnership with George C. Martin in June, 1907, practicing under the firm name of Richardson & Martin, which firm was dissolved in November, 1910, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. President of the Federation of State and Provincial Organizations of Southern California. Member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.



**LEE RIDDLE.**

Residence, Long Beach; office, 902-904 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in De Witt County, Texas, April 16, 1863. Son of Joseph and Margaret (Vice) Riddle. Married to Viola Lucas, December 25, 1892 (deceased), and Lucile Gott, July 25, 1905. Principally educated in the common schools of Texas. Attended the University of Texas, 1886-87. Admitted to the bar of Texas at Granbury, Hood County, March 29, 1888, and to the Supreme Court of Texas, April 12, 1892, at Austin. Admitted to practice by the 2d District Court of Appeals of California in Los Angeles, February 28, 1910; to the United States District Court, Southern District of California, in Los Angeles, March 2, 1910, and to the United States Circuit Court the same date. In 1889 he formed partnership with Judge George W. Riddle, under the firm name of Riddle & Rid-



dle, which continued for one year. Entered into partnership with T. O. Martin, in 1892, practicing under the firm name of Riddle & Martin, located at Granbury, Texas, the partnership being dissolved in November, 1898, when he was elected District Attorney for



the 29th Judicial District. Re-elected to the above office for second term. Formed partnership under the firm name of Riddle & Morris at Granbury, Texas, March 30, 1901, which partnership was dissolved March 30, 1903. Candidate for Democratic nomination for Congress of the 12th Congressional District of Texas in 1902. Removed from Granbury to Stephenville, Texas, April 1, 1904, and formed partnership with Judge J. B. Keith, under the firm name of Riddle & Keith, which continued until May, 1906. Vice-president of the First National Bank of Stephenville, 1903 to 1904, President of this institution until 1905. Continued to practice law after resigning from this bank in the same city until December, 1909, when he moved to California, to enter the firm of Morton, Riddle & Hollzer, the firm name being changed January 1, 1911, to Morton, Riddle, Hollzer & Morton, which continued until January 15, 1912, when he formed partnership with O. E. Smith, under the firm name of Riddle & Smith, until the death of Mr. Smith on April 28, 1912. Formed partnership June 1, 1912, with Sebald Cheroske, under the firm name of Riddle & Cheroske. Member of Texas Legislature, 1891-1892. Democrat.

#### THOMAS CALDWELL RIDGWAY.

Residence, 2621 Menlo Avenue; office, 308-310 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Shawneetown, Illinois, October 21, 1878. Son of Geo. A. and Sarah (Caldwell)

Ridgway. Married Grace R. Rowley in 1910. Attended the public schools of Washington, D. C., Coreoran School of Science of Washington, D. C., and the Columbian University, Law School, from which he graduated in 1899 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Honolulu, Hawaii, in August, 1899. Practiced law in Hawaii for six years. Moved to California in 1905, and was admitted to the bar in that year, and to the United States Supreme Court on December 10, 1908. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and Masonic order. Republican.

#### STANISLAUS A. RILEY.

Residence, 175 Belvedere Street; office, 514-520 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco May 5, 1880. Son of James J. and Ellen (Dempsey) Riley. Attended the public schools of San Francisco, 1885-96, later entering St. Ignatius College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1900, and the degree of A. M. in 1905; Hastings Law College in 1903, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco May 16, 1903, and practiced continuously to date. Democrat.

#### JOHN HENRY RIORDAN.

Residence, 2195 Divisadero Street; office, Attorney-General's Office, San Francisco. Born in Salinas City, California, September 28, 1886. Son of Thomas J. and Madge (Sheehy) Riordan. Received his early education in the Salinas City public schools. Entered Santa Clara College in 1901, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1905, degree of M. A. in 1906, and the degree of LL.B. from the University of California in 1909. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco in 1909. Associated in the office of Francis J. Heney from 1906 to 1910, and with Charles W. Cobb, 1910 to 1911, Member of Law Faculty of Santa Clara College. Appointed Special Assistant to State Attorney-General, June 1, 1911.



#### ALBERT PAUL RITTENHOUSE.

Residence, Los Angeles; office, suite 223-227 Byrne Building, Los Angeles. Born May 26, 1844, in Bloomfield, Jefferson County, Ohio. Son of James and Rebecca (Bell) Rittenhouse. Married April 9, 1884, to Eliza



G. Reynolds. Received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and Franklin College, Harrison County, Ohio. Admitted to the bar in Ohio, April 18, 1869; Missouri, October, 1871; Iowa, October, 1877; Nebraska, July, 1881; Colorado, 1882, and California in October, 1904, in which year he moved to California, and has been engaged in practice since that date. Served as Private 180th Ohio Reg., Vol. Inf., 1864-65. Representative Missouri Legislature, 1864-65. Judge 8th Judicial District Colorado, 1887-88. Representative Colorado Legislature, 1890-91. Democrat.

**EMMET C. RITTENHOUSE.**

Residence, 84 Myrtle Avenue; office, 88 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz. Born in Lattysburg, Wayne County, Ohio, September 8, 1878. Son of Ruben B. and Margaret Ann (Martin) Rittenhouse. Moved to California August 12, 1900. Married September 8, 1906, to Josephine J. Parker. Attended the public schools of Surry County, Virginia, from 1886 to 1889; Ashland, Ohio, 1890, and the City of Ashland, from 1890 to 1899, graduating therefrom in the latter year. Entered Stanford University in 1900 and received the degree of A. B., May 18, 1904. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, January 20, 1906, and commenced the practice of his profession in San Jose in partnership with W. P. Netherton, practicing until September 8, 1906. Practiced alone until November 1, 1907, when he entered into partnership with J. L. Johnston, which continues to date.

**ROBERT P. RIVERA.**



Residence, 226 South Broadway; office, 300-302 Equitable Building, Los Angeles. Born September 15, 1876, in California. Son

of J. M. and Genevera (De Lugo) Rivera. Received his education in the public schools of Los Angeles and graduated from the University of Southern California in June, 1911, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles by the District Court of Appeal, July 24, 1911, and practiced his profession as a member of the firm of Rivera and Gates to date, making a specialty of corporation and criminal law. Member of I. O. O. F. Republican.

**JOHN LLOYD McCULLOUGH ROBBINS.**

Residence, 2203 Sacramento Street; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born October 22, 1875, in Suisun, Solano County, California. Son of Renel Drinkwater and Saditha (McCullough) Robbins. Married Mary Cowl, February 6, 1906. Attended the public schools of Suisun, and later



prepared for University of California at Hopkins Academy, Oakland, from 1891 to 1893. Graduated from the University of California in 1897, receiving the degree of Ph. B., and from Hastings Law College in 1898. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, September 8, 1898. Assistant Attorney-General of Hawaii during 1900. Associated to date with Gavin McNab. Member of the Pacific, Union League, Bohemian and Burlingame Country clubs, the Lawyers' Club of New York, and Masonic order. Republican.

**HOWARD ROBERTSON.**

Residence, 157 Wilton Drive; office, 526 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Salt Lake City, Utah, July 31, 1877. Son of Reuben H. and Catherine F. (McComie) Robertson. Moved to California in 1884. Educated in public and private schools of Los Angeles. Read law in Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California October 15, 1901, and the District Court for the Southern District of California September 15, 1904. Continued in general practice alone until April 25, 1905, when he was appointed Deputy City Attorney, and at the present time is Chief Deputy City Attorney. Member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. Secretary of Board of Governors Museum of History, Science and Art of the County of Los Angeles. Republican.

**RICHARD FELIX ROBERTSON.**

Residence, 249 Main Street, Los Gatos; office, First National Bank Building, San Jose. Born in Mazatlan, Mexico, October 12, 1863. Son of Richard Lew and Canuta (Hedezza) Robertson. Moved to California November, 1863. Married Cassie Shannon January 5, 1887. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and by private tutors. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, September 8, 1898. City Attorney of Los Gatos from 1898 until 1905. Practicing in San Jose since 1901. Republican.

**DUDLEY W. ROBINSON.**

Residence, 410 West Orange Avenue, Monrovia; office, 637 Bryson Building, Los Angeles. Born September 18, 1881, in Washington, D. C. Son of Henry D. and Emma L. (Raun) Robinson. Moved to California, January, 1908. Married December 27, 1909, to Mabelle G. Hatch. Educated in the public and high

schools of Brooklyn, New York. Attended the New York Law School, 1903-4. Read law in the offices of Davis, Rush & Willis of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California June, 1908, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Formed partnership with W. H. Willis in December, 1908, under the firm name of Willis & Robinson, which continued until May, 1910, since which time he has practiced law alone until appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, March 4, 1912. Secretary of Republican City Central Committee, September, 1909, to date. Member of Metropolitan Club. Republican.

**EDWARD CONSTANT ROBINSON.**

Residence, 572 East Oak Street; office, First National Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Jackson County, Oregon, February 6, 1855. Son of Jesse and Lavinia Jane (Constant) Robinson. Married October 27, 1889, to Sarah Theodora Merritt. Educated in the public schools of Oregon and California and later attended the University of California. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California August 9, 1882, and in 1883 entered into practice of law under the firm name of Robinson & De Golia, which con-

tinued for one year. Appointed attorney to the Public Administrator and served until 1886. From June 1, 1887, to October 1, 1888, member of the law firm of Smith & Robinson, and upon the dissolution of this firm practiced alone until January, 1903, when he entered



into partnership with Harrison S. Robinson, under the firm name of Robinson & Robinson, which continues to date. Appointed Town Attorney of Berkeley, July, 1890. Past Colonel Commanding Sons of Veterans of California. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Knight Templar Honorary 33° Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. Republican.

**EDWARD I. ROBINSON.**

Residence, 1821 Marguerita Avenue, South Pasadena; office, 711-715 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Aurora, Kane County, Illinois, October 26, 1843. Son of



Judge Robert and Louisa (Harper) Robinson. Married April 27, 1870, to Clara M. Garfield. Educated in the public schools of California and private college conducted by A. R. Jackson, Sacramento. Studied law in the office of Crocker & Robinson, in Sacramento. Admitted to the bar of California

April, 1867. Member of the Board of Education of Sacramento from 1869 to 1871. United States Court Commissioner in Sacramento for a number of years. In 1886 published the first volume of Nevada Supreme Court Reports. Employed as Assistant in the Law Department in Central and Southern Pacific Railroad until 1878, when he resigned. Associated with Dan E. Alexander, in San Francisco, from 1892 to 1893. Member of the California National Guard, Infantry, and Artillery, and of the staff of General Howell of the 2d Brigade, resigning in 1873 with the rank of Major. Republican.

**HARRISON SIDNEY ROBINSON.**

Residence, 556 37th Street, Oakland; office, First National Bank Building, Oakland. Born in San Francisco, July 13th, 1877. Son of Sidney M. and Sarah Elizabeth (Christey) Robinson. Married Mabel Frances Ruch in 1903. Received his early education in the Boys' High School of San Francisco, and later attended the University of California, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1900. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in June, 1901. Entered into partnership with Edward C. Robinson, in 1902, which association continues to date, practicing under the firm name of Robinson & Robinson. Member of the Oakland City Board of Freeholders 1910, Chairman Revision Committee, and President of the Civil Service Board of Oakland, 1911 to date. Member of the Athenian Club. Republican.

**S. B. ROBINSON.**

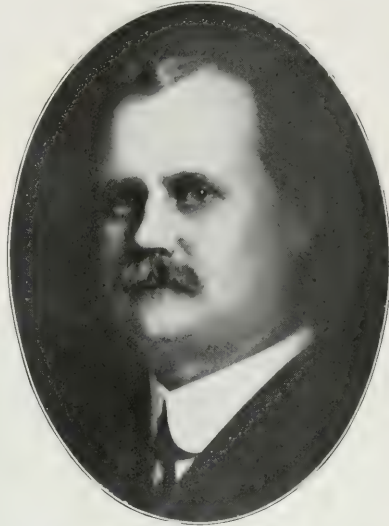


Residence, South Pasadena; office, 1103 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born in Alerton, England, December 18, 1880. Son of George and Elizabeth A. (Coleman) Robin-

son. Moved to America and California in 1890. Educated in the public schools of Orange County. At the age of fifteen began the study of law in the office of Herbert J. Goudge, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1902; to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California in June, 1905. Appointed Deputy City Attorney in April, 1906, and since assigned as assistant to chief counsel for the Los Angeles Aqueduct Commission, which position he occupies at date. Republican.

**THOMAS W. ROBINSON.**

Residence, corner 4th & Harvard Boulevard; office, 7th floor, Hall of Records Building, Los Angeles. Born May 28, 1871, in Hartville, Missouri. Son of Thomas E. and Mary (Hetherington) Robinson. Moved to the state of California in 1884. Married



Cora M. Keeney, May 25, 1898. Attended the public schools of Missouri and California, and in 1892 graduated from the University of Southern California, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1894 the degree of M. A. Studied law in the office of Valentine & Davis. Admitted to the bar of California, upon examination before the Supreme Court, in 1897. Later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced alone in Los Angeles. Librarian of Los Angeles County Law Library. Secretary and Treasurer of Los Angeles Bar Association. Treasurer of California Bar Association, 1910; Secretary, 1911-12. Member of the Board of Control, Law Department, of University of Southern California. Member of the Executive Committee of American Association of Law Libraries, 1911. Republican.



**WALTER H. ROBINSON.**

Residence, 1440 Leavenworth Street; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born September 5, 1872, in Brussels, Belgium. Son of Charles E. and Charlotte (de Grave) Robinson. Moved to this state in 1877. Received his education in the public schools of Los Angeles, Los Angeles High School and Los Angeles

Business College. Studied law under private tuition and in the following law offices; Col. G. Wiley Wells; S. P. Mulford and Stephen M. White. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, December, 1896, and commenced the practice of law in San Francisco continuing alone to date. Member of Bohemian Club and Elks. Republican.

**ELMER E. RODABAUGH.**

Residence, 3461 Spruce Street; office, 210-212 McNece Building, San Diego. Born September 18, 1862, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Son of Franklin and Martha (Adams) Rodabaugh. Married in 1898 to Lydia Bailey. Educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Graduated from Central State



Normal School with degree of B. E. in 1884, and degree of M. E. in 1886. Attended University of Pennsylvania from 1884 to 1887. Admitted to the bar of South Dakota in 1895, and California in 1909. Member of the firm of Orr & Rodabaugh in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, from 1895 until he moved to San Diego, in 1909. Formed partnership in May, 1910, with A. B. Bowman, under the firm name of Bowman & Rodabaugh, which continues to date. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Minnehaha County, South Dakota for four years. Member of Masonic order, Shriner, and San Diego Bar Association. Republican.

**THEODORE J. ROCHE.**

Residence, 1361 Waller Street; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, May 4, 1876. Son of James and Virginia (Tojetti) Roche. Married, April 4, 1898, to Myrtle Hollis. Educated in the primary and grammar schools of San Francisco. Studied law under the direction of Henry E. Highton. Admitted to practice at the bar of California, January 4, 1897, by the United States District and Circuit Courts, and by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Practiced law alone in San Francisco, until 1902, when he became a member of the firm of Sullivan & Sullivan, which continues to date, under the firm name of Sullivan, Sullivan & Theo. J. Roche. Democrat.

**TUDOR S. RODGERS.**

Residence, 360 Alameda Drive; office, 530 Granger Block, San Diego. Born October 4, 1885, in St. Paul, Minnesota. Son of Wellington J. and Mary R. (Tudor) Rodgers. Married Edna May White in 1899. Attended Hartford, Connecticut, public schools. Moved



to California in 1899 and graduated from the University of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Law Department, with the degree of LL.B., and attended the University of Southern California in 1902-3. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee, October 2, 1911, and to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, October 23, of the same year. Practiced one year in Chattanooga, Tennessee, associated with Judge C. R. Evans. In 1911 he formed partnership with Hon. James E. Wadham, under the firm name of Wadham & Rodgers, until January 1, 1912, when T. B. Cosgrove joined the firm and it then became Wadham, Cosgrove & Rodgers. Republican.

**EARL ROGERS.**

Residence, 2040 North Vermont Street; office, suite 401 California Building, Los Angeles. Born November 18, 1870, near Buffalo, New York. Son of Lowell L. and Adela A. (Andrus) Rogers. Moved to California in 1872. Married in 1893 to Hazel Belle Green.



Educated in Ashland (Oregon) Academy; St. Helena Academy, St. Helena, California; Syracuse (New York) University. Studied law in the offices of Judge W. P. Gardiner, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in 1897. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles to date. Specializes as a trial lawyer. Contributor of various legal subjects to magazines. Democrat.

**HENRY JOSEPH ROGERS.**



Residence, 908 Oak Street, Oakland; office, 375 Sutter Street, San Francisco. Born in New York City, August 7, 1883. Son of Franklin and Annie (Latour) Rogers. Moved to California in 1893. Educated in the Oakland High School, Boone's University Academy, and the University of

California. On editorial staffs of San Francisco "Examiner" and "Call" from 1904 to 1910. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, February 22, 1910. Admitted

to United States Circuit Court October 4, 1911. Appointed Special Prosecuting Attorney of Trinity County in Thomas P. Hayden murder trial, May 22, 1911, associating with District Attorney Horace Given of Trinity County, and District Attorney Robert Duncan of Mendocino County. Chief Deputy County Auditor of Alameda County from 1907 to 1909. Entered the legal department of the Spring Valley Water Company May 1, 1912, and continues in that office to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, and B. P. O. E. Republican.

**MERLE J. ROGERS.**

Residence, corner Buena Vista and 1st Streets; office, 3-5 First National Bank Building, Ventura. Born in Yamhill County, Oregon, August 18, 1871. Son of Dwight G. and Carrie (Burton) Rogers. Moved to the state of California in July, 1894. Married July 15, 1896, to Mollie B. Lanner. Educated in the grammar schools of Oregon. Admitted to the bar of California, October, 1900. Practiced in Ventura alone until 1902, when he formed partnership with Thomas O. Toland, which continued until 1910, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession alone. City Attorney of Ventura, 1903-11. Democrat.

**HENRY HOWARD ROSE.**

Residence, 2286 West 22d Street; office, Department 3, Police Court, Los Angeles. Born November 27, 1856, in Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. Son of Henry Fontaine and Mary Ward (Howard) Rose. Moved to California April 12, 1888. Educated at St. Paul's School, and High School of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, graduating in June, 1875. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin August 8, 1881; Supreme Court of that state January 10, 1882, and to the bar of California, October 5, 1889. Police Judge of Los Angeles from March, 1905, to date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**LOUIS HEATON ROSEBERRY.**

Residence, Los Angeles; office, Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles. Born in Oakland, California, February 5, 1880. Son of James S. and Emma Jane (Adamson) Roseberry. Received education in grammar and high schools of this state, and in Stanford University, graduating from the latter institution in Class of 1903, with degree of A. B.; Law Department of Stanford University, 1898-1904. Admitted to the bar of California, December 14, 1904, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, and commenced practice alone at Santa Barbara. Moved to Los Angeles, January 15, 1912, to serve as counsel for Security Trust and Savings Bank of that

city, in which position he serves to date. Attorney for State Board of Health of Los Angeles, to which office he was appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson, September 12, 1911, for a term of four years. State Senator, 33rd District, November 4, 1908. Dele-

tices law in association with Fred Arnoldy to date. Member of Company "C," N. G. C. Grand Rector Y. M. I., and President of Los Angeles Council of Y. M. I. Member of Knights of Columbus fraternity. Republican.

#### ELIAS V. ROSENKRANZ.

Residence, 1903 Pennsylvania Avenue; office, 921 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Warsaw, Russia, December 27, 1887. Son of Jacob and Olga (Hurwitz) Rosenkranz. Moved to California in 1906. Attended grammar school in New York City; High School of Commerce, New York City, until 1906. Graduated from the Stanford University, with the degree of A. B., in 1910; University of Southern California, Law School, until 1912, graduating with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California September, 1911; United States District Court for the Southern District of California, 1912. Member of the law firm of Harri-man, Ryekman & Tuttle from 1911 to date.

#### SAMUEL ROSENHEIM.

Residence, 555 Baker Street; office, Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born November 17, 1863, in Portland, Oregon. Son of A. and Pauline (Schwab) Rosenheim. Married September 18, 1891, to Fannie Meyer. Moved to this state in 1876, having received

gate and Chairman to various Republican conventions. Specializes in trust law. Author of "California Employers Liability Act (1911)." Member of National Geographic Society and B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Republican.

#### LEO M. ROSECRANS.

Residence, 1402½ West Pico street; office, 434 Title and Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born April 16, 1888, in Belmond, Iowa. Son of William and Kate (Finch) Rosecrans. Educated in the public schools of Iowa. Graduated from St. Vincent's College in 1908, with degree of A. B., and in 1911 received degree of

M. A. from that institution. In 1911 received the degree of LL. B. from University of Southern California, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911, and at the same time to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Prac-

his early education in Portland, Oregon. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1889, and received his practical legal training in the office of Rothschild & Ach, of San Francisco. His practice is mainly in commercial law, and represents many large corporations. Practices alone to date. Member of the Concordia Club, Traffic



Bureau, Merchants' Association, Masonic fraternity, and Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. Republican.

#### ALBERT ADOLPH ROSENSHINE.



Residence, 2298 Baker Street; office, 839-845 Mills Building. San Francisco. Born September 23, 1882, in San Francisco. Son of Adolph and Elizabeth (Frank) Rosenshine. Attended the public schools of San Francisco, Lowell High school, and University of California, graduating in 1904 with the degree of B. L. and

from Hastings College of Law in 1905, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, May 21, 1906. From 1904 to 1906 studied law in the office of J. B. Reinstein, and in 1906 began the practice of law in the same office, which association continued until the death of Mr. Reinstein, on April 16, 1911. Member of the University of California Club, Doric Lodge No. 216, F. & A. M., and San Francisco Scottish Rite. Republican.

#### EUGENE MAXIMILIAN ROSENTHAL.

Residence, 457 North 4th Street; office, Rea Building, San Jose. Born May 31, 1864, in San Francisco. Son of Max and Cecilia (Gruening) Rosenthal. Married May 31, 1885, to Ray Alexander. Received his education from the public and high schools of San Jose. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, April 4, 1893, and to the United States District, United States Circuit and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Commenced to practice his profession in San Jose in partnership with Jackson Hatch, practicing under the firm name of Hatch & Rosenthal, which continued until 1898. Elected Justice of the Peace in 1898 and served until 1902,



since which time he has practiced his profession alone. Member of the B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

#### ERSKINE MAYO ROSS.

Residence, 3189 Wilshire Boulevard; office, Federal Building, Los Angeles. Born in Culpepper County, Virginia, June 30, 1845. Son of William Buckner and Elizabeth Mayo (Thom) Ross. Moved to California in June, 1868. Married Inez H. Bettis (deceased), May, 1874, and Ida Hancock, June 1, 1909. Early education received in private schools in Virginia, followed by a course in Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia. Studied law in Los Angeles, and admitted to the bar of California in the fall of 1869. Immediately formed partnership with C. E. Thom, which continued until 1879. That year he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of California; in 1883 re-elected Justice of the Supreme Court. October 1, 1886, resigned from the Supreme Bench and resumed practice in partnership with Hon. Stephen M. White. In January, 1887, appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of California. February, 1895, was appointed United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, which position he still holds. Democrat.

#### JOHN G. ROSSITER.

Residence, 106 Bellefontaine Street; office, Boston Building, Pasadena. Born in 1855 in Fort Howard, Wisconsin. Son of Allan F. and Margaret (Gormley) Rossiter. Moved to



California in May, 1887. Married in 1897 to Mary A. Parker. Educated in the public schools of Wisconsin. Studied law in the

offices of Metcalfe & McLachlan, Pasadena. Admitted to the bar of California in 1889 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Pasadena alone to date. Member of the Masonic order, Knights Templar, Shriner, K. of P., I. O. O. F., Pasadena Board of Trade and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD.

Residence, 2415 Washington Street; office, 1101-1108 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born October 5, 1857, in San Francisco. Son of Henry and Hannah (Mossheim) Rothschild. Married July 31, 1907, to Hannah K. Tauber. Educated at the public schools of San



Francisco, and in 1879 graduated from Yale College. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Supreme Court of California, and to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1895. Commenced the practice of law in San Francisco, alone, immediately upon his admission to the California bar, until March, 1911, when he became senior member of the law firm of Rothschild, Rosenheim, Schooler & Miller. Member of the Board of Education, 1889-90. Ex-president of the Democratic County Committee of San Francisco. Vice-president and Acting Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1902 to 1906. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Grand President B'nai B'rith. Past President Free Sons of Israel, and N. S. G. W. Member of Concordia and Yale Clubs and President since its organization of the South of Market Street Improvement Association and Member of the Executive Committee of

the Civic League, Member of the Executive Committee of the Greater San Francisco Committee. Democrat.

#### PURCELL ROWE.

Residence, 816 Clayton Street; office, 965 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Essex County, Virginia, August 28, 1863. Son of John G. and Margaret (Purcell) Rowe. Married to Sarah E. Martin in February, 1890. Moved to this state in 1894. Attended the Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Virginia; Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, and University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1893 and LL. M. in 1894. Admitted to the bar, at San Francisco, August, 1894. Has practiced in San Francisco since admission. Member of the Union League, Commonwealth and Unitarian clubs, Knights Templar and Masonic fraternities. Republican.

#### JUD B. RUSH.

Residence, Sierra Vista; office, 600 Bryson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Green County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1865. Son of John L. S. and Dorcas (Parcell) Rush. Received his education in the common and high schools of Iowa and studied law while



serving in office of Justice of the Peace. Admitted to the bar of California in 1893, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles. Entered into partnership with Le Comte Davis in 1895, practicing under the firm name of Davis & Rush, which continues to date. Member of the Gamut Club, Los Angeles Bar Association, B. P. O. E., Masonic fraternity and Shriner. Democrat.

**SAMUEL B. RUSSELL.**

Residence, Mill Valley; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Leavenworth, Kansas, May 27, 1870. Son of Samuel David and Ann Gertrude (Brown) Russell. Moved to California in July, 1875. Attended the grammar schools of Placer County from 1878 to 1880, and grammar evening school in San Francisco, 1890 to 1892. Later took a special law course at the University of California, 1906 to 1909. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in August, 1897, and has continued in the practice of his profession alone to date. Republican.

**J. H. RYCKMAN.**

Residence, 4707 Budlong Avenue; office, 921 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1858. Son of Alonzo and Sarah Agnes (Patty) Ryckman. Married in 1894 to Rosa E. Meyer. Obtained his education by personal study and read law in the offices of Hon. Silas M. Clark, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and Hon. James A. Hunter, of Pennsylvania, 10th Judicial District. Admitted to the bar at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1882. For twenty years practiced law in Wyoming and Utah, and moved to California in 1909, locating in Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California in 1910, and entered into partnership with Job Hariman, Edward W. Tuttle, and E. V. Rosenkranz, which continues to date. Socialist.

**ELMER GUY RYKER.**



Residence, 153 Parkside Drive, Claremont, Berkeley; office, Security Bank Building, Oakland. Born in Springfield, Missouri, September 9, 1871. Son of T. C. and Mary R.

(McCarty) Ryker. Moved to California in 1896. Married Maytie Prather March 24, 1897. Graduated from the high school in Springfield, Missouri, in 1892, and from the University of Michigan in 1896, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1896, and to the Supreme Court of California in San Francisco, in September, 1896. Republican.

**STUART M. SALISBURY.**

Residence, Los Angeles; office, 401-411 Trust and Savings Building, Los Angeles. Born in Ohio, September 14, 1885. Son of Dr. Samuel S. and Anna (Brown) Salisbury. Moved to the state of California in November, 1886. Attended the public and high schools of Los Angeles; Pomona College; graduating from Stanford University in 1907 with the degree of A. B. Attended Harvard Law School from 1907 to 1909. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, January 21, 1910. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles. Associated with E. E. Hewlett to date. Republican.

**MAURICE SALZMAN.**

Residence, 1332 Westlake Avenue; office, 526 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in Springfield, Arizona, October 2, 1885. Son of Max and Natalie (Schram) Salzman. Received his early education at St. Matthew's Military School, in San Mateo, and attended Los Angeles High School in 1903, graduating in 1906.

Entered the University of California in 1906 and continued until 1908, when he entered the University of Southern California, and graduated therefrom in 1911 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, June 19, 1911, and at the same time to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, and practices his profession in association with Oscar Lawlor, to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity.



**SAMUEL MARKS SAMTER.**

Residence, 3970 Clay Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 18, 1875. Son of Marks and Augusta (Fischer) Samter. Moved to Cali-



ifornia in 1892. Graduated from the public schools of Memphis, Tennessee; Memphis Institute, and Leodins College, in 1891. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the state of California, June 10, 1902. Was associated with law firm of Reinstein & Eisner from 1892 to 1898, when the firm was dissolved; thereafter with J. B. Reinstein until the latter's death in 1911.

#### JACOB SAMUELS.

Residence, 320 Maple Street; office, 630 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, June 16, 1867. Son of Julius and Esther (Blackman) Samuels. Attended the grammar schools of San Francisco until 1880; Boys' High School, 1883; University of California, 1887, and the Hastings College of Law, 1890. Admitted to the bar June 24, 1890. Prior to his admission studied law in the office of Morrow & Stratton, and Wm. M. Pierson. Since his admission has practiced alone. Republican.

#### MARCUS LORNE SAMUELS.

Residence, San Francisco; office, Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, California, and received his education in the public day and evening schools of that city. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco September, 1907, and to the Su-



preme Court, United States District and Circuit Courts, and all state courts. Commenced the active practice of his profession associated with Philip I. Manson, which continued until January, 1910, when Mr. Manson retired from active practice. Upon this association ceasing he continued his practice alone, and continues to date. Member of the

Masonic fraternity, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

#### OSCAR SAMUELS.

Residence, 228 8th Avenue; office, 630 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born May 15, 1878, in San Francisco. Son of Julius and Esther (Blackman) Samuels. Married Dixie C. Stewart, August 1, 1906. Graduated from the Lowell High School in May, 1894. Attended the University of California, 1894-95. Studied law in the office of Jacob Samuels from 1895 to 1897. Engaged in commercial business until 1903, when he again resumed the study of law. Admitted to the bar May 11, 1905. Republican.

#### MILES EDWARD SANBORN.

Residence and office, Yuba City, Sutter County. Born in Polo, Illinois, November 1, 1852. Son of Abram J. and Elizabeth E. (Gemmell) Sanborn. Married April 15, 1884, to Frankie M. Luckey, of Polo, Illinois. Attended the district school near Polo from 1859 to 1869. Entered Union College of Law, Chicago, Illinois, in 1873, and received the degree of LL.B. June 5, 1884. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois October 20, 1874, at Ottawa, Illinois; Supreme Court of California, May 16, 1885, at Sacramento; United States Circuit Court, January 3, 1901, at San Francisco. Served as City Attorney of Dunlap, Iowa, in 1876, and District Attorney of Sutter County 1882-87. Republican.

#### AUSTIN ALANSON SANDERSON.

Residence, San Francisco; office, California-Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Watkins Glen, New York, January 4, 1848. Son of Alpheus and Sallie Clauson (White) Sanderson. Moved to California in 1880. Married November 25, 1872, to Ella Redington. Received his education by private tuition. Admitted to the bar in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1879, and to the bar of California in 1880. Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco from January, 1890, to January, 1896. Since his retirement from the bench has been engaged in the practice of law. Member of the Union League Club. Democrat.

#### JOHN ALONZO SANDS.

Residence, 2031 Prince Street, Berkeley; office, 304 Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland. Born in Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kansas, February 21, 1863. Son of John Dempster and Ella Luella (Boucher) Sands. Married to Pauline L. Bullard, December 28, 1892. Attended the grammar schools of San Jose, Reno, Nevada, and Lincoln, Kansas. Graduated from the San Jose

High School in 1881; University of California in 1889, with the degree of Ph. B. Admitted to the bar of California in May, 1891. Continues the practice of his profession alone to date.

**THOMAS A. SANSON.**

Residence, 1617 South Marengo Avenue, Oneonta Park, South Pasadena; office, 827 Walter P. Story Building, Los Angeles. Born in Blairstown, New Jersey, May 31, 1869. Son of Thomas A. and Seraphine P. (Adams) Sanson. Married Eva S. Tufts, November 14, 1894. Moved to California July 1, 1909. Received his early education at the public schools of Blairstown from 1875 until 1880. Attended Blair Presbyterial Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey, from 1880 to 1885; New York Business College, 1885 to 1886; Princeton College, 1886 to 1889, and the Albany Law School, 1889 to 1890, receiving the degree of LL.B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of New York, May 8, 1890. Assistant United States Attorney, District of Indian Territory, from September, 1890, to April, 1893. Engaged in general practice to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. E. Republican.

**EDWIN WILLIAM SARGENT.**

Residence, 621 St. Paul Street; office, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Los Angeles. Born August 15, 1848, in Oregon, Wisconsin. Son of Croydon and Lucy (Hutchenson) Sargent. Married Ella Barr of Sterling, Illinois, August 30, 1876. Moved to California in

1874, with degree of B. L. Practiced in Denison, Iowa, from 1874 to 1879; moved to Atchison, Kansas, and continued until 1886, when he removed to Los Angeles, and has been engaged in practice continuously to date. General attorney and Vice-president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Los Angeles from 1895 to date. Member of Masonic order, Knight Templar, Shriner, Los Angeles County Bar Association, and Jonathan, Los Angeles, Los Angeles Athletic, and Annandale Country clubs. Republican.

**FRANCIS W. SARGENT.**

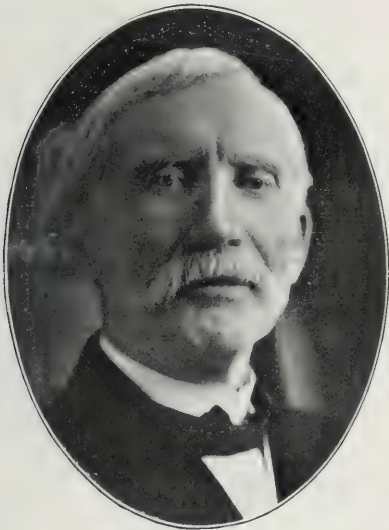
Residence and office, Salinas City. Born in California, September 21, 1870. Son of Andrew Jackson and Julia (Moffitt) Sargent. Married October 24, 1899, to Mary Watson. Attended the public school at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, California, for five years, and at Jackson, Amador County, for three years, graduating therefrom in 1888. Entered Santa Clara College in August 1890, and graduated June 3, 1895, receiving the degree of B. A. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, March 12, 1903. Entered into partnership with J. A. Bardin, which continued until January 1, 1911, when he formed partnership with J. H. Andressen, which continues to date. Assistant District Attorney of Monterey County, California, from January 1907, to January, 1911. District Attorney of Monterey County, California, since January 1911. Democrat.

**WILLIAM H. SAVAGE.**

Residence, 105 Orizaba Street; office, Sepulveda Building, San Pedro. Born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1843. Son of Michael and Ellen (Kelley) Savage. Married to Catherine Hartnett in 1907. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Boston, Massachusetts. From 1861 to 1865 served in United States Navy. Moved to California, and enlisted in United States Army, where he served until 1874. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, in 1879; Arizona, 1882. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles in 1879 until 1882, when he moved to Bisbee, Arizona, where he practiced until 1887. Returned to California and located in San Pedro, where he continues alone to date. Served in the Senate of California, 1905 to 1911. Republican.

**JAMES GUSTAVE SCARBOROUGH.**

Residence, 2679 Menlo Avenue; office, 215 Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Kisstchi, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, June 23, 1862. Son of James W. and Sarah (Rutland) Scarborough. Married October 4, 1887, to Florence Pendleton. Came to California in 1885. Educated in Waco University, Waco,

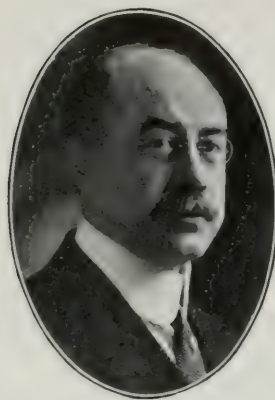


1871. Educated in the High School of Evansville, Wisconsin, and State University of Wisconsin, 1868-70; Graduated from the Law Department of University of Iowa in



Texas; Howard College, Marion, Alabama, graduating in June, 1883, with the degree of A. B. Read law in the office of Flint & Anderson, Waco, Texas. Admitted to the District Court of Texas, at Waco, June 26, 1884; Supreme Court of Texas, February 4, 1885; Supreme Court of California, April 8, 1886; United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California a few years later. In 1900 formed partnership with W. M. Bowen, at Los Angeles, which continues to date, engaged in general practice. District Attorney for Orange County, California, 1893 to 1895. Member of the Jonathan Club and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

#### HENRY C. SCHAEERTZER.



Residence, Cornelia Hotel Apartments; office 900-906 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, May 3, 1869. Son of John A. and Barbara (Geis) Schaeertzer. Married Amelia Planz, June 27, 1891. Attended the public schools of San Francisco and Lincoln Evening School,

(Commercial Department), graduating from the latter in 1886. Attended lectures at Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, from 1888 to 1890. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, at Sacramento, May 4, 1890; to the bar of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Circuit and District Courts of this Circuit and the United States Supreme Court in 1908. Devoted entire time to practicing law in San Francisco. Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the National Geographical Society. Past President of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Past National Councilor of Junior Order United American Mechanics. Past Master of the F. & A. M. Past Commander of the Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, and member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### FRED HAYES SCHAUER.

Residence, 2411 Bath Street; office, Howard Canfield Building, Santa Barbara. Born in Washington County, Kansas, July 29, 1882. Son of Samuel and Eva E. (Hayes) Schauer. Married March 9, 1909, to Bessie Turner. In 1888 he moved to California, and received

his early education in the public schools of that state. Graduated from Santa Maria High School in 1898, and from Santa Barbara High School the following year. Graduated from Occidental College, Los Angeles, in 1903, and attended the Law School of George Washington University from September, 1903, to June, 1905. Attended Stanford Law School for a short time. Admitted to the bar of California, July 17, 1906. Employed in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., 1903-5. Secretary of Republican County Central Committee, 1906-7, 1909-10. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of Santa Barbara County, November, 1910, which office he holds to date. Member of the Board of Trustees of Occidental College since May, 1910, Probation Committee of Santa Barbara County, and Knights of Pythias fraternity. Republican.

#### PAUL W. SCHENCK.

Residence, Owen Apartments, Los Angeles; office, 622 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles. Born in Albion, Michigan, August 18, 1874. Son of Alonzo and Amanda (Wadsworth) Schenck. Married October 8, 1907, to Genevieve W. Kittrelle. Attended Lake Forrest University, Chicago, Illinois, graduating from the Law Department in 1898, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1898. Practiced in Chicago, Illinois, until 1901. Moved to California in 1901, and admitted to the bar of this state in that year, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Member of the firm of Schenck, Swaffield & Munholland. Specializes in criminal law. Democrat.

#### FRANK SCHILLING.

Residence, 1370 Hayes Street; office, 860-862 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born June 18, 1864, in Theinheim, Germany. Son of Ludwig and Kunigande (Wirth) Schilling. Moved to the state of California in March, 1888. Married April 18, 1897, to Katherine Kidney. Received his early education in the public schools



of Germany, 1870-76. Graduated from Schule of Lohr, on the Main, August, 1881; Hurle-Seminar of Wurzburg-on-the-Main, 1883. Attended St. Joseph's College at Tentopolis, Illinois, 1887-88. Admitted to the bar in San Francisco, October 30, 1895, and studied



with the late R. Percy Wright, 1901-04. Member of the firm of Schilling & Diviny (Thos. M. Diviny), practicing law since 1895. Major Commanding First Reserve Militia, Rifle and Revolver Club of San Francisco, Secretary of Inter-party Conference, which framed the first primary Election Law of California. Founder of the United States Protective Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals. Member of San Francisco Bar Association, W. O. W., and National Union. Republican.

**FRANK C. SCHERNSTEIN.**

Residence, San Rafael; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born December 3, 1872, in New York. Received his education in San Francisco. Engaged in mercantile pursuits prior to his admission. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, November 6, 1911. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission, in San Francisco, and continues to date, practicing alone.

**LOUIS J. SCHINO.**

Residence, Merced, California; office, Pedreira Building, Merced. Born in Groveland, Tuolumne County, California, January 28, 1883. Son of Michael P. and Maria (De Ferrari) Schino. Educated in the Merced County grammar and high schools, and a



graduate of Stanford University in the class of '03. Admitted to the bar of California January 6, 1909, at Sacramento, in the Third Appellate District Court of Appeals, and has actively engaged in the practice of his profession up to the present time. Was a member of Company "H," 6th Regiment, N. G. C., for

three years during Spanish-American War. Member of Merced Fire Department for nine years; also member of Merced Improvement Club. Democrat.

**JOHN SCHLEGEL.**

Residence, 349 Gramercy Place; office, 811 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born June 26, 1880, near Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas. Son of Leonard and Anna Mary (Tischhauser) Schlegel. Married June 26, 1906, to Ethel E. Freeman. Moved to California in 1887 and graduated from the public schools of Los Angeles County and later from the Los Angeles State Normal School. Attended the University of Southern California, Law School, and graduated therefrom with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, July, 1909, prior to which he was engaged as principal of various educational institutions in California. Commenced active practice of his profession upon his admission, and continues to date. Member of the Metropolitan Club, Masonic fraternity and Woodmen of the World. Republican.



**BERT SCHLESSINGER.**



Residence, 3948 Clay Street; office, Mutual Savings Bank Building, San Francisco. Born

in Birmingham, England, April 10, 1865, and moved to this country at an early age. Received his early education in the public schools and later attended Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1885, with the degree of LL.B. Commenced the active practice of his profession in San Francisco and continued until 1895, when he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney, and held that appointment until 1898, when he resigned to resume his private practice. Was subsequently employed by the government as special counsel in the San Francisco Mint cases. Elected two terms to the California Assembly from the 38th district. Member of the Press Club, Masonic fraternity, and of the San Francisco Bar Association. Democrat.

#### MILTON L. SCHMITT.

Residence, 1920 California Street; office, 460 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born February 4, 1877, in San Francisco. Son of Maurice and Ella (Lewis) Schmitt. Married February 12, 1900, to Helen Alexander. First attended the public schools of



San Francisco and later graduating from the Boys' High School, University of California, and in 1899 from Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco, May, 1899. Studied law in the office of Naphtaly, Freidenrich & Ackerman while attending law school, and since then has been associated with that firm, and with D. Freidenrich, its surviving partner. Elected Member of the Assembly of California Legislature in 1908, and re-elected in 1910 as Representative of 40th District. Republican.

#### ALBERT SCHOONOVER.

Residence, 2670 Third Street; office, Scripps Building, San Diego. Born at Bonaparte,

Iowa, February 10, 1870. Son of Isaac E. and Margaret J. (Yeager) Schoonover. Married July 5, 1893, to Emma S. Green. Educated in the common schools of Attica, Indiana. Entered the office of his father, Isaac E. Schoonover, where he read law in 1887. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, February 9, 1891. Moved to California October 23, 1903, locating in San Diego. Member of the Masonic, B. P. O. E., and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Democrat.

#### ANDREW ROBERT SCHOTTKY.

Residence, 28 Steiner Street; office, 1046 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born August 17, 1887, in Savannah, Georgia. Son of Theo. and Frances (Klein) Schottky. Moved to the state of California in 1895. Received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Los Banos, California, later graduating from Hastings College of Law, receiving the degree of LL.B., in 1910. Admitted to the bar in 1910, since which date he has been associated with Chas. C. Boynton. Member of the University Club. Democrat.

#### FERNO J. SCHUHL.

Residence, 1800 Laguna Street; office, 24 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born March 3, 1889, in San Francisco. Attended public schools, Gretcher's Private School and law school in San Francisco. Admitted to practice April 28th, 1911. Admitted to prac-

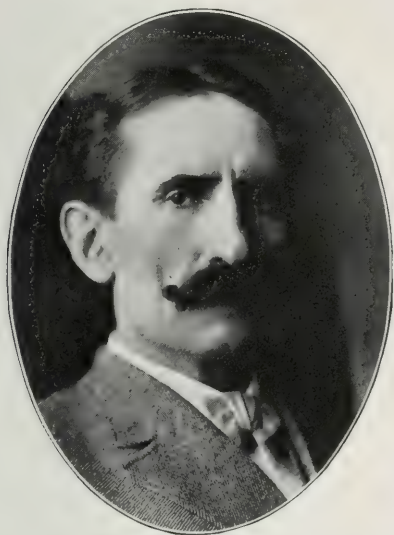


tice in the United States Circuit Court, August 26, 1911, and to the United States District Court, September 18, 1911. Member of the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Civic Club; also of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 44 of A. F. & A. M., San Francisco Scot-

tish Rite No. 1, 32d degree Islam Temple (Mystic Shrine), San Francisco. Past President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Bay City Parlor.

#### CARL SCHULTZ.

Residence and office, 560 South Hope Street, Los Angeles. Born in Germany, December 27, 1850. Son of Fritz and Henrietta (Heuer) Schultz. Moved to California in 1901. Married Ellen Greenwood, March 23, 1903. Educated in the public and high



schools of Germany and the University of Berlin. Attended North Carolina Law School, Ashville, North Carolina, from 1899 to 1901, and Southern California Law School, Los Angeles, California, 1902-3. Read law in the office of Judge Davis, of Ashville, North Carolina, for fourteen months. Admitted to the bar of California, October 20, 1903, in Los Angeles; United States Circuit and District Courts of the Southern District of California in 1911. President of the Naturopathic Institute and Sanatorium of California. President of the Association of Naturopathic Physicians of California for four years, having previously served as secretary for five years. Served in the German army from 1869 to 1873, with rank of 1st Lieutenant during the Franco-German War. Studied medicine in Germany and elsewhere, receiving the degrees of M. D., N. D., D. O., D. C. and M. E., and other honors. Member of the Knickerbocker Club and the I. O. O. F. fraternity; also the Physicians and Surgeons Association of America.

#### CLEVELAND SCHULTZ.

Residence, 646 West 41st Street; office, 807-808 California Building, Los Angeles. Born October 31, 1886, in Hays, Kansas. Son of Henry C. and Louisa (Lape) Schultz. Married August 2, 1906, to Jennie Shire. Moved to California January 5, 1910. Educated in the public schools of Kansas and High School of Chicago, Illinois. Graduated from Illinois College of Law in Chicago, in 1909, with degree of LL. B. For some time in legal department of I. C. R. R. in Chicago, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of California August 24, 1910. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles. Member of Foresters, Moose, and Masonic fraternities. Socialist.



#### JOSEPH SCOTT.

Residence, 984 Elden Avenue; office, 707 Equitable Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Penrith, Cumberland County, England, July 16, 1867. Son of Joseph and Mary (Donnelly) Scott. Moved to California



June 30, 1893. Married Bertha Roth, June 6, 1898. Received his education at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham, England.



Matriculated London University, England, June, 1887; gold medalist of his class. Taught as Senior Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, New York, 1890-93, where degree of A. M. was conferred; Ph. D. was conferred by Santa Clara College, California, 1907. Admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, April, 1894; and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern District of California, and also to the United States Supreme Court. Member of the Los Angeles Charter Revision Committee, 1902. Vice-President Board of Freeholders to draft City Charter, 1912. President of the Board of Education, 1904-11. A pioneer in espousing the principle of non-partisanship in the public schools. Ex-President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, now serving his sixth year as Director, Vice-President Southwest Museum. Honorary Vice-President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company. Member of the California Delegation to Congress that successfully fought for San Francisco against New Orleans for the World's Fair in 1915. Past State Deputy Knights of Columbus. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, State Bar Association, American Bar Association, California, Union League, Sunset, Newman, Los Angeles Athletic, and Celtic clubs. Republican.

#### JAMES WALTER SCOTT.

Residence, 530 37th Avenue; office, 916 Nevada National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in South New Berlin, New York,



July 2, 1879. Son of Rev. Walter and Sarah Jane (Pugsley) Scott. Married Gertrude E. Merrill in 1906. Entered Harvard College

in 1897, and studied there three years. Principal of the High School of South Windsor, Connecticut, from 1898 to 1900. Removed to California in 1903, where he entered Hastings College of Law and graduated in May, 1906, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1906, and commenced the practice of his profession in association with Myrick & Deering, which continues to date. Member of the Press Club.

#### WILLIAM SEA, JR.

Residence Mill Valley; office, 653 Phelan Building, San Francisco. Born November 10, 1883, in San Francisco, California. Son of William and Anna Helen (Jordan) Sea. Married June 22, 1910, to Lorena Florence Barnes. Educated in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco. Entered Hastings College of Law, from which he graduated May 13, 1908, receiving degree LL. B. Began to read law in the offices of Messrs. Maguire, Lindsay, Wyckoff, Houx & Barrett, February, 1905, in which offices he became chief clerk after the fire of April 18, 1906. Admitted to the bar of California, January 18, 1907. Continued his association with above firm until May, 1910. Associated with Samuel T. Bush until July 1, 1911, when he commenced the practice of his profession alone, which continues to date. Candidate for office of Justice of the Peace, primary election, in August, 1910. Member of legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Republican.



#### JAMES M. SEAWELL.

Residence, 236 Cole Street; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born in Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, January 8, 1836. Married in 1863. Entered Harvard University in 1853 and graduated in 1855, with distinction; later entered the law school of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated therefrom in 1857 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, December, 1858, and commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California in 1861. Associated with the office of Shafter, Goold & Dwinelle, and later became a partner of James McM. Shafter, continuing until 1871, from which time he practiced his profession alone until elected Judge of the Superior

Court, in November, 1892, and continues to date, having been re-elected each term. Member of the University and Harvard Clubs and Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Democrat.

**EMMETT SEAWELL.**

Residence, Santa Rosa; office, Courthouse, Santa Rosa. Born in Yountville, Napa County, California, April 5, 1862. Son of William Neely and Sarah A. (Rickman) Seawell. Married March 20, 1892, to Ida S. Graiter. Received his education in the pub-



lic schools of Vineland, Napa County, and Santa Rosa, California, graduating from the Pacific Methodist College of that city in May, 1887, with the degree of A. M. Admitted to the bar of California at Sacramento, in 1890. Elected District Attorney of Sonoma County in November, 1892, and was re-elected in 1894, serving until the expiration of his term in January, 1898. Elected Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Sonoma, California, in November, 1902, and was re-elected in November, 1908, continuing to hold said office to date. Democrat.

**LOUIS SEIDENBERG.**

Residence, 3653 Jackson Street; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in New York City, June 18, 1860. Son of Harris and Augusta (Bush) Seidenberg. Moved to California in August, 1876. Married October 20, 1885, to Hannah Frankenberg. Educated in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois. Admitted to the bar June 13, 1900, at San Francisco. Entered into partnership with George M. Davis in March, 1903, under the firm name of Seidenberg & Davis, which exists to date. Member of the B'nai B'rith and the

Independent Order of Foresters of America fraternities. Republican.

**JOHN R. SELBY.**

Residence, 2650 Scott Street; office, 1201 First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born September 19, 1880, in Mayville, North Dakota. Son of William A. and Adelia (Watson) Selby. Married April 17, 1907, to Sadie Corbet. Attended the public school of Grand Forks, North Dakota, later entering University of North Dakota, 1896, from which he graduated in 1900 with degree of B. A. Admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of North Dakota, June 14, 1904, and commenced practice of his profession at Grand Forks, North Dakota. In 1905 moved to San Francisco, where he was admitted to practice in October of the same year. Associated with Burke Corbet, with whom he formed partnership January 1, 1907, practicing under the firm name of Corbet & Selby to date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**EWALD EDWARD SELPH.**

Residence, 2317 West 31st Street; office, 522 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born January 18, 1888, in Sheridan, Oregon. Son of Edgar Eugene and Lulu B. (Gwinn) Selph. Moved to California in 1897.



Attended public schools of California, Pasadena and Los Angeles high schools, Los Angeles Polytechnic High School and University of Southern California, from which he received the degrees of LL.B and LL.M. Admitted to the bar of California at Los Angeles, June 21, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Formed partnership with L. S. McCoy and Charles H. Richards, under the firm name of McCoy, Selph & Richards, which continues to date. Member of the University Club and Masonic order. Republican.

**CHARLES BENJAMIN SESSIONS.**

Residence, 115 7th Avenue; office, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born March 24, 1851, at Georgetown, South Carolina. Son of Thomas Solomon and Jane Elizabeth (Davies) Sessions. Married to Rosalind Boeh in 1882. Attended the private schools in his native state. Entered Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and graduated in 1874, receiv-



ing degree of A. B. Studied law in the offices of Wilson & Dozier, Georgetown, South Carolina, and later in the office of R. H. Taylor, Virginia City, Nevada. Admitted to practice in the state of Colorado in 1880, at Denver. Moved to California in 1889, and was admitted to the bar of California in 1899. Democrat.

#### **JAMES PATRICK SEX.**

Residence, 231 Park Avenue; office, Bank of San Jose Building, San Jose. Born in San Jose, April 7, 1875. Son of Peter and Margaret (Kenny) Sex. Married Nellie G. Ward, January 29, 1900. Attended St. Joseph's College, San Jose, and Santa Clara College, re-



ceiving honorary degree of Ph. B. from latter institution in 1909 and the degree of LL. B. in 1910. Studied law in the office of W. A. Bowden. Admitted to the bar of California, April 27, 1896, and the United States District Court, August 3, 1909. Appointed Deputy District Attorney in 1903, serving until 1907, when he was appointed First Assistant District Attorney, serving until October, 1911, at which time he resigned to take up the practice of law. Lecturer on "Criminal Law" in Santa Clara College since 1909. Member of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Y. M. I. Democrat.

#### **ARTHUR McARTHUR SEYMOUR.**

Residence, 1605 H Street; office, Bryte Building, Sacramento. Born in Sutter County, California, on December 16, 1864. Son of Henry O. and Elizabeth McArthur (Osborn). Seymour. Married to Mabel Boyd on January 17, 1893. Received his education in the public schools of Sacramento, and later at-

tended the University of California, receiving the degree of Ph. B. in 1891. Studied law in the office of C. H. Oatman of Sacramento, and was admitted to the bar of this state in November, 1892. Member of the firm of White, Hughes & Seymour from 1892 to 1896, then a member of the firm of White & Seymour until 1901. In 1902 elected District Attorney of Sacramento and served until 1907, practicing his profession alone until 1910, when he became associated with Archibald Yell, which association continues to date. Democrat.

#### **GEORGE DAVID SHADBURNE.**

Residence, 904 Devisadero Street; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco.

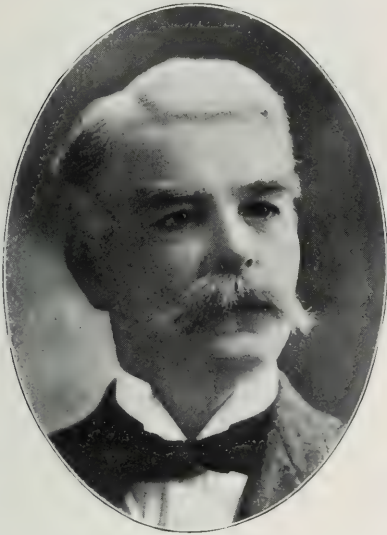


Born June 13, 1842, in Brenham, Texas. Son of William Henry Harrison and Eliza Miranda (Wheeler) Shadburne. Moved to this state June 13, 1868. Married June 1, 1867, and July 1, 1905. Received his early education at St. Mary's College, Kentucky, completing the course in 1861, when he entered the Confederate army and served until the final surrender. Last two years of the Civil War was Confederate Chief of Scouts. Was twice wounded, twice captured and twice made his escape while Confederate Chief of Scouts, and caused the capture of Grant's beeves, 2,486 head, in 1864. Granted the cross of honor by the Daughters of the Confederacy. Admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Louisiana, February 19, 1867, by the California Supreme Court, October 22, 1873, and has ever since been in active practice of his profession. Member of the Southern Club. Democrat.



**JAMES HORTON SHANKLAND.**

Residence, 715 West 28th Street; office, 411 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, August 12, 1846. Son of Alexander Beatty and Sarah E. (Seovel) Shankland. Married April 26, 1874, to Louise Fowler. Moved to California De-



cember 20th, same year. Educated in the public schools of Nashville; Crocker School, of White's Creek Springs, near Nashville, Tennessee; University of Chicago, and Brown University, from which he graduated in June, 1869, with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee, June 6, 1870; Supreme Court of California, in San Francisco, February 24, 1874; United States Supreme Court, March 18, 1892. Member of the firm of Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland, of Los Angeles, for sixteen years, and since 1904 in partnership with Jeff. P. Chandler, under the firm name of Shankland & Chandler, which continues to date. From 1878 to 1888, attorney for the San Francisco Board of Trade. President for one term of the Los Angeles Bar Association. Member of the State Bar Association, California Club, and Theta Delta Chi fraternity. Republican.

**WILLIAM CRITTENDEN SHARPSTEIN.**

Residence, 1545 Benton Street, Alameda; office, 801 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 9, 1863. Son of John Randolph and Catherine (Crittenden) Sharpstein. Moved to the state, September 7, 1864. Married May 8, 1887, to Nellie S. Thompson. Attended San Francisco public schools from 1869 to 1875, St. Matthew's Hall (Private), San Mateo, 1875-79; San Francisco Boys' High School, 1879-82, gradu-

ating in May, 1882; Hastings College of Law, in 1882, graduating in May, 1885, with the degree of B. L. Admitted by the Supreme Court, at San Francisco, May, 1885, at which period he was in the office of McAllister & Bergin. Moved to Tacoma, Washington, in 1886, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until February, 1900, when he returned to San Francisco. Member of the Commonwealth Club. Democrat.

**MICHAEL F. SHANNON.**

Residence, 83 Victoria Park; office, District Attorney's office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, July 28, 1887. Son of Michael and Ellen (Holmes) Shannon. Married October 21, 1911, to Agnes Brown. Educated in public schools of Los Angeles and attended the University of Mich-



igan, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1909. Admitted to the bar of Michigan at Lansing, June, 1909, and to the Supreme Court of California in the same year. Associated with Hunsaker & Britt, Los Angeles, July, 1909, to January, 1910. Private practice during 1910, as member of firm of Meyers & Shannon. Appointed Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County, January 1, 1911, and continues to date in charge of prosecution of felonies committed within the city. President of Southern California Alumni Association of Sigma Alpha Epsilon (1912). Member of B. P. O. E. (Lecturing Knight 1912-13). Union League Club, Michigan University Alumni Association of Southern California, Chamber of Commerce. Associate Editor of Michigan Law Review, 1909. Republican.

**LUCIEN SHAW.**

Residence, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles; office, Supreme Court Chambers in Wells-Fargo Building, San Francisco. Born March 1, 1845, Vevay, Indiana. Son of William and Linda (Rous) Shaw. Married July 29, 1873, to Hannah J. Hartley. Received his early education at the common schools of Indiana, later attending the Vevay High School for six months, and later graduating from the Indianapolis Law College in 1869. Admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, in March 1869; in California, to the Superior Court of Fresno

county, January, 1884, and to the Supreme Court in 1885. Practiced law at Fresno, January, 1884, to July, 1886; at Los Angeles, from July, 1886, to March, 1889. Appointed Judge Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Cal., March, 1889, elected full term in 1890 and re-elected full term 1896. Elected Associate Justice Supreme Court in 1902, which office he continues to hold to date. Member of California and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles, Union League and Cosmos Clubs of San Francisco, and the Sunset Club of Los Angeles. Member of the Bar Associations of Los Angeles and San Francisco and of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

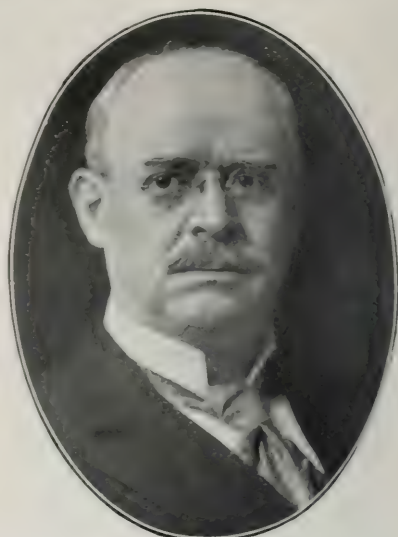
#### VICTOR E. SHAW.

Residence, 2700 Severance Street; office, International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born December 15, 1857, in Pettis County, Missouri. Son of Barnett J. and Sallie Glenn (Parberry) Shaw. Married October 24, 1882, to Mary L. Parker. Educated in the public schools of Saline County, Missouri, until 1872, when he moved with his parents to Oregon, where he attended Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, 1875-78. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1880, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Missouri, in Sedalia, in 1880, where he engaged in the practice of law with Hon. William S. Shirk, until his removal to San Diego in 1888. Admitted to the bar of California in that year. Associated in the practice of law in San Diego with Harry L. Titus until 1906, when he was elected Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Second District, which office he holds to date. City Attorney of Sedalia, Missouri, 1881-83. Member of the Masonic order, B. P. O. E., Cuyamaca, San Diego, California, and Los Angeles Country clubs. Republican.

#### FRANK SHAY.

Residence, Saratoga, Santa Clara County; office, Flood Building, San Francisco. Born November 18, 1855, in Brockport, Monroe County, New York. Son of Peter and Mary (Murphy) Shay. Moved to the state in April, 1860. Married February 13, 1877, to Elvira Julia Bell. Received his early education in the public schools of Sacramento, graduating from High School in 1872 and Pacific Business College of San Francisco in 1873. Official Court Reporter, District Court, Virginia City, Nevada, 1873-74. Legislative reporter of Sacramento "Record-Union," 1875. Entered the law department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, San Francisco, in April, 1876. Private Secretary to Leland Stanford, 1879-85. In law department of Southern Pacific Company, 1885 to present time. Attended Hastings College of Law, 1886-89, graduating with the degree of B. L. Admitted to the

Supreme Court, San Francisco, 1889, and the United States Circuit Court, 1889. Member of the National Guard of California, 1878.



On staff of Brigadier-General McComb, rank of Major, 1879-80. Staff of Major-General Barnes, rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1881-83. Vice-president of Geological Society of California. Republican.

#### WALTER FRANCIS SHELLEY.

Residence, 2400 Bellevue Avenue; office, 1106 Central Building, Los Angeles. Born in London, England, May 24, 1872. Son of A. C. and Miriam (Dawes) Shelley. Married January 27, 1892, to Jennie B. Hopkins. Educated in the Birkbeck University, London, from which he graduated in 1891, and St. Stephen's College, London.

Moved to California in 1892. Attended University of Southern California, Law School, and studied law in the office of the General Attorney for Idaho, Union Pacific Railway Company, at Pocatello, Idaho, and later associated in the legal department of the Santa Fe Railway, in Cleburne, Texas & Southern Pacific Company. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, July, 1909, and to all courts having jurisdiction in this state.



Continues in the active practice of his profession, making a specialty of corporation law. Author of "Municipal Government," "Los Angeles Aqueduct," and "Los Angeles Harbor," etc. Secretary of Los Angeles Aqueduct since 1906, and Secretary of the Bureau of Harbor Improvement. Associated with and also Private Secretary to Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., retired. Member of the City Club, and Ex-President of the West Temple Improvement Association. Republican.

#### WILLIAM CORTEZ SHELTON.

Residence, American Institute of Bankers' Club; office, 1101 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Born October 18, 1882, in Union City, Tennessee. Son of William Thomas and Martha (Calhoun) Shelton. Moved to California in 1885 and received his education at the public school of Fresno and high schools of Palo Alto and San Jose. Attended the Stanford University and received the degree of A. B. in 1908. Admitted to the bar of California before the District Court of Appeals in San Francisco, March, 1911. Practices law in association with T. E. Gibbon and Albert Lee Stephens, in Los Angeles, to date. Independent.

#### JOHN W. SHENK.

Residence, 3440 Glen Albyn Drive; office, 526 Merchants Building, Los Angeles. Born February 7, 1875, in Shelbourne, Vermont. Son of Rev. J. W. and Susanna C. (Brooks) Shenk. Moved to California in September, 1900. Married June 29, 1907, to Lenah R.



Custer. Educated in the common schools of Nebraska. Graduated June, 1895, from High

School, Omaha, and in June, 1900, from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Admitted to the bar of California in October, 1903. Later admitted to the United States District and Circuit Courts, and the United States Supreme Court. Began the practice of his profession in Los Angeles. In 1906 appointed Deputy City Attorney. In 1908 First Assistant City Attorney. From 1910 to the present time City Attorney for Los Angeles, having been elected to a second term December 5, 1911. Member of Company "K," Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Saw service in Porto Rico during Spanish-American War. Member of the Masonic bodies, 32°, Shriner, B. P. O. E., Union League Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Republican.

#### FREDERIC M. SHEPARD.

Office, 525 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in 1862 in Woodstock, Connecticut. Son of Gilbert W. and Elizabeth B. (Guild) Shepard. Married in 1901 to Rose A. Glenson. Graduated from New York Evening Law School in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of New York in 1893; Illinois, 1895; California, 1909. Member of the firm of Shepard & Alm since January, 1912. Member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities. Republican.

#### WILLIAM EDGAR SHEPHERD.

Residence and office, Ventura. Born June 30, 1842, in Fairfield, Iowa. Son of Thomas and Sarah J. (Edgar) Shepherd. Moved to California in 1873. Married December 7, 1907, to Ella Hall. Educated in the public schools of Iowa and Hull Academy, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Studied law in the offices of S.

A. Rice, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1866; California, 1879, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of the firm of Lacey & Shepherd for six years in Oskaloosa. From 1889 to 1902 with Blackstock & Shepherd, Ventura, since which partnership he has practiced alone. Editor of Ventura "Signal" from 1873 to 1879. City Attorney of Ventura for several years. Post-





master of Oskaloosa, Iowa, for five years. Member of Company "H," Third Iowa Infantry, Union Army, and of G. A. R. Democrat.

#### ALBERT JAMES SHERER.

Residence, 986 Arapahoe Street; office, 709 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Wisconsin, March 27, 1872. Son of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Snyder) Sherer. Married to Alma C. Conklin, February 22, 1899. Received his education in the grammar school of Compton, and Los Angeles High School. Graduated from the University of California in 1895, with the degree of Ph. B. Studied law in the office of Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, in Los Angeles, until his admission to the bar, in Los Angeles, in 1896. Commenced the active practice of his profession alone, and continues to date. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### EDWARD T. SHERER.

Residence, 643 New Hampshire Avenue; office, 1145-1147 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born February 16, 1877, in Santa Barbara, California. Son of Rudolph and Elizabeth Sherer. Married November 6, 1902, to Mayme B. Roberts. Educated in the

Templar, Scottish Rite, 32°, Shriner, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Country Club, California Bar Association and Los Angeles Bar Association. Director of First National Bank of Compton. Vice-president of Citizens' Savings Bank of Compton. Republican.

#### ROBERT MONTGOMERY SHERIDAN.

Residence, Ventura. Born July 3, 1886, in San Francisco. Son of Edwin M. and Victoria (Comstock) Sheridan. Married April 27, 1912, to Phebe S. Willoughby. Educated in the public schools of California. Graduated from the University of California in 1909 with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911. Member of K. of C. and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Republican.

#### PETER J. SHIELDS.

Residence, 2700 M Street; office, Court-house, Sacramento. Born in Sacramento County, California, April 4, 1862. Son of John and Elizabeth (Bowe) Shields. Married to Corolee Wilsey, August 1, 1901. Attended the country public schools until fourteen years of age. Attended private school of Christian Brothers, at Sacramento, four years thereafter. Admitted to the bar



public and high schools of California. Attended Stanford University, 1898-99. Read law in the office of Judge A. W. Hutton, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California October 16, 1899, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. For one year associated with Burk, Shepherd & McGilvry of Seattle, Washington, since which date he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Los Angeles. Member of Masonic order, Knight

of California, at Los Angeles, in 1884. Deputy State Librarian in Law Department of State Library. Secretary of California "Commission for the Revision and Reform of the Law." Assistant editor of American Decisions, under the late A. C. Freeman. Re-engaged in practice of his profession in Sacramento in 1898. In November, 1900, elected Judge of Superior Court of Sacramento County for an unexpired term, and re-elected in 1902 and 1908, thereby holding office to

date. Was twice Trustee of the California State Library in 1884, and again in 1896, and Private Secretary to Governor Budd from 1897 to 1899. Secretary of the State Agricultural Society in 1899, and President of the State Dairy Association. President of California Livestock Breeders' Association. Greatly interested in agricultural education, and was the chief influence in the creation of State Experimental Farm and School of Agriculture at Davis.

**CLEMENT LAURENCE SHINN.**

Residence, 2326 West 9th Street; office, 301 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Sullivan, Illinois, November 20, 1879. Son of William H. and Cora (Randolph) Shinn. Moved to this state in 1887. Married August 5, 1909, to Alice Janet Gamble. Educated in the public schools and Occidental College of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California, April 9, 1901. Commenced the practice of law in that year and continues to date. Republican.

**FRANK HAMILTON SHORT.**

Residence, 2125 Calaveras Street; office, Fresno National Bank Building, Fresno. Born September 12, 1862, in Shelby County, Missouri. Son of Joshua Hamilton Bell and Emily (Wharton) Short. Married to Emma Packard (deceased) in 1885 and to Nellie



Curtis March 7, 1897. Received his education in the common schools of Missouri and Nebraska, moving to California in November, 1881, and attending private school in Fresno. Admitted to the bar of California in 1886 and by the Supreme Court in 1889.

Commenced the active practice of his profession in Fresno immediately upon admission, and since that date has maintained a general practice without partnership. Counsel for the Fresno Canal Irrigation Company and other irrigation, power and transportation companies. Attorney for the Fresno National Bank. Delegate to Republican State Conventions from 1884 to 1908 and National Republican Convention from 1896 to 1904. Served as Yosemite Commissioner from 1899 to 1907, and trustee of the Normal School at San Jose from 1898 to 1902. Member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian and Union League clubs, of San Francisco, and of the Sequoia and Country clubs of Fresno. Republican.

**SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE.**

Residence, Menlo Park; office, 517 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born August 3, 1861, in Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa. Son of Elias W. and Talitha C. Shortridge. Moved to California in 1876. Educated in the public schools of Salem, Oregon, and San Jose, California, graduating from High School in 1879. Afterward received first grade certificate, entitling him to teach in any public school in the state. Taught school at Ruthersford, Napa County, and was later principal of St. Helena public schools. In 1883 he resigned to continue the study of law. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California in 1884 and to all courts, state and federal. Practiced in San Francisco since admission. Member of the Bohemian, Union League, Olympic and Menlo Country clubs and of the Masonic fraternity. Presidential Elector from the Fourth District in 1888 and Presidential Elector at large for Wm. McKinley in 1900 and for President Taft in 1908. Republican.

**GUY V. SHOUP.**

Residence, Los Altos; office, 828 Flood Building, San Francisco. Born in Bedford, Iowa, February 7, 1872. Son of T. V. and Sarah (Sumner) Shoup. Moved to California in August, 1888. Married June 5, 1906, to M. Adell Colliver. Received his education in the public schools of Iowa. Studied law in the office of Hon. Byron Waters, in San Bernardino. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in April, 1893. Formed partnership with Mr. Waters, under the firm name of Waters & Shoup, which continued until October, 1894, when he moved to Boise, Idaho, where he practiced law until 1896, after which he returned to San Francisco and entered the Claim Department of the Southern Pacific Company. Became assistant Land Attorney for the Southern Pacific Company in 1901. Attorney for the Southern Pacific Company in Nevada in 1907, with

offices in Reno. Appointed on general staff of Law Department of Southern Pacific Company, with offices in San Francisco in 1909, where he continues to date. Republican.

#### JOHN FRANKLIN SHUMAN.

Residence, 580 Vernon Street, Oakland; office, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born May 15, 1884, in Santa Maria. Son of John L. and Mary Elizabeth (Orr) Shuman. Married September 10, 1910, to Sarah L. Drinkwater. Graduated from the University of



California in May, 1906, with the degree of B. L., and from the Harvard Law School in 1909, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, September, 1909, and became associated with the firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck, with whom he continues to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity.

#### PERSEUS L. SHUMAN.

Residence, San Mateo Park, Burlingame; office, 627 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born in Milton, Wayne County, Indiana, December 2, 1851. Son of Henry Witman and Sarah (Roberts) Shuman. Married to Caroline V. Ingels, October 20, 1875. Received his education in the schools of his native state, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in Chicago in 1878. Upon his admission entered into partnership with Joseph H. Defrees, and practiced under the firm name of Shuman & Defrees, continuing until his removal to this state in December, 1896, the said partnership being thereupon dissolved. Admitted to the bar of this state in 1907, and since that date has been in the active practice of his profession alone.

#### ALFRED SIEMAN.

Residence, 2200 Park Way; office, 38-40 Hopkins Building, Bakersfield. Born in Kilborn, Iowa, January 2, 1881. Son of William and Josephine (Porter) Sieman. Married Inez Bennett, July 14, 1909. Attended Whittier Friends' College, Whittier; Breckenridge High School, Breckenridge, Missouri; University of Southern California, College of Law, and the Woodburn Business College, Los Angeles, for a short period. Moved to California in 1902. Admitted to practice by the District Court of Appeals, Second Appellate District, Los Angeles, July, 1908. Moved to Bakersfield, January 1, 1910, and formed partnership with W. W. Kaye, practicing under the firm name of Kaye & Sieman, which continues to date.

#### FRANK M. SILVA.

Residence, 208 Seminary Street; office, Napa. Born March 6, 1879, in Napa, California. Son of Manuel and Elizabeth (McKee) Silva. Married to Elizabeth B. Strohl, September 23, 1908. Received his early education in Napa public schools and graduated



from St. Mary's College, Oakland, in 1898, receiving the degree of A. B. Attended Hastings College of Law and graduated therefrom in 1903 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, May 15, 1903, and associated with the firm of Bell, York & Bell from June, 1903, to January, 1905, since which date he has been in the active practice of his profession alone. City Attorney of Napa from June, 1907, to September 11, 1907, upon which date he was appointed District Attorney of Napa County and continued in that office until January, 1911. Member of



the Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute of Napa, B. P. O. E., Eagles, and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Democrat.

#### SEWARD ADAMS SIMONS.

Residence, 1107 Buena Vista Street, South Pasadena; office, 812-814 Security Building, Los Angeles. Born in Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York, November 14, 1859. Son of Nathan Carver and Susan (Adams) Simons. Married Grace Churchyard, Septem-



ber 5, 1888. Moved to California in 1904. Attended grammar school at Buffalo, New York, from 1867 to 1872; High School, from 1872 to 1875, and the Cornell University, Ithaca, from 1875 to 1879, receiving the degree of A. B. in the latter year. President of his class. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Rochester, New York, October, 1881; California, 1904; United States Supreme Court, 1888, and United States Circuit and District Courts at a later period. Commenced the practice of his profession in Buffalo. Member of the firm of Osgoodby, Titus & Simons from 1882 to 1884. Practiced alone from 1884 to 1887, when he formed partnership with Supreme Court Justice T. C. White, under the firm name of White & Simons, which continued until 1892, and from 1892 to 1895 continued the practice of his profession alone, entering into partnership with John S. Rockwell in 1896, under the firm name of Simons & Rockwell, continuing until 1900, when the partnership was dissolved and he continued alone until 1904, when he moved to Los Angeles, practicing law alone until 1907, when the firm of Simons, B. J. Bradner & J. Stewart Ross was formed, and continued until 1910, since which time he has continued alone.

Member of the Civil Service Commission of Buffalo, New York, from 1885 to 1886. Member of the School Board of Buffalo, New York, for a number of years. Transfer Tax Appraiser of the State of New York from 1900 to 1903. Member of the Phi Beta Kappa (honorary), Theta Delta Chi (of which fraternity he was President of the Grand Lodge for two terms), Masonic bodies, 32°, Shriner, Jonathan and California clubs, Chamber of Commerce, and Los Angeles and California Bar Association. President of Cornell Association of Los Angeles. Specializes in trial work, insurance and corporation law. Lecturer on "Insurance" in College of Law of University of Southern California. Republican.

#### CYRUS M. SIMPSON.

Residence, 307 North Marengo Avenue; office, 214-218 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pasadena. Born in Rockville, Parke County, Indiana, December 9, 1844. Son of Matthew A. and Catherine (Ghormley) Simpson. Married May 13, 1868, to Sarah A. Allen. Educated in the public schools of Indiana, and tutored by his father. Studied law in the offices of J. H. Richards and J. C. Murray, Iola, Kansas. Admitted to the bar of Kansas, 1877; California, 1889, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Iola, Kansas. From 1880 to 1885 was a member of the firm of Richards & Simpson. In 1889 he moved to Pasadena, California, where he has been a member of the firm of Knight & Simpson, Simpson & Willett, and Simpson, Moody & Simpson, the latter partnership continuing to date. Clerk of Allen County (Kansas) District Court from 1872 to 1880, during which time he was a member of the Iola City Council for four years. Mayor of Iola for one term and city attorney for two terms. From 1877 to 1886 Postmaster of Iola and School District Treasurer for three years. From 1890 to 1892 member of Pasadena Council. In 1892 member of California Assembly and member of Senate of California from January, 1895, to January, 1903. From 1861 to 1865 member of Company "H," Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Union Army. Member of G. A. R. and Pasadena Board of Trade. Republican.



**HAROLD GRANT SIMPSON.**

Residence, 175 Pearl Street; office, 214-218 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pasadena. Born in Iola, Kansas, April 22, 1876. Son of Cyrus Mortimer and Sarah (Allen) Simpson. Moved to California in 1886. Married June 7, 1900, to Jeannette Elieau. Attended the Pasadena High School from 1890 to 1893;

Throop Polytechnic Institute, 1894 to 1897, and Hastings College of Law, 1898. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, July 17, 1906. Entered into partnership with his father, Cyrus Mortimer Simpson, in 1906, under the firm name of Simpson, Moody, Noyes & Simpson, which continued until January 1, 1907, when Mr. Noyes retired from the firm and the name was changed to Simpson, Moody & Simpson, which continues to date. Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court under Geo. W. Root, at Los Angeles, from 1899 to 1903. Member of the Masonic, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees, and O. E. S. fraternities. Republican.

**WILLIAM A. SLOANE.**

Residence, N and Ibis Streets; office, courthouse, San Diego. Born in Rockford, Illinois, October 10, 1854. Son of Hampton P. and Adeline (Grand-Girard) Sloane. Married in 1882 to Annie L. Kimball. Attended Grinnell Academy and Iowa College, graduating from the latter with class of 1877, with degree of B. A. Admitted to the bar in supreme Court of Missouri in 1879. Practiced his profession in Missouri two years. Moved to California in 1887. Elected Justice of City Justice Court in San Diego in 1898, serving two terms. Practiced law as member of the firm of Sweet, Sloane & Kesby, and later as member of the firm of Luce, Sloane & Luce. In May, 1911, was appointed Superior Judge of San Diego County. Member of Executive Committee of Republican State Central Committee. Republican.

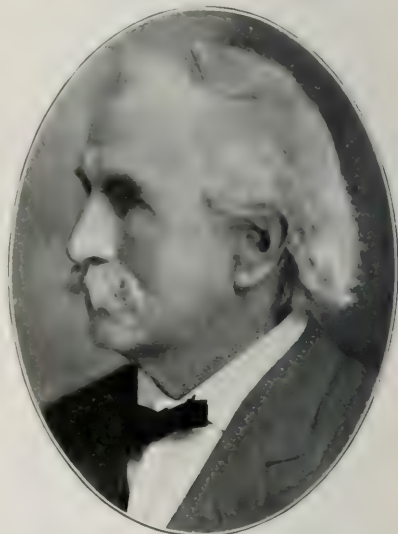
**M. C. SLOSS.**

Residence, 3498 Clay Street; office, Wells-Fargo Building, San Francisco. Born in New York City, February 28, 1869. Received his early education in the schools of San Francisco, and prepared for college at Reid's School, Belmont, and graduated from Harvard

Law School in 1893. Admitted to the bar of California in 1893. Member of the firm of Chickering, Thomas & Gregory until his election to the Superior Court in November, 1900. Held this office for a period of five years, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court, and has been twice re-elected.

**GEORGE HUGH SMITH.**

Residence, University Club; office, 604 Merchants' Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born February 2, 1834, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Son of Rev. George A. and Ophelia A. (Williams) Smith. Graduate of Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, in the



class of 1853. Served throughout the war between the states in the army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A., first as Captain and then as Colonel of the 25th Virginia Infantry, but transferred in the winter of 1862-63 to the 62d Virginia Regiment, Mounted Infantry; then in Imboden's Cavalry Brigade, which he commanded through the closing campaigns of the war. Admitted to the bar in Virginia, in 1856, and afterward practiced his profession in Washington Territory, Maryland, and California, and in the federal courts, including the Supreme Court. Moved to Los Angeles in January, 1869, becoming a member of the firm of Glassell, Chapman & Smith, later Glassell, Smith & Smith. In 1907 formed partnership with K. A. Miller and W. W. Phelps, under the firm name of Smith, Miller & Phelps, which continues to date. Member of the California Senate, 1877-88. Reporter of Supreme Court, volumes 54-62, incl. Commissioner of Supreme Court, California, 1899-1904. Justice of Court of Appeals, Second Appellate District, 1905-6.

Colonel Smith is the author of the following works: "Right and Law," Chicago, Calla-



ghan & Co., 1877; "Critical Review of Modern English Jurisprudence," out of print; "Theory of the State," prize essay, published by the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; "Logic, or the Analytic of Explicit Reasoning," G. P. Putnam Sons, New York and London; "The Theory of Jurisprudence," published by the Victoria Institute of Great Britain, in "Transactions," Vol. 43. He is also the author of numerous essays on jurisprudence and logic, and on the law, published in the American Law, during the last twenty-five or twenty-six years, and among others the following: "The True Method of Legal Education"; "Logic and Its Uses—A Lawyer's View."

The thesis of these works was written with the specific purpose of attacking Austin's theory of jurisprudence, then universally, or almost universally, recognized in England and in this country, and the author has had the satisfaction of living to see this theory universally repudiated in both countries. It has, however, the author thinks, been succeeded in this country by a theory, or rather a practice, which is even more objectionable; which is, that judicial decisions and statutes are the only sources of the law, but the thesis of all the works and essays enumerated above is equally applicable to this theory or practice as to that of Austin. It is, that in theory, the law, or rather the doctrine of rights and actions (which may be called jurisprudence), is but another name for justice or right; and that this has been recognized by all the great jurists of our law, and others, as the predominating or governing principle in the administration of justice, without which the courts must be like ships at sea without compass. This is inserted at the request of the author, who, at the close of his career, after a practice of over fifty years, and more than forty in the state of California, feels himself at liberty to call the attention of his professional brethren to the unsatisfactory condition of the law, and to the only principles upon which it can be reformed.

Honorable member of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain, and member of the Los Angeles Bar Association; Confederate Veterans, and of the California and University clubs of Los Angeles and Cosmos Club of San Francisco.

#### GRANT H. SMITH.

Residence, San Rafael; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Amador County, California, April 13, 1865. Son of Horace and Jane L. (Churchill) Smith. Married Edith Newitt, November 6, 1894. Received his early education in the public schools of Virginia City, Nevada, and Bodie, California, and later attended the Placerville Academy, from 1881 to 1883, graduating in the latter year. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Nevada, January 7, 1890. Practiced

law in Salt Lake, Utah, from June, 1890, to May, 1908, when he moved to San Francisco, where he continues in the practice of his profession to date, making a specialty of mining and corporation law. City Judge of Salt Lake



City, 1904-5. Member of the Utah Code Commission, 1896-97; of the Utah Compilation Commission, 1907-08. He has been associated with the firm of Lindley & Eichhoff for several years. Republican.

#### GUY WHITMAN SMITH.

Residence, Cupertino; office, San Jose. Born in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 10, 1871. Son of George S. and Annie (Whitman) Smith. Moved to California in 1896. Married Grace Belknap, February 4, 1906. Attended the grammar schools at Plattsmouth and Omaha, Nebraska, and the Bellevue College, Bellevue, Nebraska; later the Washington College, Irvington, California, and Cotner University, at Lincoln, Nebraska. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, December 4, 1903. Member of the California Legislature, 37th Session, from the 56th District, in 1907. Republican.

#### LOUIS H. SMITH.

Residence, 951 Belmont Avenue; office, Forsythe Building, Fresno. Born November 3, 1872, in Peoria, Illinois. Son of John Boyd and Lucretia (Howell) Smith. Married to Maude E. Shepherd, April 18, 1899. Received his education in the public and high schools of Peoria, Illinois, moving to California in 1889 and attending Stanford University, from which he received the degrees of B. A. and LL. B. in 1895. Admitted to the bar of California in April, 1896, and com-



menced the practice of his profession in Fresno, practicing alone until January, 1897, when he entered into partnership with Stanton L. Carter, practicing under the firm name of Carter & Smith, which continued for one year. Later practiced in partnership with



Judge Ostrander, practicing under the firm name of Ostrander & Smith, since the dissolution of which he has practiced alone. City Attorney of Fresno, 1897-99. President of the Chamber of Commerce of Fresno, 1906-7. Delegate Republican State Convention, 1896 and 1900. Member of the Sequoia Club and B. P. O. E. fraternity.

#### SAM FERRY SMITH.



Residence, 222 4th Street; office, 409 Union Building, San Diego. Born in Pittsburgh,

Pennsylvania, June 8, 1863. Son of John Quincy Adams and Anna (Ferry) Smith. Married Hannah Hammond in 1885 (deceased), and in 1905, Helen Frost. Received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Colorado Springs, Denver, Colorado, and San Francisco, California. Admitted to the bar of California in San Diego, in 1889; to the Supreme Court in 1892 and to the United States Supreme Court in 1908. From 1900 to 1909 member of the firm of Collier & Smith, since which date he has been practicing law in San Diego alone. Member of the San Diego Board of Education from 1898 to 1904. President of the Board of Library Trustees, San Diego, from 1907 to 1910. Member of the Cuyamaca and Jonathan clubs of Los Angeles, American and San Diego Bar Associations, Masonic order, Shriner, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite.

#### STANLEY J. SMITH.

Residence, 125 Kempton Avenue; office, 1218 Broadway, Oakland. Born in Downieville, Sierra County, California, December 30, 1879. Son of Stanley A. and Anna Christine (Neilsen) Smith. Married June 19, 1907, to Genevieve M. Costa. Attended Downieville public school, graduating in 1895; Oakland High School, 1898, and the University of California, in 1903, with the degree of A. B., and Hastings College of Law in 1905, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, May 22, 1905. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, where he continued until January 15, 1906, when he moved to Oakland, practicing alone until September, 1911, when he became a member of the firm of Bell, Bell & Smith, which continues to date. Member of the Athenian Club. Republican.

#### WALTER E. SMITH.

Residence, 3957 South Hill Street; office, 529 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born October 19, 1877, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Son of Alonzo F. and Sarah (Watrous) Smith. Educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Academy; later attended the University of Wisconsin. Moved to California in 1901 and entered the Law Department of the University of Southern California, being admitted to the bar of this state in October, 1903, and later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Republican.

#### WILLARD P. SMITH.

Residence, 3710 Leighton Street, Oakland; office, 1700 Call Building, San Francisco. Born in Dunkirk, New York, September 20, 1866. Son of Henry T. and Helen E. (More) Smith. Married in 1902 to Marion Hebard. Moved to the state of California in 1902. Graduated from the Dunkirk High School,

1884; Amherst College, 1888, with the degree of A. B., and in 1900 received the degree of A. M.; Columbia University in 1891, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, New York, February, 1890, and to the bar of California, at San Francisco, in 1908. Practiced his profession in Buffalo, New York, 1898-1909. From 1898 to 1908 junior member of the firm of O'Malley & Smith. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco in 1908, since which date he has practiced alone. Republican.

**ALVA EDSON SNOW.**

Residence, 232 J. Street; office, Forsyth Building, Fresno. Born October 13, 1861, in Mattapoisette, Massachusetts. Son of Harvey and Bridget (Marron) Snow. Married December 10, 1891, to Dora P. Colson. Received his education at Table Academy,



Marion, Massachusetts, and at Tuft's College, Massachusetts, graduating in 1887 with the degree of A. B., and later attending Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1889 and moved to California the same year, being admitted to the bar of this state immediately. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco in association with J. Hermann and R. M. F. Soto, and continuing until December, 1890, when he removed to Fresno. Practiced alone until 1893, when he entered into partnership with G. C. Freman, practicing under the firm name of Snow & Freman, which association continues to date. Deputy District Attorney of Fresno, 1893-94, and elected District Attorney in 1895, serving until 1899. Member of the Board of City Trustees of Fresno from 1909 to June 1,

1912. Mayor of Fresno to date. Member of the Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

**WILSON H. SOALE.**

Residence, Oakland Avenue; office, 508-512 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pasadena. Born November 28, 1854, in Highland County, Ohio. Son of Peter and Sarah (Parks) Soale. Married February 28, 1905, to Carl Brake. Educated in the public schools of Ohio. Graduated from Copeland College, Hillsboro, Ohio, and attended the Cincinnati Law School. Admitted to the bar of Ohio, September, 1877; Indiana, 1885; California, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Bainbridge, Ohio, and Chillicothe, Ohio. For five years in partnership with Judge Safford. In 1882 moved to Washington, D. C., where he was connected with the Pension Department of the Government, and in special service of that department in Terre Haute, Indiana, until 1885. For sixteen years in partnership with Andrew Grimes, under the firm name of Soale & Grimes, in Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1908 moved to Pasadena, where he practiced alone until 1912, when he formed partnership with George P. Cary, under the firm name of Soale & Cary, which continues at the present time. Member of the Ohio National Guard in 1876; also of the Masonic order; I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. Acted as Special Judge many times during his professional career, and connected with many prominent civil and criminal cases. Republican.

**FRANK J. SOLINSKY.**

Residence, 2215 Durant Avenue, Berkeley; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, California, August 17, 1857. Son of C. W. H. and Mary A. (Sprague) Solinsky. Married November 27, 1882, to Winnie Syme. Received his early education in the public schools of Tuolumne County, the High School of Santa Cruz, and the University of California, graduating with degree of B. S. Attended Hastings College of Law and received the degree of B. L. in May, 1881. Admitted to the bar of California June, 1881. In partnership with Lieutenant-Governor John B. Reddick from 1881 to 1895; and with Frank R. Wehe from 1902 to 1910, since which time he has practiced alone, and associated in many cases with his former partner, Frank R. Wehe. Captain of University of California Cadets. Elected District Attorney of Calaveras County, two terms—1886 to 1890. Member of the Olympic and San Francisco Commercial clubs. Republican.



**WILEY EDWARD SORELLE.**

Residence, Los Angeles; office, suite 702 Ferguson Building, Los Angeles. Born April 11, 1860, at West Point, Texas. Son of Thomas Benton and Barbara Ann Gordon (Kennedy) SoRelle. Married April 7, 1892, to Moselle Virginia Boon (deceased, 1893). Educated in the common schools of Texas and Knox College,

Galesburg, Illinois. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1888 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1888; Colorado, 1890; California, April 21, 1911, and United States Supreme Court, March 5, 1901. Practiced law in partnership with Julius Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson & SoRelle, in Rico, Colorado, and later with Edward Stimson, under the firm name of Stimson & SoRelle. In 1893 moved to Denver, Colorado, where he practiced his profession until December 15, 1910, when he moved to California. Since January 1, 1912, has been in partnership with Lewis Cruickshank, under the firm name of SoRelle & Cruickshank. Specializes in mining and corporation law. Member of W. O. W. Democrat.

**ANDREW WESLEY SORENSON.**

Residence, Palace Apartments, 317 South Olive Street; office, 810-821 California Building, Los Angeles. Born in Monticello, Minnesota, December 13, 1882. Son of John and Mary Sorenson. Graduated from Monticello High School in 1902; Carlton College, Minnesota, in 1906, with the degree of B. A. Attended the University of Minnesota, Law Department, and University of Southern California, Law Department, two years. Took one-half year post-graduate work at the University of Southern California. Moved to this state in



1907. Instructor in Hudson High School, Hudson, Wisconsin, and also football coach for that institution in 1906-7. Instructor in Los Angeles High School and also football coach for that institution, 1907-8. Instructor in special work in Law Department of the University of Southern California, 1908-9. Admitted to the bar of California and United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California, January 25, 1908. Engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles to the present date. Member of Metropolitan and Minnesota clubs and Knights of Pythias fraternity.

**ROMULO MELITON FRANCISCO SOTO.**

Residence, 320 Haight Street; office, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco. Born April 1, 1855, in Monterey County, California. Son of Jose Manuel and Maria (Perez) Soto. Married October 22, 1879, to Susan Rosalinda Duffy. Educated in Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, from which he



graduated June 5, 1876, with degree of A. B. Entered Harvard Law School, graduating June 27, 1878, with degree of LL. B. Studied law in the offices of Winans, Belknap & Godoy, San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California, before the Supreme Court, July 16, 1879, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Salinas, Monterey County, December 5, 1879, which continued until 1883, when he entered into partnership with S. L. Cutter, under the firm name of Cutter & Soto, with whom he practiced until elected District Attorney of Monterey County in 1885. Removed to San Francisco in August, 1887, forming partnership in that city with James Herrmann, under the firm name of Herrmann & Soto, which continued until 1890, from which time he practiced alone until 1893. Entered into partnership with George H. Maxwell and J. W. Dorsey, practicing under the firm name of Maxwell, Dorsey & Soto, which continued until the dissolution of the firm in 1894, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession alone to date. President of the County Board of Education of Monterey County, 1880. Member of same in 1881 and 1882. Republican.



**D. B. SPAGNOLI.**

Residence, Broadway; office, Spagnoli Building, Jackson, Amador County. Born in Piedmont, Italy, November 30, 1840. Son of Diodato and Maria Antonietta (Fantoli) Spagnoli. Married to Rose Isabelle Bryant in 1869 (deceased in 1875); July 12, 1882, to Ida Belle Kerr. Received early education in Italian and French schools, until he moved to France, attending school in St. Etienne, near Lyon. In 1850 removed to Switzerland, and entered Vevey College, at Vevey, on Lake Geneva, graduating therefrom in 1854. Moved to California in that year, and after a period of study in the schools of that state, located in Jackson, Amador County. Appointed Deputy Clerk of that county, 1866-69. Elected County Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder, 1869-72. Admitted to practice at Jackson, California, in 1871, in the 11th Judicial District Court of Amador County. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately after admission, forming partnership in 1873 with Judge R. M. Briggs, under the firm name of Briggs & Spagnoli, which continued until 1875. In 1881-86 practiced in partnership with C. H. Lindley, under the firm name of Lindley & Spagnoli, during which time he served as Assistant District Attorney of Amador County, 1881-82. Admitted to the California Supreme Court, at San Francisco, August 5, 1890, and to the United States Circuit Court, June 26, 1893; United States Supreme Court, at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1895. Formed partnership in 1908 with his son, Ernest B. D. Spagnoli, and continues the practice of his profession under the firm name of Spagnoli & Spagnoli to date. Also interested in quartz and placer gold mining since 1860. United States Consul at Milan, Italy, 1895 to 1898. President of Amador County Bar Association, 1898 to date. Past Master of Amador Lodge No. 65, F. & A. M. Democrat.

**ERNEST B. D. SPAGNOLI.**

Residence, Broadway; office, Spagnoli Building, Jackson, Amador County. Born October 18, 1885, in Jackson, Amador County, California. Son of D. B. and Ida Belle (Kerr) Spagnoli. Early education received in the common schools at Jackson. Later attended the Italian schools in Milan, Italy, 1895-98, during which time his father, D. B. Spagnoli, served as United States Consul to Italy. Upon his return to California, attended St. Matthews' Military College, San Mateo, 1901-4, graduating in May, 1904. Entered Hastings College of Law of the University of California, graduating May 13, 1908, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice in California courts, in San Francisco, May 15, 1908, and commenced the active practice of his profession in that city, where partnership was formed with his

father, D. B. Spagnoli, under the firm name of Spagnoli & Spagnoli. Admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court, in San Francisco, October 22, 1909. In 1910 located in Jackson, Amador County, where he continues practice under the firm name to date. Member of the Amador County Bar Association. Democrat.

**C. RANDALL SPARKS.**

Residence, 2813 Halldale Avenue; office, 318 Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles. Born February 25, 1876, in Richmond, Virginia. Son of Charles David and Frances (Robertson) Sparks. Married January 9, 1906, to Marcelle M. Elliott. Educated in Richmond (Va.) High School; Sonney Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee, and Kentucky Military Institute. Graduated from Baylor University, Waco, Texas, in 1894, with degree of A. M. Studied law in offices of Clark, Dyer & Bollinger, Waco, Texas. Admitted to the bar of Texas, by special act of legislature, in 1885 (at the age of nineteen), and to the bar of California in 1908; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Upon being admitted to the bar was appointed Deputy District Attorney of Waco, Texas, which office he held for one year, when he was appointed Public Prosecutor of McLennan County, serving for three years, after which he engaged in the general practice of law in Waco. Attorney for Amos Cotton Company, in London, England, for four years. When he returned to the United States he lectured on various subjects for Labradie Lyceum Bureau. Moved to Los Angeles in 1908 and became a member of the firm of Sparks, Finkenstein & Moore, which continued for one year, since which time he has practiced alone. Member of Los Angeles Athletic Club, Modern Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias. Republican.



**FRED C. SPENCER.**

Residence and office, Anaheim. Born September 14, 1868, in Hastings, Barry County, Michigan. Son of Chester and Mary (Thompson) Spencer. Moved to California in 1872. Married April, 1894, to Hattie A. Raker. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. Studied law in the offices of

E. V. Spencer, Susanville, California. Admitted to the bar of California, May 8, 1894, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Susanville, in partnership with E. V. Spencer and John E. Raker, under the firm name of Spencer, Raker & Spencer, which continued for four years, when he moved to Anaheim in 1902. Formed partnership with R. Melrose, under the firm name of Melrose & Spencer, which was continued until 1906, since which date he has practiced alone. Trustee of Anaheim Union High School. Member of N. G. C., B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Anaheim Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

#### WILLIAM HARRISON SPENCER.

Residence and office, San Luis Obispo. Born in Clarke County, Kentucky, October 9, 1850. Son of Wm. H. and Rebecca (Brooking) Spencer. Moved to California in 1879. Married March 2, 1881, to Maggie Bouldin. Attended the Betham College, of West Virginia, graduating therefrom in June, 1870, with the degree of A. B., and from the University of Kentucky (Law Department) in 1873. Admitted to the bar by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in 1873; District Courts and Supreme Court of Kansas in 1874, and Supreme Court of California in 1880 and the federal courts thereafter. Democrat.

#### GEORGE M. SPICER.



Residence, Broadway and Quincy Streets; office, First National Bank Building, Long Beach. Born September 16, 1880, in Manti, Utah. Son of George W. and Mary E. (Voorhees) Spicer. Moved to California in May, 1904. Married July 31, 1907, to Ada M. Crappnell. Educated in the public schools of

Utah. Attended the University of Utah. Private Secretary to General Agent of Santa Fe Railroad for two years. Studied law in offices of Hon. J. L. Rawlins, Salt Lake City, Utah. Admitted to the bar of Utah in 1901 and California in 1904. Engaged in the general practice of law in Long Beach to date. Member of N. G. U. for several years. Vice-president and counsel of Maricopa Queen Oil Company. Member of B. P. O. E.

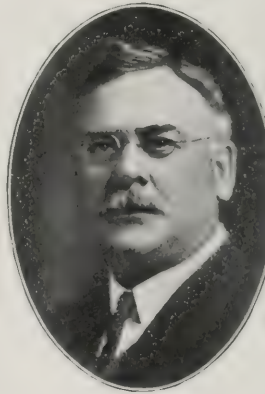
#### WILLIAM A. SPILL.

Residence, 1896 North Raymond Avenue; office, Slavin Building, Pasadena. Born November 21, 1876, in Mineral Ridge, Trumbull County, Ohio. Son of George and Martha J. (Williams) Spill. Married in 1901 to Minnie A. Biggers. Educated in the public schools of Ohio. Graduated from the University of



Michigan in 1896, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1896; Ohio, 1897; California, 1911. For a number of years editor of various Ohio newspapers. Practiced law in Warren, Ohio, until 1905, when he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1911, when he moved to Pasadena, where he continues to date. Judge of Municipal Court of Cleveland, Ohio, 1908-9. Member of Masonic order, 32° Scottish Rite, Knight Templar, Shriner, B. P. O. E., and I. O. O. F.

#### PATTERSON SPRIGG.



Residence, 2066 1st Street; office, First National Bank Building. San Diego. Born in Petersburg, Virginia, September 17, 1860. Son of James C. and Lucy E. (Addison) Sprigg. Married on March 12, 1893, to Lillian C. Cullen. Received his early education in the schools of Virginia. In 1873 moved to Wash-

ington, D. C. Entered Columbian University in that city, graduating in 1883, with the degree of LL.B. Moved to California in January, 1887. Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in 1884; to the bar of California in all the courts of that state, at San Diego, in 1887; to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1889. Is engaged in the active practice of his profession at the present time in San Diego. Member of the Cuyamaca Club, B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Pythias



fraternities, and San Diego Bar Association. Specializes in corporation law. Made special study of mechanics' liens. Represents many corporations. Democrat.

**JAMES SINGLETON SPILMAN.**

Residence, 25 Bellevue Avenue West, San Mateo; office, Marston Building, 244 Kearney Street, San Francisco. Born near Weldon, North Carolina, December 13, 1869. Son of James Singleton and Ida Dandridge (Whitten) Spilman. Married to Elizabeth Brewer August 20, 1898. Received his education in the public and private schools at Sacramento, California, and read law in the office of Hon. L. T. Hatfield at Sacramento. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, August 12, 1892. Commenced the active practice of his profession in association with the late E. L. Campbell, which continued until the latter's death in 1903, since which period he has practiced alone.

**FRED J. SPRING.**



Residence, 536 South Breed Street; office, 403 California Building, Los Angeles. Born November 20, 1870, in London, Canada. Son of James and Maria (Plaxton) Spring. Moved to California in 1886. Married in 1890 to Minnie Friedgen. Attended Duluth, Minnesota, High School. Graduated from University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1905, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1905 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated in the practice of law with Earl Rogers to date. Member of I. O. F., Moose and F. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

formia, College of Law, in 1905, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1905 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated in the practice of law with Earl Rogers to date. Member of I. O. F., Moose and F. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

**GEORGE DE FORREST SQUIRES.**

Residence, 219 Jackson Street, Redwood City; office, Southern Pacific Law Department, San Francisco. Born in Racine, Wisconsin, October 17, 1855. Son of Ransome and Effie Jane (Babeox) Squires. Married to Minnie G. Phelps in 1873. Moved to the state December, 1873. Received his education in the common schools. Journalist, being connected with San Francisco newspapers from 1876 to 1895. Adjusting Attorney for the California Title Insurance and Trust Company, 1895-96. Admitted to the

bar, June, 1895. Member of the firm of McGowan & Squires, 1897-98; of Ellert & Squires, 1899-1902, which dissolved upon the death of ex-Mayor Ellert; of McGowan, Squires & Westlake, 1906-10. Attorney for



the Southern Pacific Company to date. Clerk of Senate Judiciary Committee, Session 1895. Attorney for Sheriff Lackmann, 1903-4. Member of California Commandery, Knights Templar, Shrine, and Masonic fraternities, and Transportation Club. Republican.

**FRANK M. W. STAFFORD.**

Residence, 1820 North Normandie Street; office, 326 West 1st Street, Los Angeles. Born March 2, 1877, in Atchison County, Missouri. Son of Richard and Phoebe (Wilson) Stafford. Married January 24, 1900, to Grace Tate. Moved to California in June, 1909. Educated in the public schools of Missouri; Amity College, Iowa, and University of Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1900; California, 1910, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Deputy City Prosecuting Attorney since 1911. Democrat.

**JOHN I. STAFFORD.**

Residence, 209 East Avenue, 57; office, 727 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born September 27, 1870, in Vandalia, Illinois. Son of George N. and Mary D. (Beck) Stafford. Married in April, 1901, to Mary V. Muck. Educated in the public schools of Illinois. Attended the University of Indiana, at Valparaiso, Indiana, graduating in 1895, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice at the bar of Indiana in 1895; Missouri, 1904; California, 1905. Commenced the



practice of his profession in Vandalia, Illinois. Located in Modesto, where partnership was formed with P. J. Hazen, which continued until 1907, since which time he has practiced his profession alone in Los Angeles. Member of Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and W. O. W. fraternities.

#### HARRY I. STAFFORD.



Residence, 1637 Hyde Street; office, Grant Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, California, July 16, 1888. Son of Henry J. and Margaret E. (McCann) Stafford. Received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and later attended the Leland Stanford Jr. University and Hastings

College of Law, graduating therefrom in 1910, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California by the First District Court of Appeals at San Francisco, in June, 1910. Read law in the office of Stafford & Stafford, and continues to practice in association with the above firm. Member of the Olympic Club. Democrat.

#### WILLIAM PERRY LUCIEN STAFFORD.



Residence, 456 Bixel Street; office, 316 Bulard Building, Los Angeles. Born June 20,

1856, in Deansboro, New York. Son of David P. and Harriet A. (Walker) Stafford. Married December 21, 1881, to Clara Frances Proctor. Moved to the state in 1896. Received his education in the Clinton Grammar School, New York, 1870; Whitestown Seminary, New York, 1871-72, graduating in the latter year; Hamilton College, New York, 1872-76, when he received the degree of A. B., and in 1878 degree of A. M., and in that year that institution conferred degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York in 1878; California, 1896, and United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. From 1896 to 1900, in partnership with James S. Dougherty, under the firm name of Stafford & Dougherty, since which date he has practiced his profession alone. District Attorney of Orleans County, New York, 1887-92. Member of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Los Angeles County for a number of years; also of the University Club, A. O. U. W., Masonic and Iroquois fraternities and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### HARRY CLYDE STANLEY.

Residence, 643 East Channel Street; office, San Joaquin Building, Stockton. Born in Lewis, Iowa, December 1, 1877. Son of Horace M. and Sarah (Upson) Stanley. Removed to California in 1879, where he received his early education. After a six months' course of study at Heald's Business College, of San Francisco, he studied law with John Goss, of that city, in 1900. Attended the Law Department of Highland Park College of Des Moines, Iowa, 1902-3, and the Y. M. C. A. Law School of San Francisco for six months in 1905. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeals, 3d District, January 15, 1906. Republican.

#### MILTON M. STARR.

Residence, 425 South Fremont Avenue; office, 827 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born April 24, 1854, in Indiana. Son of John and Mary (Nethereutt) Starr. Married October 31, 1893, to Lora Jamison. Received his early education in the public schools of Indiana, and attended Asbury University for two years. Studied law in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated therefrom in 1880 with the degree of LL.B., and was immediately admitted to practice in all courts of that state. Moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1883, and was admitted to the bar of that state in that year. Practiced law in Lincoln, Nebraska, until 1909, when he moved to Los Angeles, and was admitted to the bar of California in 1910. Continues the practice of his profession to date. Republican.

**FRANCIS M. STEELE.**

Residence, Huntington Park; office, 1022 California Building, Los Angeles. Born June 28, 1887, in Troy, Kansas. Son of Robert M. and Esther (Berry) Steele. Married May 15, 1907, to Anna M. Weber. Graduated from the High School at Troy, Kansas, in 1905, and



moved to California the same year. Studied law at the University of Southern California, Law School, and was admitted to the bar of this state on May 15, 1908. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission, practicing alone, and continues to date. Was appointed City Attorney of Huntington Park shortly after admission and continues in said office to date. Member of the Modern Woodmen of America fraternity. Republican.

**JOHN SHERMAN STEELY.**

Residence, 445 St. Andrews Place; office, 1023-1024 W. P. Story Building, Los Angeles. Born in Williamsburg, Kentucky, March 6, 1871. Son of Eli Newton and Sophronia (West) Steely. Moved to the state of California, March 9, 1907. Married June 4, 1902, to Roberta Hardin Whitmore. Educated at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, State College of Kentucky, 1893 to 1894; Centre College, Danville, Ky., Department of Law, 1896 to 1898, graduating in June of that year with degree of LL.B. Commenced the practice of law in 1898 in Williamsburg, Kentucky, alone, to June, 1900, when he removed to El Paso, Texas. Practiced in that city alone until his removal to Los Angeles, where he continues alone to date. Admitted to the bar of Kentucky at Danville, May 3, 1897; California,

February 28, 1910, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern



California. Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A., Gamut and University clubs and B. P. O. E. and Masonic fraternities. Republican.

**JESSE HENRY STEINHART.**

Residence, 2521 Scott Street; office, 305 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, May 11, 1881. Son of William and Caroline (D'Allemand) Steinhart. Attended Urban School, 1888-90; Clement Grammar School, 1890-94; Lowell High School, 1894-97; University of California, 1897-1901,



and Hastings College of Law, 1901-3. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in 1903. Practiced his profession alone. Assistant City Attorney of San Francisco 1907 to date. Represented the People of the State of California vs. Sutter St. R. R. Co., which case was recently decided in favor of the city. Member of the Argonaut and Commonwealth clubs. Republican.

**KARL EDMUND STEINHAUER.**

Residence, 4714 Santa Monica Boulevard; office, 1003-1005 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Denver, Colorado, March 20, 1882. Son of Frederick and Blanche (Chobard) Steinhauer. Married Lulu E. Smith August 14, 1911. Moved to California October, 1911. Educated in the public schools of Denver, Colorado. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1906, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Colorado, at Denver, in June, 1907; California, February 26, 1912. Member of the University Club. Republican.

**ALBERT LEE STEPHENS.**

Residence, 227 South Coronado street; office, Union Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Indiana, 1874. Son of Edwin E. and Arminda Jane (Rice) Stephens. Moved to California in 1884. Married December 26, 1907, to Marie Clarke. Educated in the public school of Compton, California. Graduating with

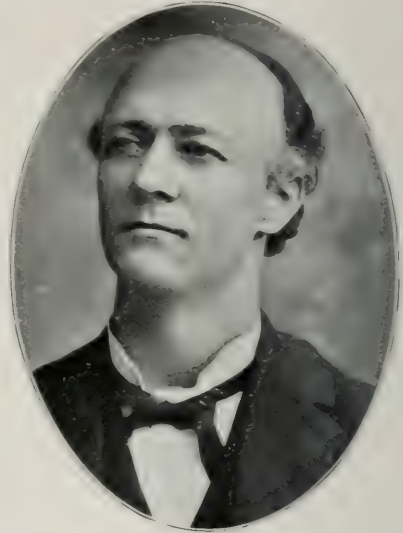
degree of A. B. from University of Southern California in 1903. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles in 1899. Commenced the practice of law in the office of Anderson & Anderson in 1901. Formed partnership with his brother, Jess. E. Stephens, under the firm name of A. L. & J. E. Stephens, in 1905. Elected Justice of Los Angeles Township in 1906 on Nonpartisan and Democratic ticket. Nominated in 1908 and 1910 for Superior Judge. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Shriner, and City Club. Democrat.

**JESS E. STEPHENS.**

Residence, 434 6th Street; office, City Hall Building, San Pedro. Born May 4, 1882, in Indiana. Son of Edwin E. and Arminda (Rice) Stephens. Married September 18, 1907, to Alice Cherry. Received his early education in the grammar school of Compton, California. Graduated from Los Angeles High School in June, 1900. Admitted to the bar of California, October 18, 1904. Practiced law in Los Angeles until 1909, when he moved to San Pedro. Engaged in general practice since that time. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and B. P. O. E.

**JOHN WALKER STEPHENSON.**

Residence and office, San Bernardino. Born April 25, 1851, in Washington County, Arkansas. Son of Nimrod Hendricks and Emaline (Townsend) Stephenson. Married March 1, 1893, to Anna Jenkins. Moved to California in 1852. Educated in Sotoyome



Institute, Healdsburg. Attended State University of California one year—1872. Read law in the offices of Spencer & Rankin from 1874 to 1876, at San Jose. Admitted to practice at the bar of California, October 10, 1876, at Sacramento, by the Supreme Court. Served as Court Commissioner under Judge Beden, at San Jose, in 1878-79. District Attorney of Mohave County, 1880-82. President of First Library Board of Trustees, San Bernardino, four years. President of Board of Education of San Bernardino two terms. Socialist.

**ARTHUR G. STEPPER.**

Residence, 1248 West 4th Street; office, 601 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Warrensburg, Missouri, October 25, 1880. Son of George C. and Martha A. (Whitsett) Stepper. Moved to California in 1893. Married September 8, 1903, to Mabel Dooner. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, graduating from the high school in 1899. Attended the University of Southern California, College of Law, graduating in 1912, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, January 18, 1911. Member of the Federation Club of Los Angeles. Republican.

**NORMAN S. STERRY.**

Residence, 2622 Orchard Avenue; office, 718 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born



in Emporia, Kansas, July 8, 1876. Son of Clinton Norman and Louise A. (Slocum) Sterry. Came to California in 1896. Married Josephine Lewis, June 1, 1909. Educated in the public schools of Emporia, Kansas; Meaney's Private School for Boys; University of New Mexico; Law Department of the University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in May, 1903, and California in October, 1903. Republican.

**JOHN WALTER STETSON.**

Residence, 305 Lenox Avenue; office, Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland. Born September 24, 1871, in Fruitvale, California. Received his education in the public schools of Oakland; Highland School, Santa Cruz County, and Boone's Academy, Berkeley, graduating from the University of California in 1893 with the degree of Ph. B. Admitted to the bar of California May 8, 1894, at Sacramento. Commenced practice in Oakland, practicing alone until 1907, when he entered into partnership with J. E. McElroy, which continued until 1909. Since in partnership J. S. Koford, under the firm name of Stetson & Koford. Elected City Justice of Oakland in 1898, and re-elected in 1902. Appointed attorney for the State Commission in Lunaey, August 1, 1903. Elected member of the Assembly from the 50th District, November, 1906. Elected State Senator, 15th District, November, 1908. Appointed City Attorney of Oakland in 1909, serving until January 1, 1911. Republican.

**HENRY JOHN STEVENS.**

Residence, 2323 West 6th Street; office, suite 825 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born May 29, 1865, in Franklin County, New York. Son of Levi N. and Emma E. (Roberts) Stevens. Moved to California in 1885. Married December 24, 1897, to Florence R. Stanford. Educated in the public schools of New York and attended University of Vermont. Studied law in the office of Judge J. D. Works in San Diego. Admitted to the Superior Court bar of California in 1887 and to the Supreme Court in 1888; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Appointed Assistant District Attorney of San Diego in 1887, which he resigned in 1888 and formed partnership with Judge Olin Wellborn, under the firm name of Wellborn & Stevens; later a member of the firm of Wellborn, Parker & Stevens. In 1895 moved to Los Angeles, when he formed partnership with W. J. Hunsaker and A. B. McCutcheon,

under the firm name of Hunsaker, Stevens & McCutcheon. This partnership continued for one year, when he became Assistant Solicitor for Santa Fe lines west of Albuquerque. In 1905 formed partnership with H. W. O'Melveny. In 1906 E. E. Millikin joined the firm, under the firm name of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin, which continues to date. Vice-President of Los Angeles Bar Association. Member of the California Club. Republican.

**WALTER H. STEVENS.**

Residence, 141 West Santa Barbara Avenue; office, 621-622 Citizens' National Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in Peoria, Illinois, August 7, 1876. Son of Seymour A. and Mary (Wilgus) Stevens. Married to Margaret Mitchell, September 29, 1903. Moved to



California in 1904. Educated in the public schools of Troy, N. Y., graduating from the High School in 1898. Attended the law course in the University of Southern California, College of Law, Los Angeles, 1904 to 1908. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeal at Los Angeles in 1910; to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California in 1911. Since admission has been associated with Charles S. McKelvey in general practice. From 1898 to 1901 served in Spanish-American war as Sergeant of Company "L," Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, from Plattsburg, New York. Member of I. O. O. F. and Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.

**PAUL STEWART.**

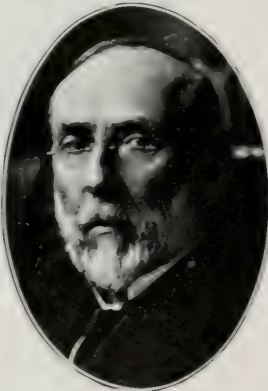
Residence, 1369 Lucille Avenue; office, 335 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles. Born in Ottawa, Kansas, February 21, 1884. Son of Thomas Mefford and Annie M. (Burchasted) Stewart. Moved to the state of California in 1894. Educated in the public schools of Blackfoot, Idaho, and Los Angeles, California. Entered

Los Angeles High School in 1899. Graduated in 1903. Entered the Stanford University, August 27, 1904, graduating May 21, 1908, with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar by the District Court of Appeals, Second District, at Los Angeles, July 22, 1908. Practiced law at Brawley, Imperial County, California, for one year, holding office of City Attorney of that place the last four months, then leaving Brawley to become associated with his father, T. M. Stewart, at Los Angeles, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession under the firm name of Stewart & Stewart. Member of the Delta Chi-fraternity and Stanford Club of Los Angeles. Independent.

**THOMAS MEFFORD STEWART.**

Residence, 1369 Lucille Avenue; office, 3345 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles. Born in Dayton, Ohio, August 27, 1847. Son of Henry Baldwin and Sarah Ann (Thomas) Stewart. Married to Anna H. Burchasted August 10, 1876. Attended Dayton public schools and Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois,

from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1873, and the Newton Theological Institute, Newton Centre, Massachusetts, graduating in 1876. Admitted to the bar of Idaho, at Blackfoot, in 1886. Member of the firm of Stewart & Dietrich, Blackfoot, Idaho, from 1891 to 1893; T. M. Stewart, Los Angeles, California, 1893-1909, and Stewart & Stewart,



from 1909 to date. In general civil practice. Candidate for Chief Justice of Supreme Court of California in 1902 on Prohibition Ticket. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Prohibitionist.

**C. A. STICE.**

Residence, 1424 West Vernon Avenue; office, 724-726 Bryson Building, Los Angeles. Born August 2, 1864, in Jackson-ville, Illinois. Son of Joshua E. and Sarah E. (Spire) Stice. Moved to California in April, 1890. Educated in the public and high schools of Illinois. Attended the University of Missouri, 1885 to

1888. Taught in the schools of Missouri from 1888 to 1890. Admitted to the bar of California in 1896 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of Masonic order, Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, City Club and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**JOHN CHESTER STICK.**

Residence, 1705 Bushnell Avenue, South Pasadena; office, 441-443 Citizens' National Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born January 29, 1883, in Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania. Son of W. Chester and L Amanda (Rohrbaugh) Stick. Married Ethyl B. Kohl, June 1, 1911. Attended the public schools of Manchester,

Maryland, from 1889 to 1897; Glenville Academy, Glenville, Pennsylvania, 1897 to 1900; and St. John's College, at Annapolis, Maryland, from 1900 to 1904, when he received the degree of B. A. Taught school in New York and Pennsylvania from 1904 to 1906. Studied law in the office of Hahn & Hahn, Los Angeles, California, from November 2, 1906, to January 23, 1908, being admitted to the bar of California on that date; later to the

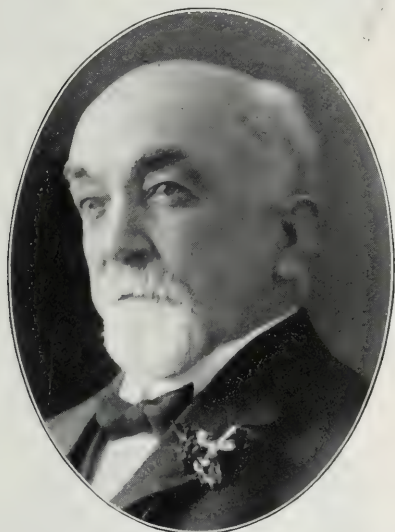




United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of his profession associated with the firm of Hahn & Hahn, which continued until November 2, 1910, since which time he has been practicing alone, making a specialty of corporation and probate practice. Member of the Masonic fraternity, Knickerbocker and City clubs, Los Angeles Bar Association, and Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

#### JAMES ALLEN STIDGER.

Residence, 54½ Carmelita Street; office, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in Canton, Ohio, July 20, 1837. Son of O. P. and Eliza (Hahn) Stidger. Attended Steubenville College, Ohio, and graduated therefrom in 1853. Moved to California in April,



1857, and studied law in the office of Hawley & Williams, of Nevada City. Practiced in that city alone from 1869 to 1893, locating in San Francisco in 1900, at which time he entered into partnership with his son, O. P. Stidger, and continued the practice of his profession under the firm name of Stidger & Stidger, which association continues to date. Was an enrolling officer in the United States service in 1863, in Nevada County, and in 1863-64 Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in Sacramento. Member of the Pioneer Society of San Francisco and charter member of the Rough Riders of San Francisco. Independent.

#### OLIVER PERRY STIDGER.

Residence, 54½ Carmelita Street; office, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in North San Juan, Nevada County, December 31, 1873. Son of James Allen and Maria

(Conners) Stidger. Grandson of Judge O. P. Stidger, famous pioneer lawyer and editor. Married Edith May Cooper in September, 1899. Attended public schools of Nevada County, obtaining his later education by private tutors. Admitted to the bar of California



in 1898. Associated with M. M. Estee and D. E. McKinley. Associated with his father, Judge James A. Stidger, to date, practicing under the firm name of Stidger & Stidger. Attorney for the Chinese Six Companies for term ending in 1909; for Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Merchants' Association and Chinese Republic Association. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### HENRY ALBERT GUSTAVUS STIEGLITZ.

Residence and office, San Pedro. Born in 1865 in Columbia, South Carolina. Son of William and Julia (Luhman) Stieglitz. Married in 1890 to Frances Biddle. Educated in Thompson's Military University, Columbia, South Carolina, and schools in Dixon, Illinois. Studied law in offices of Weil & Brandt, Atlanta, Georgia. Admitted to the bar of Georgia, October 18, 1889; Arizona, 1900; California, 1891; and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Associated in the practice of law in Atlanta with Dudley DuBoise, until January, 1890, when he moved to Phoenix, Arizona, where he was associated with Henry Alexander. In 1891 moved to Los Angeles, and in 1893 moved to San Pedro, where he continues to the present time. City Attorney of San Pedro for ten years. Justice of Peace of San Pedro for four years. City Clerk of San Pedro for three years. Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County for some time. Organized San Pedro Fire Department.



Captain of Maricopa (Arizona) Light Guards. Member of B. P. O. E., F. O. E., K. of P. and Moose fraternities and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

May, 1885. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, June 1, 1885. Elected District Attorney of Mariposa County

#### MARSHALL STIMSON.

Residence, 1060 Kensington Road; office, 801-802 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 21, 1876. Son of M. W. and Ella C. (Marshall) Stimson. Moved to this state in 1889. Married April 27, 1904, to Mary Gordon. Attended the Los Angeles High School, Harvard College and the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1900. Admitted to the bar at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1901, at Los Angeles, in 1903, and has continued the practice of his profession there to date. Chairman of the 7th District Republican Congressional Committee. Member of Masonic Order. Republican.



#### GEORGE EDGAR STOKER.

Residence, 1733 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley; office, 1002 Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Topeka, Kansas, April 16, 1871. Son of George Cookman and Celestine (Easter) Stoker. Married June 16, 1897, to Edith D. Isbell. Graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, in 1890, with the degree of B. S.; from the Harvard University in 1893, with the degree of B. A.; and was a student of Hastings College of Law in 1893 and 1894. Admitted to the bar, at San Francisco, August 8, 1894. Commenced the practice of law at Topeka, Kansas, where he practiced from January, 1895, to June, 1907, since which time he has continued the practice of his profession in San Francisco in partnership with W. W. McNair, under the firm name of McNair & Stoker. Member of the Harvard Club of San Francisco.

in 1888 and re-elected in 1890. Engaged in the practice of law in Mariposa until 1910, when he was again elected District Attorney, which position he holds to date. Democrat.

#### GAILLARD STONEY.



#### BYRON F. STONE, JR.

Residence, Alameda; office, Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Oakland, April 3, 1877. Son of Byron Franklin and Ella (Wells) Stone. Married to Madeleine Blanchard in 1903. Received his education at the University of California, and was admitted to the bar of this state in April, 1911, continuing in the active practice to date. Independent.

#### RICHARD BERRYMAN STOLDER.

Residence and office, Mariposa. Born in California, March 27, 1863. Son of Anthony and Jane (Breedon) Stolder. Married Ada S. Hodges, June 14, 1911. Received his early education in the public schools of La Grange, Stanislaus County, later attending Hastings College of Law, from which he graduated in

Residence, 3924 Jackson Street; office, 250 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born in Napa, California, April 28, 1868. Son of Thomas P. and Kate M. (Allen) Stoney. Married November 7, 1895, to Georgiana MacDonald. Graduated from the University of

California in 1888, with the degree of B. A., and from the Hastings College of Law in 1891, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, June, 1891. Served as clerk in office of Stanly, Stoney & Hayes until January, 1903. Assistant City and County Attorney under H. C. Creswell, 1893-99. Member of the firm of Stoney & Stoney to 1901; Stoney, Roaleau & Stoney, to date. Lieutenant-Colonel on staff of Gov. J. N. Gillett. Vice-president and attorney for Title Insurance & Guaranty Company to date. Member of the Bohemian and Presidio Golf clubs of San Francisco. Democrat.

**FRANK DEVELLO STRINGHAM.**

Residence, 2706 Claremont Avenue, Berkeley; office, 630 Chronicle Building, San Francisco. Born in Topeka, Kansas, December 9, 1872. Son of Theodore L. and Marie Louise (Poor) Stringham. Moved to this state in 1891. Married November 23, 1905, to Juliet W. Garber. Attended Washburn College, Topeka, graduating in 1890, and later attending the University of California, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1895. Attended Hastings College of Law from 1895 to 1897. Prior to his admission to the bar was connected with the firm of Garber, Boalt & Bishop, and in 1890 was chief clerk of the City and County Attorney's office. City Attorney of Berkeley, 1909-11. From 1908 until the present time associated with the firm of Hillyer, Stringham & O'Brien. Republican.

**ZEBULON BROWNLOW STUART.**



Residence, 310 Vista Place; office, 527 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, September 13, 1862. Son of William Henry and Elizabeth W. (Scates) Stuart. Married to Mary M. Burton in 1885. Received his education in the common schools and at Spiceland Academy, Spiceland, Indiana. Moved

to California in 1885 and was employed by the Southern California Railway as civil engineer. In 1889 studied law with Charles R. Gray and Col. A. B. Paris, of San Bernardino. Admitted to the bar of California in 1893, at Los Angeles, and later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. In 1896 entered into partnership with Charles R. Gray and Hugh Percy at San Bernardino and River-

side, which partnership continued until 1897. In 1902 practiced his profession in Los Angeles in partnership with Hugh Percy, which continued until 1903, when he temporarily gave up active practice. Re-entered into practice again in 1908, and has been continuously since that date, making a specialty of mining, water and corporation law. Member of the National Guard of California in 1887. County Surveyor of San Bernardino County from 1886 to 1889 and City Assessor of San Bernardino from 1889 to 1891. Member of Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., Macabees and Loyal Order of the Moose fraternities. Republican.

**BERRY STURGEON.**

Residence, 501 Carleton Way; office, 403 California Building, Los Angeles. Born October 24, 1881, in Bradford, Pennsylvania. Son of John Calvin and Eda (Blakeslee) Sturgeon. Married November 23, 1910, to Roberta Glenn. Educated in the private schools at Erie, Pennsylvania, and at Bishop Ridley College, St. Catherine, Ontario, Canada. Attended Stetson University, Florida, from 1900 to 1903, and read law in the office of A. E. Sisson, of Erie, Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in June, 1906, and moved to California the following year, being admitted to the bar, January 22, 1908. Practiced in Los Angeles to date in association with Earl Rogers. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**GEORGE ABRAM STURTEVANT.**



Residence, 31 Belmont Avenue; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born in Franktown, Nevada, August 2, 1899. Son of James and Emma Eliza (Curry) Sturtevant. Married December 16, 1900, to Pearl Fine. Educated

at Ukiah Grammar School, 1879-82; Washington College, Irvington, California, 1883-84; Boone's Academy, April, 1884, to August of that year, and the University of California, graduating from that institution in 1889 with the degree of Ph. B. Admitted to this state, at Sacramento, in May, 1892, and commenced the practice of his profession at Ukiah, January 19, 1893. Elected District Attorney of Mendocino County, serving from January, 1894, to December, 1898. Deputy Attorney-General, January, 1899, to January, 1907. Assistant Attorney-General, January, 1907, to June of that year. Appointed Superior Judge by Governor Gillett, June 30, 1907, and elected November, 1908, for a period of six years. Member of the Cosmos Club and W. O. W. and Masonic fraternities. Republican.

#### EUGENE D. SULLIVAN.

Residence, 3434 16th Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born October 21, 1873, in San Francisco. Married August 19, 1908, to Anna Kerr. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and later St. Mary's College, leaving



that institution in 1889. Studied law in the offices of Charles F. Hanlon and Mullany, Grant & Cushing, until his admission to the bar of California in 1895. Associated with the above firm until its dissolution in 1903, since which time he has been associated with the firm of Cushing & Cushing. Member of the California Assembly, 1899-1900. Member of the Knights of Columbus and Native Sons of the Golden West fraternities.

#### JEREMIAH FRANCIS SULLIVAN.

Residence, 2007 Pacific Avenue; office, 1108 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 19, 1851. Son of Michael and Margaret (Bohane) Sullivan. Moved to California in April, 1852. Married September 13, 1876, to



Helen M. Bliss. Attended the public and private schools of Nevada County, California, until January 3, 1862. Entered St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and received the degree of A. B. in June 18, 1870, and degree of A. M. in 1872. Honorary degree of LL.D. conferred in 1905. Taught in St. Ignatius College, while studying law, 1872-74. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1874. Began the practice of law, June 10, 1874, practicing alone. Member of the Board of Education of San Francisco from December, 1877, to January, 1880. Elected one of the first twelve judges of the San Francisco Superior Court in 1879. DREW term of five years, expiring December 31, 1885. Re-elected in November, 1884, for six years. Resigned August 1, 1889, to organize the firm of Sullivan & Sullivan. Now practicing under the firm name of Sullivan & Sullivan and Theo. J. Roche. Member of the Young Men's Institute and Catholic Fraternal Organization, also of the San Francisco Bar Association. Democrat.

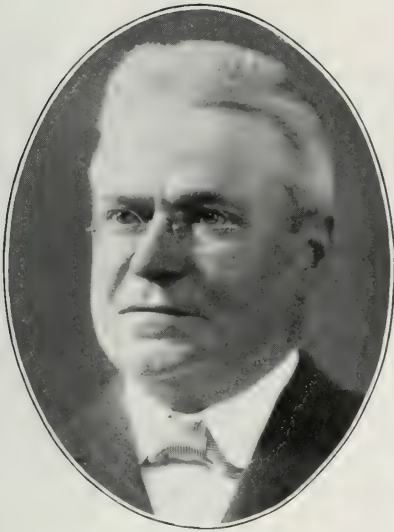
#### MATTHEW IGNATIUS SULLIVAN.

Residence, 920 Guerrero Street; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born November 3, 1857, in Grass Valley, Nevada County, California. Son of Michael and Margaret (Bohan) Sullivan. Graduated from St.



Ignatius College, San Francisco, in 1876, with the degree of A. B., and later received the degree of LL. D. Studied law in the office of his brother, Judge J. F. Sullivan. Admitted to the bar of California in November, 1879. Engaged in the practice of law in San

April, 1901, and to the state and federal courts of that state. In 1907, appointed Justice of the Peace of Los Angeles Township, and elected to that office in 1910. Member of the Masonic, B. P. O. E., Eagles, I. O. F., K. of P., Modern Woodmen of



Francisco alone until 1890, when he formed partnership with his brother, Judge J. F. Sullivan, who that year resigned his office of Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco. The firm was known as Sullivan & Sullivan until the year 1905, when Theodore J. Roche was admitted to the partnership, which became Sullivan, Sullivan & Theo. J. Roche. One of the supervisors appointed by Mayor Taylor in July, 1907, to succeed the members indicted during the Schmitz administration. President of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the state of California, appointed by Governor Johnson in 1911. Director and Vice-President of Mission Savings Bank. Member of San Francisco Bar Association and Mission Promotion Association. Independent.

#### JOHNSON WYATT SUMMERFIELD.

Residence, 2283 Cambridge Street; office, County Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born November 20, 1869, in Vernon, Indiana. Son of John Wyatt and Catherine Jane (McClaskey) Summerfield. Married December 5, 1908, to Phoebe F. Labory. Educated in the public schools of California, to which state he moved in 1883. Entered the University of Southern California, Law College, graduating in June, 1901, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California,



America, and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and Jonathan and Metropolitan clubs. Republican.

#### CHARLES EDWARD SUMNER.

Residence, 432 Ardmore Avenue; office, 1017 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, March 4, 1860. Son of William H. T. and Elizabeth Charlotte (Thompson) Sumner. Moved to California in 1882. Married Elizabeth Meserve, January 21, 1888. After attending the High School at Moncton, New Brunswick, took the law course in Boston (Mass.) University Law School, graduating in 1881 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of New Brunswick, Canada, in 1881; California, in 1883, and later admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court and District Courts for the Southern District of California. Republican.

#### WILLIAM ALVIN SUMNER.

Residence, 432 Ardmore Avenue; office, 1017 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Pomona, California, November 6, 1888. Son of Charles Edward and Elizabeth (Meserve) Sumner. Educated in the public schools of Pomona and Upland; Harvard Military Academy; Pomona College. Graduated from the University of Southern California and received A. B. degree in 1912. Admitted to

the bar of California, January 17, 1912. Associated with E. A. Meserve to date. Republican.

#### **E. VINCENT Surr.**

Residence, 2432 Virginia Street, Berkeley; office, Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born April 16, 1870, in London, England. Son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Grabham) Surr. Moved to California in 1884. Married, October 14, 1890, to Paula Krause (deceased), and August 15, 1903, to Mary Boyer. Educated at private boarding schools of Brighton, London, England, from 1877 to 1883, when he moved to California. In January, 1909, was admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, afterward coming to San Francisco, where he practiced alone until November 15, 1910, since which time he has been associated with Frank H. Gould. Socialist.

#### **ROLAND G. SWAFFIELD.**

Residence, 1421 Locust Street; office, 620-24 Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles; branch office, 531 First National Bank Building, Long Beach. Born in Coldwater, Michigan, January 7, 1884. Son of Eugene M. and Celia (Nettleman) Swaffield. Moved to Cali-

formed partnership with John G. Mulholland, under the firm name of Swaffield & Mulholland, opening an office in Los Angeles, and maintaining the two offices to date. Member of the Union League Club, and B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Republican.

#### **J. W. SWANWICK.**

Residence, 446 South Boyle Avenue; office, 706 American Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born November 16, 1858, in Perry County, Illinois. Son of J. J. and Eliza (Conn) Swanwick. Moved to California in 1877. Married, 1894, to Henrietta English. Educated in the public schools of Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri. Admitted to the bar of California in 1884. For the past twelve years in partnership with Rusk Harris. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

#### **FRANK R. SWEASEY.**

Residence, 76 Portola Street; office, 506 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Eureka, Humboldt County, California, in 1875. Son of Richard and Annie M. (Wilson) Sweasey. Married January 5, 1901, to Anna



fornia in 1907. Married September 28, 1907. Graduated from Coldwater (Mich.) High School in 1902, and from the University of Michigan, graduating in 1906, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, June, 1906; California, November, 1907, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. In November, 1907, commenced the practice of law in Long Beach alone. On March 1, 1910,



B. McLeod. Studied Scientific Course in the University of California three years. Graduated from the Law Class of the University of Michigan in 1900. Admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan in 1900; California in 1901. Has continued in active practice since said date, making a specialty of maritime banking and corporation law. Attorney for Superintendent of Banks, 1909-10. Member of Commonwealth Club.

**ROBERT SWEENEY.**



Residence, 680 New Hampshire Avenue; office, 915 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Spokane, Washington, July 9, 1884. Son of Charles and Emeline (O'Neil) Sweeney. Moved to California in 1910. Married Teresa Hanaway, May 12, 1906. Educated in public and private schools in the state of Wash-

ington. Graduated from Notre Dame University (Indiana) in 1903, with degree of A. B., and from Harvard Law School in 1907, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts by the supreme court at Boston in February, 1906; to practice in Porto Rico by the United States District Court for Porto Rico in 1907; to the bar of California, February 29, 1912, since which time he has been following general practice. Was Receiver under the federal courts at Porto Rico from October, 1907, to July, 1909. Member Bohemian Club of San Francisco. Republican.

**CHARLES IBESON SWEET.**

Residence, 1234 West 37th Drive; office, 309 Fay Building, Los Angeles. Born December 15, 1869, in Long Eaton, England. Son of William Hales and Elizabeth (Evan's) Sweet. Married July 21, 1902, to Flora Keller (deceased, November, 1905); January 13, 1910, to Mary Dorothy Pinheiro. Educated in Walsley Grammar



School, Cheshire, England, 1882-86; Rev. D. Horace Townsend's Preparatory School, Brockley, Kent, England, 1886; tutored by Cambridge professor 1886-87. Read law in the offices of W. W. Erwin, S. E. Ferree, and Henry S. Mead of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Arrived in Canada in 1887, where for a number of years he was engaged in agricultural and mining pursuits, four years of which time he taught in the schools of Canada. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1902, and

California, May 12, 1905; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for three years in association with George S. Grimes and Jesse Van Valkenburg. Moved to California in 1905. Practices his profession in Los Angeles, alone, to date. Member of the Canadian Club, Masonic Order, Regent Sunset Council, Royal Arcanum, and an organizer of the first Los Angeles cricket club. Republican.

**GEORGE THOMAS SWEET.**

Residence, The Stratford; office, 516-518 Fay Building, Los Angeles. Born in South Atkinson, Maine, April 11, 1879. Son of John C. and Mary (Collins) Sweet. Received his education at Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Maine, college preparatory course,



graduating in 1896. Entered Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in 1899, and graduated therefrom in 1903 with degree of A. B. Then followed the full course in Harvard Law School, which conferred LL. B. in 1907. That year he removed to California, and on January 22, 1908, was admitted to practice at the bar of this state by the District Court of Appeal for the Second District, and April 19, 1909, was admitted to practice before the United States Circuit and District Courts. Continued practicing alone until July 1, 1912, when he formed partnership with H. O. Wheeler, Jr., under the firm name of Wheeler & Sweet, which continues to date. March, 1912, appointed attorney for the Los Angeles Aqueduct Investigation Commission. Member of Harvard Masonic Club, University Club of Los Angeles, City Club of Los Angeles, Zeta Psi fraternity, Los Angeles Bar Association, F. & A. M. Contributed chapters



on "Bigamy" and "Bribery" to Encyclopedia of Procedure (Powell & Co., L. A., 1912). Republican.

#### BENJAMIN PREWITT TABOR.

Residence and office, Auburn, Placer County. Born August 17, 1852, in Hopkins County, Texas. Son of Dr. Isaac and Rebecca Prewitt



Tabor. Married March 7, 1882, to Cora Evelyn Place. Educated in the common schools, the Lonsdale High School and State Normal School of Rhode Island. Moved to California in 1874. Read law in the offices of J. E. Hale and E. L. Craig, in Auburn, California. In 1877 attended the Law Department of Iowa State University. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, in June, 1878, and to the bar of Texas three months later. Admitted to the bar of California in 1886. In 1884 entered into partnership with Woods Crawford, practicing under the firm name of Crawford & Tabor until 1889. Practiced four years in Sulphur Springs, Hopkins County, Texas, as a member of the firm of Hunter, Putnam & Tabor. Served as Police Judge of Sulphur Springs, Texas, 1880-82. Member of the State Bar Association, I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. fraternities, Tahoe Club and State Central Committee. Chairman of Placer County Central Committee, 1908. Democrat.

#### JAMES DEACON TAGGART.

Residence, 225 Andrews Boulevard; office, 1017 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Santa Barbara, September 25, 1888. Son of James W. and Kathrine (Payne) Taggart. Educated in the public schools of Santa Barbara, graduating from the high school in 1904. The following year was spent at Mat-

thews' Military Academy, San Mateo. Graduated from Stanford University in 1909 with the degree of A. B., and from the University of Southern California, College of Law, in 1912, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1911, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California during the same month, since which time he has been practicing his profession in the office of Edwin A. Meserve. Member of N. S. G. W. and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Republican.

#### JOSEPH HAMILTON TAM.

Residence and office, Bakersfield. Born in Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, California, April 8, 1860. Son of Joseph Harris and Sarah (Glassford) Tam. Married January 15, 1906, to Alice Carey Treadway. Educated in the public schools of Stockton, California. Studied law in the office of J. C. Campbell, Stock-



ton, California. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco in 1888. Commenced the practice of law in association with Terry & Campbell at Stockton, which continued until January, 1891. City Justice of Stockton from 1891 to 1895. Practiced at San Francisco until June, 1900, when he moved to Nome, Alaska, where he was associated with W. H. Metson, engaged in mining pursuits. Returned to California and settled in Bakersfield in April, 1909, where he continues the practice of law to date. Charter member of the B. P. O. E., of San Francisco, and member of the Bakersfield Club and N. S. G. W. fraternity. Republican.

#### RICHARD ROBERT TANNER.

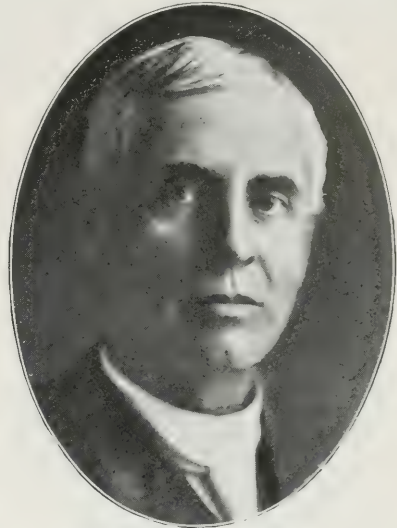
Residence, 1517 4th Street, Santa Monica; office, California Building, Los Angeles. Born in San Juan, California, March 30, 1858. Son of Albert Miles and Lovina (Bickmore) Tanner. Married February 1, 1894, to Sebalina M. Bontty. Educated in the public and high schools of California and later studied law in the office of Blackstock & Shepherd. Admitted to the bar of California by the Superior Court at Los Angeles, July 14, 1885; Supreme Court of California, April 3, 1894; United States Circuit and United States District Courts, May 27, 1895, and to the United States Court of Appeals, 1897. City Attorney

of Santa Monica from 1888 to 1901. Deputy District Attorney under District Attorney Frank P. Kelly from 1889 to 1901. Senior member of the law firm of Tanner, Taft &



**FREDERICK HARRIS TAFT.**

Residence, Santa Monica; office, 910-921 California Building, Los Angeles. Born April 4, 1857, in Pierrepont Manor, New York.



Odell, of Los Angeles. Maintains branch offices at Santa Monica and Pasadena. Member of the American Geographic Society, Gamut Club, Masonic order and I. O. O. F. Republican.

**CLAIR S. TAPPAAN.**

Residence, 3848 Ingraham Street; office, 433 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born in Baldwinsville, New York, May 14, 1878. Son of Wallace and Frances (McMechan) Tappaan. Moved to California in 1901. Married Mary Darling, May 12, 1906. Received his education from High School, University of Michigan and



Cornell University. Admitted to the bar at New York in 1900 and in California in 1901. Instructor in the College of Law, University of California, for the past eight years. Member of the Jonathan and University clubs and the Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

Son of Stephen Harris and Mary Antoinette (Burnham) Taft. Married Frances M. Welch, February 23, 1881. Moved to California in 1893. Received his education at Humboldt (Iowa) College, graduating in 1878, with the degree of A. B. Graduated from the Law Department of the Northwestern University, Sioux City, Iowa, in 1892, with degree of LL. B. Admitted by the Supreme Court of Iowa (Des Moines), May 11, 1892. After admission to the bar became member of the firm of Sawyer & Taft, Sioux City. Admitted to the bar of California in 1894 and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Moved to Santa Monica in 1893 and established the firm of Tanner & Taft in 1894, later the firm name being changed to Tanner, Taft & Odell, which continues to date. Served as City Attorney of Santa Monica, 1902-7. Member of the Union League Club, International Order of Good Templars, and Republican State Central Committee. Republican.

**CHARLES ROSCOE TAYLOR.**

Residence, 230 East Lake Avenue; office, W. W. Ford Block, Watsonville. Born in Watsonville, August 16, 1880. Son of Charles Edward and Eliza C. (Waugaman) Taylor. Married February 22, 1909, to Charlotte M. Demartini. Educated at the common and high schools of Watsonville, graduating in 1898. Admitted to the bar of California at Sacramento, January 4, 1909. Republican.

**HARRIS W. TAFT.**

Residence, Santa Monica; office, California Building, Los Angeles. Born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 17, 1886. Son of Fred H. and Frances M. (Welch) Taft. Moved to California in January, 1894. Married June 15, 1910, to Lucille Sharp. Educated in the pub-

Moved to California in 1863. Received education in the public, grammar and high schools of Alameda; also attended Doyer's Academy and took course of study at Heald's Business College. Entered the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, graduating in 1881, with degree of Ph. B., and four years later receiving



lic schools of Sioux City, Iowa, and Santa Monica. Graduated from Stanford University with degree of A. B. 1907. Read law in the office of Tanner, Taft & Odell, becoming a partner in this firm in 1910. Admitted to the bar of California in July, 1908, City Attorney of Santa Monica since January, 1910. Member of the Masonic order and the Union League Club. Progressive Republican.

**EDWARD EVERETT TAYLOR.**

Residence, Monrovia; office, 630 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born July 12, 1868, in Owosso, Michigan. Son of Benjamin Franklin and Louisa Jane (Sly) Taylor. Moved to California in 1900. Married Elizabeth J. Cowan, August 13, 1905. Graduated from the Owosso Michigan High School in 1887, and from the University of Michigan in 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, January 21, 1907. Practices law in Los Angeles alone to date. Member of the Union League and City clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

**EDWARD K. TAYLOR.**

Residence, 1428 Lafayette Street; office, Alameda Bank Building, Alameda. Born in Elmira, New York, August 2, 1861. Son of William and Isabella A. (Kimberlin) Taylor.

degree of Ph. M. Graduated from the Law Department of University of California, with degree of LL. B., in 1886. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California in 1885. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Alameda immediately upon admission. Served as City Attorney of Alameda for fourteen years—1887 to 1901. State Senator for Alameda County, 1899–1903. President of Board of Freeholders, which made new charter for Alameda, and first Mayor of that city, 1907–9. Member of Republican State Executive Committee for six years. First vice-chairman during McKinley campaign. Active member of Good Roads Conventions. Attorney for Alameda Savings and Alameda National Banks for about twenty years. Continues the active practice of his profession in that city to date. Republican.

**MORGAN STUART TAYLOR.**

Residence, 2521 Central Avenue; office, 1404 Park Street, Alameda. Born August 27, 1847, in Washington, D. C. Son of William and Isabella Anne (Kimberlin) Taylor. Married May 27, 1885, to Emma Maude Haskell. Moved to California September 20, 1849. Educated in Cumberland Valley Institute, 1860–61; University of Pacific, Santa Clara, 1862–63; College of California, Oakland, 1863–64. Admitted to the bar of California, in the Supreme Court, May, 1902, in the



United States District Court, April 30, 1907; in the United States Circuit Court, July 28, 1909, and in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, May 12, 1910. Served as Judge of the Police Court of city of Alameda, 1901-2. Republican.

**RUFUS THAYER.**

Residence, 2173 Pacific Avenue; office, 57 Post Street, San Francisco. Born in Northville, Michigan, January 25, 1868. Son of Hiram and Almira (Wheeler) Thayer. Married Irma Wheeler November 26, 1893. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1891, with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June 21, 1894; Supreme Court of the United States, January 4, 1904. Moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 1, 1895. Member of the firm of Hall, Babbitt & Thayer, until 1905, and later of the firm of Hall & Thayer at Colorado Springs and Goldfield, Nevada, from 1905 until 1909. Moved to San Francisco in June, 1909, since which time has practiced alone. Member of the Pacific Union and Union League clubs of San Francisco and Jonathan Club of Los Angeles. Republican.

**S. JOSEPH THEISEN.**

Residence, 1088 Capp Street; office, 802 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, September 23, 1867. Son of John Joseph and Johanna Adolphine (Dressler) Theisen. Married September 19, 1908, to Regina Kimmer. Graduated from the Valencia Grammar School in 1882; Lowell High School in 1885. Studied law in the office of Marcus Rosenthal, and was admitted to the bar at San Francisco by the Supreme Court of California, May 21, 1890. From 1902 until 1906 practiced law in association with Fred H. Jung, under the firm name of Theisen & Jung, since which date he has practiced alone. Republican.

**MAX THELEN.**



Residence, 2334 Bowditch Street, Berkeley; office, 833 Market Street, San Francisco. Born in Rising City, Nebraska, October 2, 1880. Son of E. and Fanny J. (Bayr-hoffer) Thelen. Moved to California in 1888. Received his education in the public schools of California, graduating from National City High School

in 1895, and University of California in 1904,

with the degree of B. L., and from the Harvard Law School in 1906, receiving the degree of M. A. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, October, 1906. Associated with Olney & Olney from 1906 to 1907. Assistant attorney for the Western Pacific Railroad Company, 1907 to 1910, and attorney for this company, 1910 to 1911. Attorney for State Railroad Commission, April, 1911, to date. Major of the University of California Cadets, 1907-8. Secretary of Berkeley Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican Club, 1908-9. Member of the Republican State Central Committee, Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, American Society of International Law, Commonwealth and University of California Clubs, and City Club of Berkeley. Republican.

**JAMES RODERICK THOMPSON.**

Residence, Santa Barbara; office, 7 Thomas Building, Santa Barbara. Born in Golden-dale, Washington, September 18, 1881. Son of Rev. James and Frances Holland (Mackenzie) Thompson. Graduated from the Collegiate Institute, Salt Lake City, in 1900, and graduated from Princeton University in 1905 with the degree of B. A. Admitted to the bar of California in 1909, and associated with Oscar C. Mueller from the date of his admission until 1911, when he removed to Santa Barbara, where he continues to date. Republican.

**RAYMOND GEORGE THOMPSON.**

Residence, 620 Jackson Street, Pasadena; office, 731 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Murdock, Minnesota, March 23, 1886. Son of Charles W. and Jessie (Redfield) Thompson. Married Hera E. Williams August 6, 1909. Moved to this state in 1901. Graduated from the Pasadena High School in 1906. Attended the University of California in 1906 and 1907; then took a two-year law course at the University of Southern California, College of Law, during one and a half years of that time. Was clerk in the office of Hon. Edwin A. Meserve, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California, upon examination, July 23, 1909, and to the United States District and Circuit Courts of Southern California, November, 1910. Commenced the practice of law and continued alone until November, 1910, when he became associated with W. T. Craig, which continues to date.

**PRESSON WAVERLY THOMSON.**

Residence, 2227 West 29th Place; office, 517 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Knox County, Illinois, October 9, 1870. Son of Presson Wheeler and Mary Susannah (Lapham) Thomson. Married in June, 1902, to Vera Margaret Bradshaw. Graduate of Yates City High School, Yates City, Illinois, in 1888; Knox Academy, Gales-

burg, Illinois, in 1893; Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, receiving the degree of A. B., in 1897. Received the degree of LL. B. in 1909 from the University of Illinois. Admitted to the bar, in Illinois, in 1909, and to the bar of California in 1910. Practices his profession alone to date.

#### HARRY M. TICKNOR.

Residence, 655 North El Molino Avenue; office, Stanton Building, Pasadena. Born August 16, 1870, in Jacksonville, Illinois. Son of Levi F. and Flora (Thompson) Ticknor. Married October 17, 1896, to Florence A. Graham (deceased September 30, 1909).



Educated in the public schools of Jacksonville, Illinois, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1892; Illinois, 1892; Washington, 1893; Territory of Oklahoma, 1907; State of Oklahoma, 1908; California 1894, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced for a few months in Jacksonville, Illinois, when he moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he practiced one year as a member of the firm of Ticknor & Peer. In 1894 moved to San Francisco, where for two years he was a member of the firm of McGowan & Ticknor. In 1906 moved to Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he formed partnership with Geo. S. Carter, under the firm name of Ticknor & Carter. In 1909 the firm moved to Pasadena, where he continues the practice of law to date, under the firm name of Ticknor & Carter. City Attorney of Jacksonville, Illinois, for four years. Member of Troop "A," N. G. Cavalry, State of Washington, Pasadena Board of Trade, B. P.

O. E., K. of P., Redmen, Aryan, and Masonic order. Republican.

#### HARRY L. TITUS.

Residence, Coronado; office, Union Building, San Diego. Born December 3, 1858, in Vivay, Indiana. Son of James H. and Isabella (LeClere) Titus. Married May 3, 1887, to Mary Horton. Educated in the public schools of Vivay, Indiana. Admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1883 and immediately moved to San Diego, where he became a member of the firm of Works & Titus until 1886. City Attorney of San Diego from 1886 to 1888. Member of the firm of Works, Gibson & Titus from 1891 to 1893; Gibson & Titus, 1893 to 1897; Titus & Shaw, 1899 to 1902, since which date he has been counsel for the Spreckels companies. Democrat.

#### HORTON L. TITUS.

Office, 4th and Union Building, San Diego. Born March 19, 1888, in San Diego, California. Son of Harry L. and Mary H. (Horton) Titus. Married April 25, 1911, to Helen B. Boal. Educated in the public schools of San Diego and the University of California. Studied law in the office of his father, Harry L. Titus, San Diego. Admitted to the bar of California, January 11, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law in San Diego to date. Member of the San Diego Bar Association; Phi Delta Theta, Coronado Country Club, and Masonic bodies. Honorary member of the Coast Artillery Reserves of San Diego. Republican.

#### JOSEPH S. TOBIN.



Residence, Burlingame, San Mateo County; office, Hibernia Bank Building, San Francisco.

Born in San Francisco, in 1869. Son of Richard and Mary A. (Regan) Tobin. Married to Mary Gray Dimond, October 29, 1895. Attended St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., graduating therefrom in 1890, with the degree of B. A., and from the same university graduating from the Law Department, with the degree of LL.B., in 1892. Admitted to the bar of California in 1892, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, Alfred Tobin, which continued until his brother's death in September, 1900. Continues the practice in partnership with his brother, C. P. Tobin, practicing under the firm name of Tobin & Tobin. Member of the Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, in 1905; also of the University and Pacific-Union clubs. Democrat.

**ROBERT A. TODD.**

Residence, 1323 West 7th Street; office, 904-908 International Bank Building, Los Angeles. Born in San Bernardino, California, March 4, 1870. Son of Asa and Mary C. (Rhyan) Todd. Married July 12, 1898, to Minna F. Reinert. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles County until 1887. Admitted to the bar of California October 20, 1903. Member of Los Angeles Athletic Club, N. S. G. W., and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**THOMAS O. TOLAND.**

Residence, 718 Kensington Road; office, 1100 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Bluff Springs, Clay County, Alabama, Septem-



ber 13, 1856. Son of James and Mildred Ann (Street) Toland. Moved to California in 1875. Married Carrie A. Fleisher, August 16, 1900.

Received his early education in the schools and academies of Alabama. Attended one term (1874) at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, and one term, the same year, at the University of Virginia, when he removed to California, and in January, 1875, entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he graduated with the class of 1878, and with the degree of A. B. This was followed with a law course in Hastings College of Law, which was ended in 1879. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court at Los Angeles and also to practice before the United States Courts, and December 15, 1910, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. District Attorney of Ventura County from 1893 to 1895. Member of California State Assembly, Session of 1897; State Board of Equalization, 1899 to 1903. Since 1910 has been associated with Lewis W. Andrews and Cedric E. Johnson in general practice. Editor of "Besom," the University of California publication, during 1876, and editor-in-chief of "The Berkeleyan," 1877 and 1878. Member of Masonic order, Shriner (Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles), I. O. O. F., and Alumni Association U. of C. Democrat.

**H. A. VAN COENEN TORCHIANA.**

Residence, Family Club; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Java, Dutch East Indies, December 25, 1867. Son of William George and Baroness (Van Coenen) Torchiana. Moved to California in 1890. Married at Santa Cruz, California, to Catherine Geloudemans. Educated in the public schools of



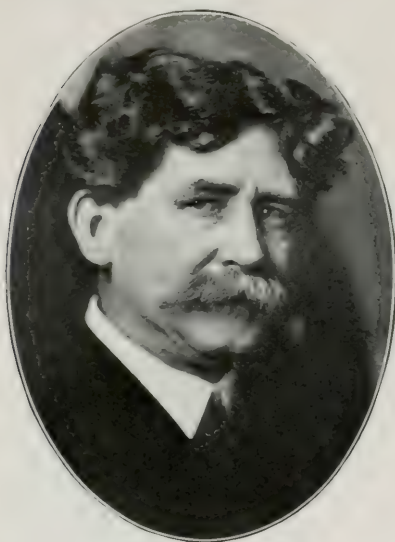
Amsterdam, Holland, and the Academy at Arnheim, Holland; later graduated from the College of Commerce, and Economics, at Amsterdam, Holland. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1900 and the Supreme Court of the United States. Formed partnership with the Hon. Albert Dickerman under firm name of Dickerman & Torchiana, at Watsonville, California, which continued from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 he formed partnership with W. P. Netherton, at Santa Cruz, under the firm name of Netherton & Torchiana, which continued until 1910. Entered into partnership with Fred S. Stratton and W. W. Kaufman in 1910, practicing under the firm name of Stratton, Kaufman & Torchiana,



which continues to date. President of the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, 1908-10, and President of the Santa Cruz County Commercial League, 1907-9. Member of The Family and Union League clubs, and Alumnus of the College of Commerce of Amsterdam, Holland. Republican.

#### **JAMES ROBERT TOWNSEND.**

Residence, 2347 Ocean View Avenue; office, 430 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles, California. Born September 21, 1858, in Staunton, Clay County, Indiana. Son of James McGready and Julia (Somers) Townsend. Married May 1, 1882, to Beulah Peauchette. Edu-



cated in the common schools of Indiana. Studied law in the office of Perry & Townsend, Albia, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1880, Indiana in 1881, and California in 1883, since which date he has been engaged in the exclusive practice of patents, copyrights, and trademarks. From 1885 to 1897 was member of the firm of Hazard & Townsend, and with his brothers, Alfred I. and Francis M. Townsend, under the firm name of Townsend Bros., until 1898. Upon the death of Alfred I., at that time, the firm continued with the surviving members until 1905, since which date he has practiced alone. Lecturer on "Patents" in University of Southern California, College of Law, from its inception. Writer of numerous poems (religious, social, and political subjects). Socialist.

#### **FRED ALDRICH TREAT.**

Residence, 302 Pacific Street; office, Rowe Building, Monterey. Born in Salinas, California, November 29, 1873. Son of Willard F. and Sophronia B. Treat. Married Henri-

etta E. Watson, November 20, 1902. Graduated from the Salinas High School in 1892. Attended Stanford University as special student from 1893 to 1897. Admitted to the bar of California, August 25, 1897. Practiced in Salinas from 1897 to 1908. Associated with W. M. Pence first two years, thereafter associated with J. K. Alexander till January, 1903. Entered into partnership with C. Martin and W. G. Hudson in Monterey in February, 1908, under the firm name of Treat, Hudson & Martin, which continues to date. District Attorney for Monterey County from 1903 to 1907. Republican.

#### **DUMMER KIAH TRASK.**

Residence, 1627 South Bonnie Brae Street; office, 737 Consolidated Realty Building, Los Angeles. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1860. Son of Kiah Bailey and Mary Jane (Dunton) Trask. Moved to California in May, 1882. Married June, 1887, to Ida C. Folsom, formerly of Jefferson, Maine.



Received his early education in the common schools of Jefferson and Alna, Maine; Nichols' Latin School, Lewiston, Maine, and Waterville Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine, from which he graduated in 1881. Taught school several years in public schools of Maine and California, and was for some time principal of Stockton Business College and Normal Institute. Admitted to the bar of the state of California August 4, 1890. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles in October of that year. Appointed to the office of Superior Judge of Los Angeles County December, 1898, which office he filled, by subsequent election, until January, 1907. Senior member of the firm of Trask, Norton & Brown to the present time. Member of the County Board of Education of San Joaquin County, 1886-87, City Board of Education of Los Angeles, 1893-94, Police Commission of Los Angeles, 1909. Member of the University Club. Past Grand Chancellor (California) Knights of Pythias. Democrat.

#### **EDWARD F. TREADWELL.**

Residence, 2901 Broderick Street; office, 1323 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in Woodland, Yolo County, California, May 19, 1875. Son of William Brew-

ster and Adelaide Augusta (Kirk) Treadwell. Married March 30, 1900, to Eulila May Ayres. Graduated from the Hastings Law College, with the degree of LL. B., in 1897. Admitted to the bar in California, May 16th of that year; Nevada, 1908, and Oregon, 1910; also



to the District Courts of California, Nevada and Oregon, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the eighth and ninth circuits, and to the United States Supreme Court. Associated with the firm of Mastick, Van Fleet & Mastick from 1897 to 1907, when he became general counsel for Miller & Lux, Incorporated, which continues to date. Member of the Assembly of 1901-5, and special session of 1906. Employed by Code Commission to assist in Code Revision, 1899-1901. Member of State Commission on Taxation, 1905-9. Chairman of Board of Trustees of Burlingame, California, 1908-11. Chairman of Greater San Francisco Association, 1911. Member of Phi Delta Phi fraternity, Masonic bodies, and Union League, San Francisco Golf and Country, and Commonwealth clubs.

#### **RICHARD BRYAN TREAT.**

Residence, 1114 Sutter Street; office, 1003 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born October 31, 1835, in Tallmadge, Ohio. Son of Richard Bryan and Amoret (Hutchins) Treat. Moved to California in November, 1876. Married Isabel Davis, June 24, 1882. Attended the public schools of Ohio, and at Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in 1859. Admitted to practice in all courts at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1859; to all courts of Ohio in 1860; United States Circuit Court, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862; New York

Supreme Court in 1867; California Supreme Court in 1876; United States Courts, at Los Angeles, in 1887, and to all courts of Illinois in 1892. Practiced law at Modesto from 1877 to 1882; San Luis Obispo from 1882 to 1888; Los Angeles from 1888 to 1898, except an absence in New York city and Chicago about four years from 1889 to 1893. Moved to San Francisco in 1898, where he continues in the practice of his profession to date.

#### **EUGENE EDGAR TREFETHEN.**

Residence, 291 Jayne Avenue; office, 612 Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland. Born in Oakland, January 11, 1875. Son of Eugene A. and Ada Stella (Van Syckle) Trefethen. Married August 31, 1905, to Georgie Van Voorhees Carroll. Received his early



education in the grammar and high schools of Oakland, and later attended the University of California, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Ph. B. Studied law in the office of Chapman & Clift until September 11, 1901, upon which date he was admitted to the bar of this state. Associated with the above firm until 1902, when it was dissolved and he remained in association with M. C. Chapman until June 1, 1910, when he entered into partnership with M. C. Chapman, under the firm name of Chapman & Trefethen, which continues to date. Member of Nile Club and of the Royal Arcanum fraternity. Republican.

#### **CHARLES HENRY TRIBIT, JR.**

Residence, 3923 Elmwood Avenue; office, 526 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1882. Son of Charles Henry and Mary (Colton) Tribit. Moved to



California in May, 1908. Married September 3, 1911, to Minnie Mona Myers. Educated in the public schools of Wilmington, Delaware, following with course in the University of Southern California, Law School, graduating in 1912 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice



before the California Supreme Court and District Court of Appeal and the United States Circuit and District Court for the Southern District of California at Los Angeles, January, 1911. From 1896 to 1906 with H. L. Evans & Co., bankers and brokers, Wilmington, Delaware. Since January, 1911, Deputy City Attorney of the city of Los Angeles. Member of Delta Chi fraternity. Republican.

#### OSCAR A. TRIPPET.

Residence, 943 South Hoover Avenue; office, Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Princeton, Indiana, March 6, 1856. Son of Caleb and Mary M. (Fentriss) Trippet. Moved to this state in 1887. Married November 6, 1902, to Cora Larimore. Received his education at the common schools, State Normal of Indiana, and the University of Virginia. Admitted to the bar of the state of Indiana in 1879, where he commenced the practice of law and remained there until July, 1887, when he moved to San Diego, where he practiced until 1901, at which time he moved to Los Angeles. Member of the firm of Trippet, Chapman & Biby. President of the Los Angeles Bar Association, 1911. Member of the Masonic order, and California and University clubs. Democrat.

#### JAMES MORRIS TROUTT.

Residence, 3300 Clay Street; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born in Roxbury, Mas-

sachusetts, December 20, 1847. Son of Hiram J. M. and Cordelia (Sherman) Troutt. Moved to California in 1853. Attended the public schools of San Francisco and the city college, and later Harvard College, graduating with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar



of California in August, 1874. Formed partnership in 1877 with Ramon E. Wilson, under the firm name of Troutt & Wilson, which continued until 1879. In 1881 became partner with Judge Jas. C. Cary, under the firm name of Cary & Troutt, which continued for several years. First Assistant District Attorney in San Francisco, 1885-86. Elected Superior Judge in 1890 for the unexpired term of Judge Thomas K. Wilson, and re-elected for each successive term, holding that office to date. Member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, Harvard Club of San Francisco, and Cosmos Club, and San Francisco and State Bar Associations. Republican.

#### J. Z. TUCKER.

Residence, 3576 Second Street; office, 920 5th Street, San Diego. Born in Washington, D. C., August 19, 1867. Son of Charles C. and Mary A. (Cowles) Tucker. Married October 2, 1890, to Emma B. Frevert. Educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., the Columbian University of that state, and by private teachers. Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate, 1883-85. Moved to California in November, 1887. Read law in the offices of Conklin & Hughes. Admitted to the bar of California, April 4, 1892, engaging in a general practice of law to the present time. Member of the B. P. O. E. fraternity. Democrat.



**WALTER KIMPLE TULLER.**



Residence, Los Angeles; office, Title Insurance and Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Inka, Kansas, October, 1886. Son of L. B. and Lula (Kimple) Tuller. Married to Edna May Shepard, October 10, 1908. Moved to California in 1899 and received his education in Pomona High School, Pomona, California, and University

of California, graduating with degree of B. L., in 1908. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, April, 1908, and later to United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the active practice of his profession in San Francisco, continuing until February, 1910, when he removed to Los Angeles and shortly afterward became associated with the firm of O'Melveny, Stevens & Milliken, which association continues to date. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association and Phi Delta Phi. Republican.

**EDWARD WILLIAM TUTTLE.**

Residence, Hotel Balboa; office, 921 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born July 21, 1877, in Safford, Arizona. Son of Edward D. and Marietta L. (Robinson) Tuttle. Moved to California in 1886. Married November 20, 1906, to Therese E. Straus. Attended the San Jose High School from 1892 to 1895; Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1896-97, and 1899-1900; University of Michigan, 1900-03, when he received the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1903, and California, at Los Angeles, in 1903. Formed partnership with Geo. E. Cryer, under the firm name of Cryer & Tuttle, which continued until 1911, when he formed partnership with Job Harriman and J. H. Ryckman, under the name of Harriman, Ryckman & Tuttle. Author of numerous



articles on various subjects in "Encyclopedia of Evidence" and "Standard Encyclopedia of Procedure." Lecturer on "Admiralty" and "Conflict of Laws" in the College of Law of University of Southern California. Socialist Candidate for City Attorney of Los Angeles 1911. Member of Elks and W. O. W. fraternities. Socialist.

**CHARLES ALBION TUTTLE.**

Residence, Auburn; office, Courthouse, Auburn. Born in Oakland, October 26, 1878. Son of F. P. and Susan (Davis) Tuttle. Married October 17, 1905, to Edith Starr Glover. Educated in the grammar and high schools of Oakland and studied law in the office of his father. Admitted to the bar of California in September, 1900, and commenced the practice of his profession in association with his father, which continued until November, 1906, when he was elected District Attorney of Placer County, which office he holds to date, having been re-elected in November, 1910. Member of the Sutter Club of Sacramento and of the N. S. G. W., Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

**FRED PIERSON TUTTLE.**

Residence and office, Auburn. Born in Auburn, California, September 28, 1857. Son of Charles Albion and Maria L. (Batchelder) Tuttle. Married Susan Hays Davis, December 19, 1877, and Cecilia Burk, February 23, 1899. Attended Yale College from 1875 to 1877, and

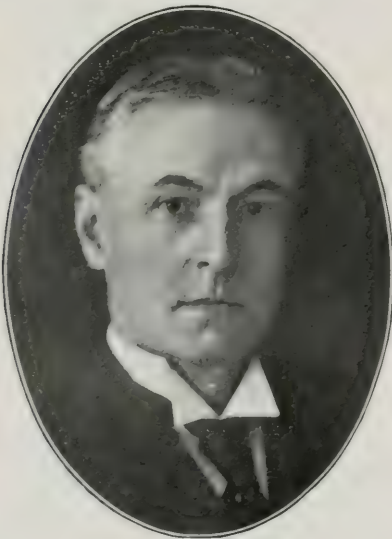


Hastings College of Law, graduating therefrom in June, 1881, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted by the Supreme Court of California at San Francisco, July 25, 1881. Practiced alone in Oakland from 1881 to 1883, when he

moved to Auburn. There he formed partnership with his father, under the firm name of Tuttle & Tuttle, which continued until 1888. Since 1906 in partnership with his son, Raglan Tuttle, under the firm name of Tuttle & Tuttle. Captain of Company "D," Second Infantry, N. G. C., from 1890 to 1894. District Attorney of Placer County from 1887 to 1892. Member of the Tahoe Club and B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Delegate to National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Roosevelt. Republican.

#### HIRAM D. TUTTLE.

Residence, 463 South 2d Street; office, 317 Bank of San Jose Building, San Jose. Born in Iowa, October 5, 1856. Son of Owen and Mary Ellen (Burns) Tuttle. Moved to California in 1873. Married June 29, 1881, to Lois F. Hiestand (deceased); June 9, 1906, to



Annie Mulcahy. Graduated from the Watsonville High School and Pacific Commercial College; also Hastings College of Law in May, 1881, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California on July 25, 1881. Commenced the practice of his profession in Salinas City in 1883. District Attorney of Monterey County from 1886 to 1889, when he moved to San Jose, where he continues in the practice of his profession to date. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court and served unexpired term in 1903 and 1904. Was in co-partnership with H. V. Morehouse from 1890 to 1895, and with Joseph R. Patten from 1897 to 1902. Trustee of the State Normal School of San Jose. Republican.

#### RAGLAN TUTTLE.

Residence and office, Auburn. Born in Oakland, California, December 13, 1881. Son of F. P. and Susan (Davis) Tuttle. Married January 4, 1909, to Calla Claire Pedlar. Graduated from the University of California, with the degree of B. L., in 1905, and from



Hastings College of Law in 1907. Admitted to the bar of California by the Appellate Court, Third District of California, June 4, 1906. Associated with the firm of Chickering & Gregory in San Francisco, and later practiced in Auburn, California, forming partnership with his father, F. P. Tuttle, under the firm name of Tuttle & Tuttle. Member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Republican.

#### WILLIS OLIVER TYLER.

Residence, 831 San Pedro Street; office, 325-326 Germain Building, Los Angeles. Born July 19, 1880, in Bloomington, Indiana. Son of I. and Mary Jane (McCaw) Tyler. Moved to California in January, 1911. Graduated from the University of Indiana in 1902, receiving the degree of A. B., and from the Harvard Law School in 1908 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at Illinois, October, 1908. Com-



menced the practice of law in association with B. F. Mosley, at Chicago, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of California, April 24, 1911. Attorney for the R. C. Owens Investment Company since October, 1911. Corporal of Company "B," Indiana Colored Volunteer Infantry, from July, 1898, to January, 1899. Practices his profession alone in Los Angeles to date. Member of Harvard Club of Chicago.

**FREDERICK PIERSON TUTTLE.**

Residence and office, Auburn. Born October 12, 1884, in Auburn. Son of Frederick Pierson and Susan (Davis) Tuttle. Received his education in the public schools and was admitted to the bar of California in January, 1909. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of Placer County in January, 1911. Republican.

**FRANK GILL TYRRELL.**

Residence, 506 Kenmore Avenue; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Ferndale, California, August 21, 1865. Son of Ransell Sherman and Eliza (Gill) Tyrrell. Married September 5, 1888, to Edna Burford Scott. Attended the grammar



schools of Ferndale, California, and the State Normal School of San Jose, graduating December, 1883. Read law in the office of Wm. J. Tyrrell, at Harrisonville, Missouri, from October, 1886, to December, 1887. Admitted to the bar at Harrisonville, Missouri, December 14, 1887. Practiced law in Harrisonville, Missouri, until January 1, 1889, when he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced until 1904, during two years of which he lectured for Redpath Lyceum Bureau of Chicago on

political and economic subjects. Organized Civic Federation, St. Louis, Missouri, 1893. Author of the "Political Thuggery" in 1902. Returned to California May, 1903, and admitted to the bar of that state in 1906; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced in Los Angeles from 1906 to 1910, in partnership with Wm. L. Jarrott, under the firm name of Jarrott & Tyrrell, since which time has practiced alone. Member of the Masonic, B. P. O. E. and N. S. G. W. fraternities, and the Union League, Metropolitan, and Sierra Madre Clubs, and Good Government Organization of Los Angeles. Republican.

**STEPHEN HOMER UNDERWOOD.**

Residence, 922 Locust Avenue; office, 225 East First Street, Long Beach. Born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, December 22, 1880. Son of Abraham and Virginia (Pease) Underwood. Married November 21, 1906, to Cecilia Duffy. Received primary education in schools of his native town, graduating from Cheyenne High School



in 1900. Entered University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado, graduating therefrom in 1904, with degree of B. A., and graduating from the Law Department of that college in 1906, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice in Wyoming, August 3, 1906. Practiced law in Cheyenne, Wyoming, until his removal to California. Admitted to the bar of California, July 12, 1909. Appointed Justice of the Peace for Long Beach Township, January, 1910. Elected in November, 1910, to same office. Is at present date engaged in the practice of his profession alone. Member of B. P. O. E. and Masonic bodies, 32°. Republican.

**MILTON T. U'REN.**

Residence, 799 Oak Street; office, Mechanics Institute Building, San Francisco. Born in Buffalo, New York, February 15, 1879. Son of Constantine and Ann H. H. (Nance) U'Ren. Moved to this state in 1887. Married August 3, 1907, to Agnes Dempster. Attended the common and high schools of Colton, California, and the Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1904 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted by the Supreme Court of California at San Francisco, May 18, 1904.



Since that date he has practiced law in San Francisco—general practice and probate. Was one of the organizers and members of the Charter Convention of 1910 which submitted Charter Amendments providing for nonpartisan and majority municipal elections and



direct legislation by the people. Was joint author of Initiative, Referendum and Recall Charter provisions. Organized Direct Legislation League of California. Has been its secretary since organization, and managed the state campaign of 1911 for these constitutional amendments. Republican.

#### HARRY SMITH UTLEY.



Residence, 3545 2d Street; office, Court-house, San Diego. Born in Northampton, England, 1862. Son of William and Charlotte (Wickens) Utley. Moved to California in

1886. Educated in the Northampton Grammar School and Cleveland College, Northampton, England. Admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of California in 1889; Supreme Court of California, 1893, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Assistant District Attorney of San Diego from 1895 to 1899. Appointed District Attorney of San Diego in 1909. Elected to that office in 1911, which he holds to date. Member of San Diego County Bar Association; Cuyamaca Club and K. P. Republican.

#### LEWIS J. UTT.

Residence, 3558 6th Street; office, 414 Union Building, San Diego. Born November 3, 1878, in San Diego. Son of E. H. and Sarah M. (Gunn) Utt. Married December 12, 1908, to Florence J. Griffiths. Educated in the public schools of San Bernardino County. Attended Stanford University. Studied law in the offices of Stearns & Sweet, San Diego. Admitted to the bar of California in 1907. Engaged in the general practice of law in San Diego to date. Assistant District Attorney of San Diego County for three years. Member of B. P. O. E., K. of P., Sons of Veterans, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Civic Association and San Diego Bar Association. Republican.

#### JOHN F. UTTER.

Residence, San Francisco office, 1123 Hearst Building, San Francisco. Born near Indianapolis, Indiana. Son of Abraham and Lettius (Swank) Utter. Received his early education in the public schools of Ukiah and Little Lake, Mendocino County, and later attended the State Normal School at San Jose, graduating therefrom in 1883. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, December 24, 1895, and began the practice of law immediately after his admission. Superintendent of the Schools of San Mateo County from 1887 to 1895. Republican.

#### LOUIS H. VALENTINE.

Residence, 916 South Alvarado Street; office, Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born November 13, 1859, in Coloma, El Dorado County, California. Son of William H. and Laura J. (Cromwell) Valentine. Married to Elizabeth Pearson. Education received in the public and high schools of Petaluma, and later in



the University of California, Law Department, from which he graduated in 1887, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice at the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1887, and later to United States Supreme Court and all other federal courts, and all California state courts. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Los Angeles immediately upon admission, and has continued to practice here ever since. Member of the firm of Valentine & Newby since 1901. Assemblyman to State Legislature, 1897-99, and served in Special Session, 1900. Appointed United States District Attorney for Southern District of California, September, 1901, serving until January, 1906. Member of the Masonic, N. S. G. W., and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and Union League, Federation, and City clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

**ALEXANDER HAMILTON VAN COTT.**

Residence, South Pasadena; office, 411 Kerkhoff Building, Los Angeles. Born June 12, 1861, in New York City. Son of Joshua M. and Jane S. (Burch) Van Cott. Married September 21, 1891, to Grace V. Witbeck. Educated in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, Graduated from Columbia College, Law School, in 1880, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York in 1881, and California in 1900. Republican.

**HENRY S. VAN DYKE.**

Residence, 234 West Adams Street; office, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Oakland, in 1871. Son of Walter and Rowena (Cooper) Van Dyke. Married to Katherine Moulton in 1912. Attended the Los Angeles High School and graduated in 1889. Graduated from the University of California in 1893 with the degree of A.B. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1894. Republican.

**WILLIAM MARTIN VAN DYKE.**

Residence, 222 West Adams Street; office, 405 Federal Building, Los Angeles. Born February 14, 1858, in Arcata, Humboldt County. Son of Walter and Rowena (Cooper) Van Dyke. Married April 9, 1889, to Annie Cora Taylor. Received education in Miss Cleveland's private school, and in the Mission Grammar School, of San Francisco, until 1868. Attended Lafayette Grammar School and Oakland High School, Oakland. Graduated from University of California, June 5, 1878, with the degree of A.B.; Hastings College of Law, May 30, 1881, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California September 14, 1881. In December 1886, he

was appointed Clerk of United States Circuit Court, Southern District of California. Served in that position until January 1, 1912. Appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, Southern California, January 1, 1912. United States Commissioner since January 10, 1887.

**WILLIAM VAN FLEET.**

Residence, 2020 Pacific Avenue; office, Post-office Building, San Francisco. Born in Ohio, March 24, 1852. Married April, 1877, to Isabelle Carey, February, 1878 (deceased); January, 1887, to Elizabeth Crocker. Received his early education in the public schools of Mon-



clova and Toledo, Ohio, and in private schools. Studied law in the office of Judge H. O. Beatty, in Sacramento. Admitted to the bar of California, by the Supreme Court, April 15, 1873. Assistant District Attorney for Sacramento County, 1878-79. In partnership with late Judge Blanchard and later with Hon. Presley Dunlap, for a period. Member of Assembly at 24th Session in 1881. State Prison Director, 1883-84. Elected Judge Superior Court of Sacramento in 1884, and re-elected in 1890, resigning in 1892, when he removed to San Francisco. Appointed by Governor Markham, on April 25, 1894, as Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Paterson, who resigned, and was elected to fill unexpired term the following November, serving until 1899. Resumed the active practice of his profession in partnership with E. B. and George H. Mastick, which continued until becoming United States District Judge. In August, 1899, appointed member of Commission for Revision and Reform of Law and served thereon until

July, 1903. Appointed United States District Judge, April, 1907. Life member of Board of Trustees of Hastings College of Law. Republican.

**THOMAS CASEY VAN NESS, JR.**

Residence, Bohemian Club; office, 607 Kohl Building, San Francisco. Born in 1876 in San Francisco. Son of Lomas C. and Clara (Williams) Van Ness. Received his education in the Urban School and later attended the University of California, graduating in 1898 with the degree of Ph.B. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, in 1901.

**ALLEN D. VAN NOSTRAN.**



Residence, 1076 West 6th Street; office, 327 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles. Born May 21, 1876, in Schuyler, Nebraska. Son of James W. and Emma E. (Pimperton) Van Nostran. Educated in the public schools of Nebraska and graduated from Colorado College in 1903 with the degree of S.B. Attended the Den-

ver University Law School in 1906 and graduated with the degree of LL.B. Member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity, Brewer Chapter. Admitted to the bar of Colorado in September, 1906, and commenced the practice of his profession in Denver, moving to Rhyolite, Nevada, a few months later and formed partnership with J. V. Shaw, practicing under the firm name of Shaw & Van Nostran, having been admitted to the bar of Nevada immediately upon his arrival. Admitted to bar of California in 1907 and to federal courts in this state in 1911. Continued in the practice of his profession in Nevada until November, 1909, when he moved to Los Angeles and formed a partnership with H. C. Dillon, which continued until June, 1910, since which date he has practiced alone, specializing in mining law. Lecturer in the Law Department of the Los Angeles Business College. Member of the Metropolitan Club. Republican.

**JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND.**

Residence, 2964 Steiner Street; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born March 21, 1874, in San Francisco, California. Son of Daniel Comstock and Annie (James) Van Nostrand. Married February 3, 1904, to Madaline Leahy.

Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, and in Hastings College of Law, graduating from the latter institution in 1896, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1896, and commenced



the practice of his profession in association with Judge Walter H. Levy, and later with the firm of Rothschild & Ach. Upon the dissolution of that firm, he was associated with Henry Ach. Elected Justice of the Peace in 1902, and re-elected in 1906. During his incumbency was elected to the superior bench for the City and County of San Francisco, which office he holds to date. Member of the Corinthian and Olympic clubs, and B. P. O. E., N. S. G. W., Woodmen of the World, Foresters, Moose and Eagles fraternities. Republican.

**EDWARD B. VAN STEINBURG.**

Residence, 926 East 21st Street, office, 504 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born December 10, 1885, in Vermont. Son of Thomas and Rachel (Kramer) Van Steinburg. Received his education in Ontario, Canada, and moved to California in January, 1907, studying law in the offices of Hahn & Hahn and John H. Foley, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar





of California, at Los Angeles, January 7, 1912, and continues in the active practice of his profession associated in the office of John H. Foley. Republican.

**EDWARD VAN VRANKEN.**



Residence, 113 East Acacia Street; office, District Attorney's office, Stockton. Born in Marysville, Yuba County, California, July 11, 1876. Son of E. and Maggie (Schmidtler) Van Vranken. First attended the Brothers' Schools in Oakland, and later was a pupil of the public grammar schools of this state,

graduating from Washington Grammar School, near Clements, in June, 1894. From 1894 to 1895 was a student at the San Joaquin Business College. Studied law in the office of Hon. Frank H. Smith, of Stockton. Admitted to practice in this state, January 15, 1906, by the District Court of Appeal. Commenced active practice of his profession, January, 1907, in partnership with O. B. Parkinson, which continued for one year. Practiced alone until April, 1909, when he entered partnership with John E. Budd, which continued until January, 1911, when he was appointed Deputy District Attorney of San Joaquin County, which position he holds to date. On March 22, 1909, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the city of Stockton, completing the term of M. J. Henry, who resigned. Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee to date, having been appointed in 1908 and again in 1910. Republican.

**CLARENCE L. VARIEL.**

Residence, 1503 Wilton Place; office, 568 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born March 5, 1884, in Quincy, Plumas County, California. Son of Robert Henry Fauntleroy and Caroline (Vogel) Variel. Married September 22, 1910, to Reba Smith. Educated in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles, graduating from the latter in February, 1903. In 1903-4 attended Pomona College. Entered University of California in August, 1904, graduating therefrom in May, 1908, with degree of B. S. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, August 24, 1910. Practices law in Los Angeles to date. Republican.

**ROBERT HENRY FAUNTLEROY VARIEL, JR.**

Residence, 2230 Michigan Avenue; office, 567-568 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born May 28, 1882, in Quincy, Plumas County, California. Son of R. H. F. and Caroline (Vogel) Variel. Married to Greta D. Augustine, November 28, 1910. Early education received in the public schools of Los Angeles. Attended the University of California in Berkeley from 1902 to 1906. Admitted to the bar of California, July 23, 1909. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, Masonic and Phi Delta Theta fraternities. Independent.

**WILLIAM JAMES VARIEL.**

Residence, 1236 Arapahoe Street; office, 1006 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Born in Camptonville, Yuba County, California, June 2, 1861. Son of Joshua Hutchins and Mary Alexander (Casey) Variel. Married June 2, 1904, to Anita Page Kelley. Attended public schools at Camptonville and Quincy, California. Taught school about three years at Nelson Point and at Diamond Springs school districts. Entered University of California, August, 1883, College of Chemistry, and received degree of Bachelor of Science in 1888. Taught school until April, 1901, studying law in his spare time, and admitted in that month to the Superior Court of Plumas County, California, Supreme Court of California, May 4, 1891, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, November 3, 1902. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles in 1891, alone, to 1893, when he formed partnership with W. H. Davis, under the firm name of Variel & Davis, which continued until 1894. From 1894 to 1903 was associated with R. H. F. Variel, when he formed partnership with H. M. Barstow under the firm name of Barstow & Variel until 1905. In 1906 he formed partnership with J. V. Hannon, under the firm name of Variel & Hannon, to 1907, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. Member of the N. S. G. W. and Masonic order. Republican.



**ARTHUR L. VEITCH.**

Residence, 1506 West 46th Street; office, District Attorney's office, Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Born in Mayville, Michigan,

July 5, 1884. Son of Arthur and Martha C. (Choate) Veitch. Moved to California in 1900. Married July 5, 1909, to Gertrude Mesplou. Educated in the public schools of Mayville, Michigan, and Los Angeles High School. Graduated from the University of Southern California College of Law, in 1907 with the degree of LL.B., and in 1908 the degree of LL.M. was conferred. Admitted to the bar of California July 1, 1907, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California the same year. Appointed Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County May 1, 1909, continuing in such position to date. Member of Metropolitan Club. Republican.

#### SAMUEL E. VERMILYEA.

Residence, 689 Park View Avenue; office, 900-902 Union Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in New York, May 28, 1858. Son of Avery and Frances (Meade) Vermilyea. Married to Minerva A. Doyle, March 25, 1890. Moved to California in 1897. Attended the Academy of Rochester, Minnesota, and the Law Department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, Illinois, in 1889, from which he received the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Chicago, Illinois, June 12, 1889; Nevada, 1900; California, 1897; United States Circuit and District Courts of Nevada and Southern District of California. Practiced law in Chicago until August, 1896. Moved to California and opened an office in Bishop in 1897. In 1902 established a branch office in Tonopah, Nevada, under the firm name of Vermilyea & Bartlett and later in Goldfield, under the firm name of Vermilyea, Edmonds & Stanley. Moved to Los Angeles in 1906, and in 1909 commenced the practice of his profession alone in that city. Member of the Masonic order and Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Democrat.

#### ALEXANDER THEODORE VOGELSANG.

Residence, 2259 Vallejo Street; office, 20 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Born July 19, 1861, in Petersburg, Calaveras County, California. Son of John Henry and Anna M. (Vennigerholz) Vogelsang. Married January 11, 1899, to Frances Johnson. Attended the public schools of Calaveras and San Joaquin counties; Stockton Business College and Normal Institute, graduating from the latter as accountant and first grade public school teacher. Entered Hastings College of Law in 1883, graduating therefrom in 1886 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1886; Supreme Court of the United States in 1889; United States Circuit and United States District Court at San Francisco. Com-

menced the practice of law in 1891, in partnership with I. I. Brown, under the firm name of Vogelsang & Brown, which continues to date. President of the Board of Fish Commissioners of California from 1896 to 1901. Supervisor of San Francisco from November 7, 1911, to date.

#### HENRY R. R. VON BLOEKER.

Residence, 1356 Sixth Street; office, 920 Fifth Street, San Diego. Born December 18, 1887, in Chicago, Illinois. Son of Henry C. and Ida Wilhelmina (Birkholtz) Von Bloeker. Attended various grammar schools in Chicago, Illinois. Graduated from Ogden School, January, 1903, and from Robert A. Waller High School, February, 1907. Entered the Law Department of Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, in September, 1907, graduating in June, 1909, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to practice in the state of Indiana, and to Porter Circuit Court, Porter County, Indiana, Supreme Court, and United States Circuit Court of Indiana, in June, 1909. Admitted to practice in all courts of California by the District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, at Los Angeles, January 24, 1910. Admitted to the United States Circuit Court, Ninth Judicial Circuit, and to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, January 24, 1910. Since admission he has maintained offices with J. Z. Tucker. Referee in Bankruptcy, San Diego, making special study of bankruptcy law, and engaging in active general practice. Member of Concordia Turnverein and San Diego County Bar Association. Democrat.



#### JAMES EDWARD WADHAM.

Residence and office, San Diego. Born December 20, 1864, in Macomb, Illinois. Son of James F. and Martha K. (Ware) Wadham. Moved to California in 1870. Married in 1895 to Bess Lockwood. Educated in the public schools of San Diego. Attended Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar of California, 1886; United States Supreme Court, 1894; Washington, 1903. Member of the firm of Wadham & Cosgrove to date. Mayor of San Diego since April, 1911. Member of Masonic order. Democrat.



**THEODORE F. C. WAGNER.**

Residence, 417 Orchard Street, Santa Rosa. Born September 9, 1841, in Cassel, Kurhessen, Germany. Son of J. C. and Helena (Sauer) Wagner. Married March 11, 1875, to Ida Sandow. Attended gymnasium at Cassel, Kurhessen, Germany, and then came to the



United States, locating in Jacksonville, Florida, where he received his further education. Served in the Civil War prior to his admission to the bar of Arkansas in September, 1866, and admitted to the bar of Missouri, August 1, 1870; to the Supreme Court of the State of California, December 27, 1875, and to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., April 1, 1878. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Little Rock, Arkansas, during the temporary state government in 1866, and continued there until 1870, when he moved to Rolla, Missouri, and practiced there until 1875. He then came to California and located in Visalia. While in that city conducted the desert land cases against J. B. Haggin and Billy Carr. In May, 1878, was appointed United States Surveyor-General and held that office until June, 1882. Continued in the practice of his profession in Contra Costa and Alameda counties until 1899, when he removed to Sonoma County. In 1896 he was elected Justice of the Peace at Glen Ellen, Sonoma County, and served in that office until 1910, when he retired from the active practice of his profession. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Knight Templar, and Past Commander of Lookout Mountain Post, G. A. R., Berkeley. Past Master of Glen Ellen Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, now Member of Santa Rosa Grange. Republican.

**IRVING MILLER WALKER.**

Residence, 910 North Benton Way; office, 710 Fay Building, Los Angeles. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 9, 1885. Son of Walter and Mary Sydnor (Perkins) Walker. Moved to California in 1900. Attended the public grade schools of Louisville, Kentucky, and Louisville Boys' High School. Graduated from the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of B. A., in June, 1905. Studied law in the office of Frank J. Thomas, of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California July 18, 1906, since which time has been engaged in the general practice of law. Democrat.

**JAMES G. WALKER, JR.**

Residence, 1499 California Street; office, 659 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco in 1882. Son of James G. Walker. Attended Belmont School for six years and for a short time the Portland Academy, Oregon. Entered the Boston University Law School and graduated in 1908. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, in 1908, and commenced the active practice of his profession, practicing alone.

**MARTIN LUTHER WARD.**

Residence, 1030 23d Street; office, Granger Block, San Diego. Born March 12, 1850, at Athens County, Ohio. Son of Philip and Martha (Chanay) Ward. Married February 24, 1881, to Ella B. McCartney. Received his early education in the common schools of Cadiz, Wisconsin. Graduated from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1873, with degrees of A. B. and M. A. Admitted to bar of Iowa in 1876, and began active practice of his profession at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Elected County Attorney of Linn County in 1886, from which office he resigned in 1887, moving to San Diego. Elected District Attorney in San Diego County in 1892. Served as State Senator from 1903 to 1907. Member of the firm of Ward, Wells & Ward to date. Member of the University Club and Masonic order. Republican.

**SHIRLEY C. WARD.**

Residence, 2130 West 21st Street; office, 1017 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles. Born in Dickson County, Tennessee, June 30, 1861. Son of John Shirley and Eunice (Robertson) Ward. Came to California in 1873. Married Blanche Chandler, September 12, 1892, at New York City. Educated in private schools in San Bernardino County until 1882, when he entered the Hastings Law School, San Francisco, remaining until 1886. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court in 1885; to the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1886; to the United States Supreme Court in 1900. Mem-



ber of the law firm of Wicks & Ward, in Los Angeles, from 1886 to 1890, since which time he has been practicing alone. Member of California, City, and Los Angeles Country clubs, and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

#### ROBERT AMOS WARING.

Residence, 1612 14th Street; office, State Controller's office, Sacramento. Born October 19, 1876, in Sacramento. Son of Charles Amos and Mary (Van Guelder) Waring. Married to Mary Adelaide Davis, September 21, 1911. Received his early education in the public schools of Sacramento; later attending the University of California, graduating in 1903 with the degree of B. S. and post-graduate in 1904. Graduate student in law at Harvard University, 1904 to 1905. Admitted to the bar of California at Sacramento, in January, 1906, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession. Appointed Inheritance Tax Deputy of State Controller in May, 1909, and continues to hold that office to date. Member of the McNeill and University clubs of Sacramento. Republican.

#### FLOYD S. WARRING.



Residence, 1136 Court Street; office, 319 B. F. Coulter Building, Los Angeles. Born in Ventura, California, April 10, 1886. Son of Hugh and Alice P. (Conaway) Warring. Received his education at Ventura County Grammar Schools, graduating in 1901; Santa Paula High School, in 1907, and University of

Southern California, graduating in 1910, with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, California, June, 1910, and later to the United States Circuit and District Court of Southern California. Formed partnership with Albert A. Kidder, Jr., April 13, 1911, under the firm name of Kidder & Warring, which firm continues to date. Republican.

#### HARRY BOOTH WASHBURN.

Residence, 145 Garfield Place, Hollywood; office, 314 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Waverly, Ohio, July 29, 1880. Son of John W. and Eliza V. (Johnson) Washburn. Moved to this state in 1905, and September 1, 1910, married Ida M. Walz. Graduated from the Ann Arbor High School in

1899; University of Michigan, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1903, and the degree of LL.B. in 1905. Admitted to the bar at Lansing, Michigan, June 21, 1905, and Los Angeles, California, October 9, 1905.

#### WILLIAM HARRISON WASTE.

Residence, 2222 Durant Avenue, Berkeley; office, Courthouse, Oakland. Born in Chico, Butte County, California, October 31, 1868. Son of John Jackson and Mary Catherine (McIntosh) Waste. Married Mary J. Ewing. Attended the public schools of Butte County from 1873 to 1882; Los Angeles public schools, 1882 to 1883; Los Angeles High School, from which he graduated in 1887; University of California, from which he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1891, and the degree of B. L. in 1894 from Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, June 14, 1894. Practiced law alone until appointed Judge of the Superior Court by Governor Pardee in 1905. Member of the Assembly of California from 1903 to 1905. Republican.

#### JESSE FRANCIS WATERMAN.

Residence, 640 Manhattan Place; office, Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in Waldoboro, Maine, August 4, 1858. Son of William Thomas and Lucretia Creighton (Fuller) Waterman. Married Judith M. Colburn, November 8, 1887. Moved to California in December of that year. Received his early education at country district school at Waldoboro, Maine, and Waldoboro High School, graduating in 1876. Graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree of A. B., in 1885, and from the Boston University, Law School, with the degree of LL.B., in June, 1887. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts August 2, 1887; California, 1889, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced law in Los Angeles to date. Democrat.

#### VICTOR T. WATKINS.

Residence, 238 South Cahuenga Boulevard; office, 326-331 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, July 11, 1881. Son of John B. and Anna T. (Wilson) Watkins. Moved to California in 1886. Married to Alma H. Greene, August 15, 1908. Attended grammar school in San Diego; also high school for one year in San Diego and Los Angeles High School, from which he graduated in 1900; University of Michigan, Law Department, fall of 1902; Chicago Law School, 1903-4; Northwestern University, Law School, 1904-5, and Stanford University, Law Department, 1905-6. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, in July, 1906. Practiced alone, having offices with Anderson & Anderson, in Los Angeles, until

May, 1908, when he formed partnership with R. M. Blodget, under the firm name of Watkins & Blodget, which continues to date. Member Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

**JAMES ALVA WATT.**

Residence, 126 Devisadero Street; office, 201 Sansome Street, San Francisco. Born in Louisville, Clay County, Illinois, May 13, 1862. Son of James Alexander and Elizabeth J. (McCabe) Watt. Moved to California in 1876. Married to Jennie T. McCollam, June



13, 1888. Graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School in May, 1878. Attended the Boys' High School, and later Hastings College of Law for two years. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California at Sacramento, May 15, 1893. Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate, Division Staff, N. G. C., 1895-97.

**GEORGE E. WEAVER.**

Residence, 1264 Jackson Street; office, 659 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born March 5, 1877, in Eureka, California. Son of Peter S. and Laura H. (Averill) Weaver. Educated in the public schools of California and Oregon. Graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College in 1898, with the degree of B. S., and from Hastings Law College in 1901, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Francisco, in May, 1901. Associated with Joseph C. Campbell since 1905. Republican.

**JOSEPH J. WEBB.**

Residence, 2752 Filbert Street; office, 519 California Street, San Francisco. Born De-

cember 9, 1878, in Salinas, Monterey County, California. Son of William H. and Augustias (Abrego) Webb. Education received in the public schools of Salinas, Monterey County, and later in the Law School of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco. Admitted to practice at the bar of California, September 14, 1904. Read law in the offices of J. J. Tanner and F. J. Heney until April 17, 1906, since which he has practiced alone to date. Member of the San Francisco Bar Association. Democrat.

**ULYSSES S. WEBB.**

Residence, 1512 Masonic Avenue; office, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Flemington, West Virginia, September 29, 1864. Son of Cyrus and Eliza Webb. Moved to California in 1888. Married to Grace Goodwin. Moved to Kansas in 1870 and received his education in that state. Admitted to the bar of California, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Quiney, Plumas County, in 1889. Elected District Attorney of that county in 1890 and re-elected in 1892, 1896, and 1900. Resigned as District Attorney in September, 1902, and was appointed Attorney General by Governor Gage, September 15, 1902. Elected to that office in November, 1902, and re-elected in 1906, continuing to date. Member of the Union League and Southern clubs of San Francisco, Sutter Club of Sacramento, and Masonic and B. P. O. E. fraternities.

**FRANK RUMRILL WEHE.**



Residence, 2421 Carlton Street, Berkeley; office, 847 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born January 16, 1855, in Downieville, California. Son of Ferdinand Peter and Eudoxie Marie (Gris) Wehe. Married June 18,

1882, to Helen M. Hill. Received his education in the public schools. Studied law with Hon. P. Van Clief of Downieville, California. Admitted to Supreme Court of the state in May, 1890. Elected District Attorney of Sierra County in November, 1902. Formed partnership with F. J. Solinsky, in San Francisco, July, 1902, under the firm name of Solinsky & Wehe, which dissolved in 1910, since which date he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Member of Berkeley Commandery, Knights Templar, Masonic order, Native Sons of the Golden West, San Francisco Bar Association and Claremont Country Club. Democrat.

#### EDWARD FRANCIS WEHRLE.

Residence, 215 North Union Avenue; office, 326-330 Stimson Block, Los Angeles. Born April 10, 1868, in Rome, Iowa. Son of John and Mary (Fehrenbach) Wehrle. Moved to California in 1897. Attended the Iowa Wesleyan University and the University of Iowa,



graduating in 1891 from the latter institution and receiving the degree of Ph. B. Graduated from the University of Michigan, with the degree of LL.B., in 1897. Admitted to the bar at Michigan in 1897; California, 1898, and to Circuit and District Courts of the United States. Has practiced his profession in Los Angeles alone to date. Member of the Bar Association of Los Angeles and for a period trustee. Member of its Grievance Committee and Chairman of its Committee on Admission for some time. General Manager of Pan-American Mining and Milling Company, Minas Prietas, Sonora, Mexico, 1893-95. Member of the California, Jonathan, Automo-

bile, Rod and Reel and the Surf Gun clubs of Los Angeles and B. P. O. E. fraternity. Democrat.

#### ADOLPH C. WEIL.

Residence, 2185 Pacific Avenue; office, 363 Russ Building, San Francisco. Born in Petaluma, California, January 8, 1876. Son of Moritz and Mary (Poehlmann) Weil. Married November 29, 1903, to Florence Greenebaum. Received his education from San



Francisco public schools and later attending the University of California, graduating from there in 1897, with the degree of Ph. B. and from Hastings College of Law in 1899, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar in California, May 19, 1899; United States Supreme Court, May 17, 1910. Represented Oil Men's Association in Washington, 1910, and now principally engaged in representing oil interests. Member of the Masonic fraternity and Commonwealth Club. Republican.

#### J. R. WELCH.

Residence, San Jose; office, courthouse, San Jose. Born in Illinois, February 2, 1860. Son of James R. and Frances A. (Hayeroff) Welch. Moved to California in 1881. Attended the University of the Pacific, graduating in 1887 with the degree of Ph. B. Admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the state of California in 1889. In January, 1894, elected City Attorney of the city of San Jose, and continued until 1897, when he resigned to enter upon private practice. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County in 1904; re-elected in 1910 for a term of six years. Republican.



**JACOB WEINBERGER.**



Residence, San Diego; office, 410 American National Bank Building, San Diego. Born January 4, 1882, in Austria, Hungary. Son of Herman and Nettie (Flaster) Weinberger. Married Blanche Ruth Solomon, June 11, 1907. Educated in the public and high schools of Denver, Colorado. Graduated from the University of

Colorado in 1904, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar in Colorado in 1904; Arizona, 1906, and California, 1911. Practiced law in Denver, Colorado, 1904 to 1906, when he moved to Globe, Arizona, where for four years he was in partnership with F. J. Elliott, under the firm name of Weinberger & Elliott. In May, 1911, he moved to San Diego, where he continues to date. Assistant District Attorney of Gila County, Arizona, 1907 to 1909. Member of Arizona Constitutional Convention, 1910; also of Masonic order, Shriner, B. P. O. E. and F. O. E. Democrat.

**LESTER D. WELCH.**

Residence, La Mesa; office, 516 Timken Building, San Diego. Born in 1880 in Traverse City, Michigan. Son of Clarence and Rose (Morgan) Welch. Married February 22, 1908, to Minnie E. Harper. Educated in the public schools of Michigan. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1906, with degree of LL.B. Ad-



mitted to the bar of Michigan in 1906 and California in 1910. Practiced law in Traverse City, Michigan, until October, 1910, when he moved to San Diego, where he continues to date. Has made a special study of irrigation law. City Attorney of La Mesa, California. Member of Masonic Order, B. P. O. E., K. of P. and San Diego Bar Association. Republican.

**CHARLES WELLBORN.**

Residence, 401 West 31st Street; office, 526 Stimson Building, Los Angeles. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, July 12, 1867. Son of Judge Olin and Lilly (Turner) Wellborn. Moved to California in 1887. Married Leila Jones, January 17, 1893. Educated in Prof. Groves' School, Dallas, Texas; public schools of Washington, D. C., and Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, October 8, 1888, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Practiced in partnership under the following firm names: Wellborn, Works & Jones, in San Diego; Wellborn, Parker & Stephens, San Diego; Denis, Lowenthal & Wellborn, Los Angeles, and Wellborn & Wellborn, Los Angeles, which continues to date. Member of the Police Commission in Los Angeles, 1910-11. Member of the California, University and City clubs. Democrat.

**OLIN WELLBORN.**

Residence, 1300 West Adams Street; office, Federal Building, Los Angeles. Born June 18, 1843, in Cumming, Georgia. Son of Chapley Booth and Mary Ann (Foster) Wellborn. Married August 23, 1866, to Lilly Turner. Received his early education in the common schools of Georgia, later attending Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and University of North Carolina. Admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1866 and California. Practiced law in Atlanta, Georgia, until 1869, when he moved to Dallas, Texas, and was a member of the firm of Wellborn, Leake & Henry. Moved to California in 1887. Practiced in San Diego until 1893, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he continues to date. Represented the state of Texas in Congress four successive terms. Appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Southern California March 1, 1895, which office he holds to date. Served in the Civil War as Captain of 4th Georgia Cavalry. Member of California Club. Democrat.

**JOHN JAMES WELLS.**

Residence, 1055 Main Street; office, 642 Main Street, Red Bluff. Born in Lemhi County, Idaho, September 10, 1867. Son of James B. and Elizabeth H. (Tolley) Wells. Moved to California in 1868. Married November 27, 1895, to Lulu Law. Received his education in the common schools of Red Bluff. Admitted to the bar of California by the Superior Court, Tehama County, August 27, 1892; to the Supreme Court, April 28, 1897, and to the United States District Court November 14, 1898. Associated in the office of General N. P. Chipman from November 10, 1890, to April 1, 1897, at which time he succeeded to the business. Continues in

the active practice of his profession to date. Member of the Board of Library Trustees, Red Bluff, 1904 to date. Democrat.

#### CHARLES LOCKE WELLER.

Residence, 2997 Pacific Avenue; office, Hall of Justice, San Francisco. Born at Sacramento, June 27, 1858. Son of John B. and Elizabeth W. (Brocklebank) Weller. Married March 5, 1889, to Bettie M. McMullin. Educated at the private schools of Washing-



ton, D. C., and private academies in Hanover, and King William counties, Virginia. Studied law under John B. Minor, the University of Virginia, and finished reading law in the office of John P. Hoge, of San Francisco. Admitted to bar of California in 1880; United States Circuit and District Courts, 1887; Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1886. Assistant City and County Attorney of San Francisco, 1883-87. Assistant United States Attorney, 1887-90. Assistant District Attorney, 1900-6. Appointed Judge of Police Court, 1906. Elected to this office in 1907 and re-elected in 1911, which office he continues to hold. Member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Cosmos Club. Democrat.

#### GEORGE A. WENTWORTH.

Residence, 24 Octavia Street; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born September 1, 1862, in Vallejo, California. Son of John and Maria D. (Cummings) Wentworth. Married December 18, 1890, to Frances L. Miller. Attended the high school in Vallejo, and afterward took a classical course of four years. Admitted by the Supreme Court at Sacramento, May 6, 1884, and later to the

United States District and United States Circuit Courts of Appeals. Served as member of the 29th session of state legislature. Appointed City and County Attorney, in 1891 and served for the year. Appointed Prosecuting Attorney in criminal courts of San Francisco in 1899. President and principal owner of the California Trout Farm, located at Inverness Park. Republican.

#### H. W. A. WESKE.



Residence, 1029 Fourth Street; office, Exchange Bank Building, Santa Rosa. Born April 26, 1877, in Luneburg, Germany. Son of Julius T. A. and Marie Elizabeth (Meyer) Weske. Attended public school in Germany for two years, after which he moved to California in October, 1885, completing his education in this state. Attended Pacific Heights School, San Francisco, 1886-88; public schools in Santa Rosa, 1888-89; private schools and college in Santa Rosa, 1889-95. Admitted to the bar of California before Supreme Court, in December, 1898. Appointed Deputy District Attorney of Sonoma County in 1899, serving four years in that office. In 1903, he formed the firm of Webber, Butts & Weske, Santa Rosa, continuing his practice under the firm name until its dissolution. Formed copartnership with T. J. Butts, under the firm name of Butts & Weske, which continued until 1905, when he engaged in the practice of his profession alone, and continues to date. Deputy District Attorney of Sonoma County, 1899-1902. Member of Assembly, 14th District, 37th Session, 1907. Chairman of Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the California Home for Care and Training

of Feeble-Minded Children in 1909 (now Sonoma State Home), and continues to fill that position to date. Secretary of Republican Central Committee of Sonoma County from 1901 to 1907. Republican.

**THOMAS CHRISTOPHER WEST.**

Residence, 1204 Walnut Street, Alameda; office, Phelan Building, San Francisco. Born in Orangeville, Ontario, Canada, April 28, 1868. Son of John and Laetitia Margaret (McConnell) West. Moved to California in 1899. Married to Maud Stanley Mishaw,



April 4, 1906. Attended public and private schools of Canada and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, from which he received the degree of B. A., in 1887. Admitted to the bar of Ontario and Northwest Territories, of Canada, in 1889, and to the bar of California in 1898; to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in 1899, and to all federal courts in the Pacific Coast states and Alaska and Yukon Territory, Canada. Prior to coming to California he practiced at Calgary, Alberta, in partnership with J. Bruce Smith, K. C., and James Muir, K. C., under the firm names of Smith & West, and Muir & West. In 1901 he entered into partnership with Fernand de Journal, in San Francisco, under the firm name of West & de Journal, which continues to date. In 1898-99, was Assistant Judge Advocate's Department, U. S. A., at San Francisco, and in the Philippine Islands from 1899 to 1901. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**CARL WESTERFELD.**

Residence, 1840 Van Ness Avenue; office, 854 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in San

Francisco, December 11, 1869. Son of Louis and Minna Westerfeld. Married Clara Bell Douglas, June 27, 1906. Attended South Cosmopolitan Grammar School until 1883; St. Matthews Hall, San Mateo, California, 1883-85; Heald's Business College, 1885-86. Pre-



pared for university with private tutor, 1887-88. Entered Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School), 1888; Yale College, 1890, graduating in 1893, with the degree of A. B. Entered Hastings College of Law in 1893, receiving the degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1896. Admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, May 21, 1896. Entered the office of Delmas & Shortridge in 1895 and remained until 1897. Associated with D. M. Delmas from 1897 until April, 1906, since which date he has continued his practice alone. Member The Family and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

**MYRON WESTOVER.**

Residence, 146 North Rampart Boulevard; office, 526 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born in Clyde, Kansas, January 18, 1871. Son of Lorenzo and Julia E. (Hewins) Westover. Married to Selah S. Wyckoff, December 15, 1897. Moved to California in 1905. Educated in the public schools. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1895 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan at Ann Arbor in June, 1895; state and federal courts of Missouri, at St. Louis, in December, 1895; California courts, in November, 1905. Attorney for Union Trust Company, St. Louis, from 1897 to 1900. Practiced in St. Louis until August, 1905, when removed to Los Angeles. Appointed Deputy City Attorney of Los An-



geles in February, 1911, serving at present time. Formerly of firms of Petchner & Westover and Waterman, Westover & Green. Member of City and Federation clubs, Uni-

vard Club of Southern California, Los Angeles Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, and N. S. G. W. Republican.

#### LOUIS LE ROY WHARTON.



versity of Michigan Alumni Association, and Delta Chi fraternity. Member of Faculty of University of Southern California, College of Law 1906-10, lecturing on "Commercial Paper." Republican.

#### HARRY GUENTHER WEYSE.



Residence, Santa Monica; office, 704-705 Grosse Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, July 27, 1863. Son of Julius Guenther and Caroline Anna Sophie (Lange) Weyse. Married Alice Wolfskill Barrows, October 2, 1888, and to Ysabel Wolfskill, October 19, 1908. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, 1869-

73; German private school, Los Angeles, 1873-76; Gymnasium Rutheneum, at Gera, Reuss; Senior Line, Germany; Harvard Law School, graduating with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar, at Los Angeles, October 14, 1899, and later to the District Court of Southern California, and has engaged in a general practice there alone to date. Member of the California Assembly, 1895. Member of the California and University clubs and the Har-

Residence, 2159 West 29th Place; office, 513 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles. Born December 24, 1874, in Mercer County, Illinois. Son of Samuel and Aurilla B. (Merryman) Wharton. Moved to California in 1903. Graduated from high school in Aledo, Illinois, in 1892; from Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1898, with degree of B. S. Read law from 1898 to 1901, at Galesburg, Illinois, having worked his way through each stage of his education independently of any assistance. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1901 and to the bar of California in 1904; later to United States District and Circuit Courts. In 1901 was appointed by Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, Referee in Bankruptcy for Knox, Warren and Henderson counties, Illinois, which office he held until 1903. On his arrival in Los Angeles was associated for a period with Judge Geo. H. Hutton, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. Chancellor Commander of Helmet Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Member of Union League Club, and one of the founders of the City Club. Republican.

#### LOUIS N. WHEALTON.

Residence, Long Beach; office, First National Bank, Long Beach, California. Born in Chincoteague, Virginia, October 23, 1872. Son of Joshua W. and Nancy C. (Lewis) Whealton. Married March 23, 1896, to M. Annieta Gardiner. Educated in the grammar and high schools of Chincoteague, and graduated from the Western Maryland

College, Westminster, Maryland, with degree of A. B. in 1892, and A. M. in 1897. Graduated from the Johns Hopkins University, with degree Ph. D., in 1897, and the same year from the University of Maryland, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Maryland in Baltimore in 1897; to the bar of the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the same year; to the bar of New York State (in New York City), in 1899, and moved to California in 1906, being admitted to the bar of that state in Los Angeles in 1910. Practices law in Long Beach to date. Member of Masonic Order. Director of Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. Democrat.

#### CHARLES S. WHEELER.

Residence, northeast corner Spruce and Washington Streets; office, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Born December 11, 1863, in Fruitvale (now part of Oakland), Alameda County, California. Married December 3, 1887, to Lillian Marsh. Received



his primary education in the public schools of Vacaville, Healdsburg, San Francisco, and Oakland. Graduated from the University of California in 1884, with degree of B. L. From 1884 to 1886 attended Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California, at Sacramento, May 4, 1886, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts, and to the United States Supreme Court. In 1886 associated with John H. Boalt, which continued until 1889, when he became chief clerk in the firm of Garber, Boalt & Bishop. Became a partner in said firm January 1, 1892, which partnership continued until 1896, when he entered into partnership with Thomas B. Bishop, practicing under the firm name of

Bishop & Wheeler, which firm continued until 1898, the name later being changed to Bishop, Wheeler & Hoefler. The latter firm was dissolved October 1, 1904. Practiced alone until January 1, 1912, when he entered into partnership with John F. Bowie, which continues to date, under the firm name of Charles S. Wheeler & John F. Bowie. Member of Board of Regents, University of California, 1902-8, and reappointed by Governor Johnson in 1911. Member of Pacific Union, Bohemian, University, Union League, Olympic, University of California, Faculty, Country, and Commonwealth clubs, and of the San Francisco Bar Association. Republican.

#### HENRY ORSON WHEELER, JR.

Residence, 711 Garland Avenue; office, 516-518 F. P. Fay Building, Los Angeles. Born in Burlington, Vermont, February 13, 1882. Son of Henry Orson and Elizabeth (Martin) Wheeler. Moved to California in 1906. Graduated from the Burlington High School, University of Vermont, receiving the degree of A.



B., in 1904, and from the New York Law School, in 1906, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in the state of New York, July, 1906, and the state of California, November, 1906. Associated with Long & Baker, attorneys, at Long Beach, California, until the fall of 1907, when he moved to Los Angeles and continued in practice. In July 1, 1912, formed partnership with George T. Sweet, under the firm name of Wheeler and Sweet, which continues to date. In 1911 he was appointed member of the Los Angeles Municipal Newspaper Commission. Member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and City and University clubs of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### GEORGE HARDING WHIPPLE.

Residence, Berkeley; office, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, December 17, 1869. Son of Hugh L. and Helen B. (Gardiner) Whipple. Attended the Belmont School, Belmont; University of California, from 1893 to 1897, receiving the degree of Ph. B., and Harvard Law School from 1897 to 1900, receiving the degree of LL. B. in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Fran-

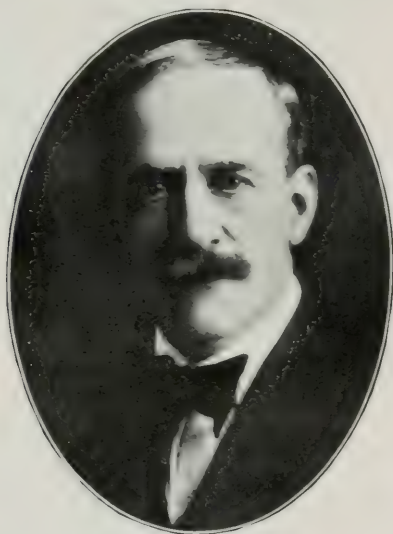
cisco, in 1900. Member of the firm of Chickering & Gregory since 1905. Member of the University Club. Republican.

#### GEORGE E. WHITAKER.

Residence and office, Bakersfield. For a number of years in partnership with Mr. Rearden and with Grove L. Johnson and Walter H. Linforth, under the firm name of Johnson, Linforth & Whitaker. Engaged in the general practice of law in Bakersfield to the present time.

#### FRANK RANDOLPH WHITCOMB.

Residence, Stanford Hotel; office, 820-822 Foxcroft Building, San Francisco. Born in Indian Hill, Sierra County, California, November 22, 1857. Son of J. Baker and Cynthia Annie Goodrich (Cutter) Whitcomb. Educated in the public schools of San Fran-



cisco; South Cosmopolitan Grammar School in 1870; Boys' High School, 1874; University of California, 1878, receiving the degree of A. B. and Hastings College of Law, obtaining the degree of LL. B., in 1881. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1881. Commenced the study of law in 1878 in the office of Stewart, Van Clief & Herrin. After admission from 1881 to 1889, was associated with Patrick Reddy. From 1889 to 1896 in partnership with Chas. L. Tilden, under the firm name of Tilden & Whitcomb, since which time he has practiced alone. President of the McAlpine Gold Mining and Milling Company. In 1892 was originator and charter member of the Young Men's Democratic League of California. Member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Knights

Templar and Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. Democrat.

#### GUY C. WHITE.

Residence, 875

Harrison Avenue; office, 434-435 McNeece Building, San Diego. Born in New Hampton, Iowa, August 21, 1873. Son of Frank K. and Mary (Shepard) White. Received his early education in the schools of his native state, graduating from Clermont High School in 1891. Attended Iowa Normal



School, Orlwein, Iowa, 1892-93. In 1895 graduated from the Law Department of Lake Forest University. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in October, 1895, and to the United States District Court of that state the same year. Moved to California in April, 1908. In September of the following year was admitted to bar of California, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts in December, 1900. Practices his profession in San Diego to date. Democrat.

#### JAMES EVANS WHITE.

Residence, 110 Edgewood Avenue; office, 729-731 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born November 8, 1870, in Grundy County, Iowa. Son of Robert and Rosa (Zeran) White. Moved to California in 1896. Married November 16, 1904, to Lela Allen. Received his early education in the Rockford Gram-



mar and High School of Iowa, graduating in 1889. Entered Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, graduated in 1895 with the degree of A. B., and from the Hastings College of Law in 1902, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar at San Francisco in 1902, and continues the practice of his profession alone to date. Member of the University of California and Commonwealth clubs and City and State Bar Association. Republican.



**CARLOS GREENLEAF WHITE.**

Residence, 441 65th Street; office, 957 Broadway, Oakland. Born in San Francisco, December 11, 1878. Son of Carlos and Annie Ella (Brown) White. Married to Verna Edgren April 25, 1906. Attended grammar and high schools of Oakland. Graduated from the University of California in 1904 with the degree of B. L., and the degree of Juris Doctor in 1906. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court December, 1904; United States Supreme Court, April, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in 1905. In September, 1907, appointed Special Assistant United States Attorney. In July, 1909, again took up private practice of law. Republican.

**JEROME BAKER WHITE.**

Residence, 1378 Filbert Street; office, 709 Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, August 11, 1883. Son of Harlow H. and Nellie S. (Brown) White. Married July 10, 1906, to Lucille O. Kaiser. Educated in the primary, grammar and high

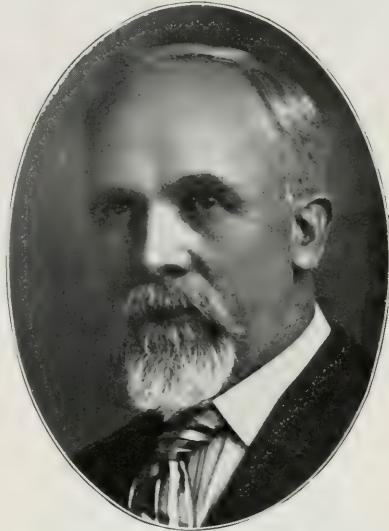


schools of California. Graduated from the University of California in 1904, with degree of B. A. Entered Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1906 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to practice at the bar of California, May, 1906. In 1904 he became associated with the firm of Heller, Powers & Ehrman, with whom he continues the active practice of his profession to date. Republican.

**RICHARD WHITE.**

Residence, 940 Third Street; office, 202-203 Waterland Building, Chico. Born September 5, 1857, in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Son of Thomas H. and Mary Ellen (Gott) White. Married December 30, 1891, to Florence Earll. Educated in the public schools of his native state, and St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, graduating in 1877, and in 1888 receiving the degree of A. M. Studied



law in Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1878-79, and at University of Virginia in 1879-80. Admitted to all courts of Maryland, before the Circuit Court, at Rockville, Maryland, June 9, 1880. Moved to California in May, 1881, and was admitted to bar of that state in the Supreme Court, August 20, 1884. Admitted to United States District Court for Northern District, September 13, 1905, at San Francisco, and United States Circuit Court, Ninth Judicial Circuit, for Northern District of California, July 13, 1908, at San Francisco. Member of N. G. C. from 1883 to 1890, serving as First Lieutenant on staff of California Eighth Infantry Regiment, during the last three years. Member of the Board of Education in Butte County, 1883-91, being president of that body in 1886-91. Appointed Deputy County Clerk of Butte County in 1885. Served as Assistant District Attorney of same, 1893-95. City Clerk of Chico, 1895-1903. City Attorney of Chico, 1903-07. In 1907 was elected City Judge of Chico, which office he holds to date. Chairman of County Democratic Committee eight years, from 1896 to 1908. Member of Southern Club of San Francisco. Democrat.

**JESSE MEIGS WHITED.**

Residence, 30 Belvedere Street; office, 411-412 Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Carlin, Nevada, November 20, 1876. Son of Jerry H. and Sarah J. (Keyes) Whited. Moved to the state in 1893. Married May 15,

1906, to Mary E. Bliss. Attended the Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1893 to 1896, and Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1898 with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar, at San Francisco, May 20, 1898. Associated with the National Surety Company of New York in San Francisco from 1898 to 1904. In 1904 became associated with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland as attorney, having supervision over the judicial department of the Pacific Coast department, where he remains to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity, and Haight & Ashbury Improvement Club of San Francisco. Republican.

#### THOMAS P. WHITE.

Residence, 345 West 28th Street; office, 407 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, California, September 27, 1888. Son of Peter and Catherine (Clark) White. Graduated from St. Vincent's High School, Los Angeles, in 1904. Attended St.



Vincent's College one year, and the University of Southern California, from which he graduated in 1911, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar by the District Court of Appeals, Second Appellate District, June 19, 1911, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Member of the firm of Randall, Bartlett & White to date. Delegate to Republican County Convention, Los Angeles County, 1910. Member of Delta Chi fraternity. Financial Secretary of Los Angeles Council, Knights of Columbus, and State President of Young Men's Institute. Republican.

#### WILLIAM KENNEDY WHITE.

Residence, 1001 Pine Street; office, 723 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born June 15, 1878, in Oakland, California. Son of Benjamin Franklin and Frances (Ballard) White. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. Graduated from the Uni-



versity of California in 1900 with the degree of B. S., and in 1902 received the degree of LL. B. from Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California in 1902, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Northern California; United States Supreme Court, October 19, 1910; also admitted to practice before the United States Patent Office. Formed partnership with John H. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & White, which continues to date. Specializes in patent, trademark and copyright law. Member of the N. S. G. W. fraternity; Bohemian, University, and Olympic clubs, San Francisco Bar Association and the Patent Law Association of Washington. Republican.

#### RANDOLPH V. WHITING.

Residence, 1001 Pine Street; office, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. Born in Quincy, Plumas County, California, November 30, 1870. Son of Fenton Berkeley and Martha Jane (Mastin) Whiting. Married Mary R. Wallace, May 29, 1900. Received his early education in the public schools of Plumas County, and Bowen's Academy, Berkeley. Later attended the University of California, and graduated from Hastings College of Law in 1895, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, May, 1895. Commenced the

practice of his profession immediately upon his admission, and continues alone to date. Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco from 1900 to 1906. Editor of "California



Decisions" and "California Appellate Decisions." Member of the San Francisco Commercial Club and Masonic fraternity. Democrat.

#### FREDERICK EUGENE WHITNEY.



Residence, 205 Telegraph Avenue; office, 957 Broadway, Oakland. Born in Farmington, Maine, November 26, 1850. Son of George W. and Violet (Haynes) Whitney. Moved to California in 1877. Married to Edith Adams in 1884. In 1868 graduated from State Normal School, Farmington, Maine; 1869,

Waterville Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine; 1873, Bowdin College, Brunswick, Maine, receiving the degree of A. B., and, 1876, the degree of A. M., and in 1882 the St. Louis Law School, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1882, and to the bar of California, at San Francisco, the same year. Aide-de-camp with rank of Major on staff of Major-General Commanding National Guard

of California, by Commission from Governor Stoneman, in November, 1884. Court Commissioner of Alameda County for fifteen years. Taught school for fifteen years in Boston, Massachusetts, and at the Government University, Tokio, Japan, from 1878 to 1881. Member of the Republican State Committee, City Central Committee, of Oakland, and State Central Committee. Republican

#### WELLES WHITMORE.

Residence, Oakland; office, Security Bank Building, Oakland. Born August 24, 1849, in Michigan. Son of Ezra W. and Caroline A. (Sanford) Whitmore. Married August 8, 1883, to Bertha Nusbaumer. Attended the University of Michigan and graduated therefrom in June, 1875, receiving the degree of B. A. Moved to California in 1877, locating in Oakland, and was admitted by the County and District Courts in 1878, being admitted by the Supreme Court of the state, August 22, 1882. Commenced the active practice of his profession in Oakland, and was appointed Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County in April, 1879, continuing in that office until January 1, 1883. Thereupon entered into partnership with Judge E. M. Gibson, which continued until January 1, 1886, when Judge Gibson was elected to the bench. Practiced alone until January 1, 1894, when he re-entered into partnership with Judge Gibson, which association continued until 1896, when the partnership was dissolved, and since that time he has practiced alone. Author of "Index California Reports," published in July, 1881. Member of the Union League Club, Masonic fraternity, and Knight Templar. Republican.

#### GUSTAVUS W. WICKLIFFE.

Residence, 1602 Fleming Street; office, 132 North Broadway, Los Angeles. Born January 16, 1869, in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Son of Jerry and Carrie (Dawson) Wickliffe. Moved to California in March, 1894. Married July 3, 1901, to Minnie C. Mitchell. Received his education in the Chattanooga public schools. Graduating from the Gilmore Street High School, May, 1888; Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., June, 1890, and Howard Law School, Washington, D. C., June,





1893, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee, October, 1893; to the United States District and Circuit Courts of Tennessee, and to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, April 12, 1894. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles in 1901, when he moved to San Francisco, where he practiced until 1908, when he returned to Los Angeles, where he continues to date. From June, 1901, to 1907, dockage clerk with the Board of Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco. Member of District of Columbia National Guard; also of the Civil League. Masonic order 32°, and Forester fraternity. Republican.

#### CURTIS DWIGHT WILBUR.

Residence, 822 South Alvarado Street; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Boonesboro, Iowa, May 10, 1867. Son of Dwight Locke and Edna M. (Lyman) Wilbur. Moved to California in 1888. Married Ella T. Chilson November 9, 1893 (deceased);



Olive Doolittle January 13, 1898. Educated in the public schools in Boonesboro, Iowa, 1874-83; High School in Jamestown, North Dakota, 1883-84; United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, graduating June, 1888. Studied law at home, 1888-90, and after admission continued studies in the office of Brunson, Wilson & Lamme, Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court at Los Angeles, October 13, 1890, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California shortly after. United States Naval Cadet, 1884-88; Chief Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County, 1899-1903. Elected Judge of the Superior Court in 1903. Re-

elected in 1909 for six years, presiding in juvenile and probation courts his entire term; also handling civil, criminal and probate matters. Co-operated in drafting the juvenile court law, the law establishing the California Reformatory for First Offenses, and laws concerning the rebating of taxes. Member of A. O. U. W., I. O. F., and University, Union League and Sunset clubs. Republican.

#### H. E. WILCOX.

Residence, San Jose; office, Safe Deposit Block, San Jose. Born in Maine Prairie, Solano County, California, June 12, 1861. Son of Harvey and Harriet D. (Demmond) Wilcox. Attended the public schools at Maine Prairie and Dixon. Entered Santa Clara College in 1874, and graduated in 1880 with the degree of B.A. In 1881 took post-graduate course in Ethics in same college. Studied law in the office of McKisick & Rankin, in San Jose. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, January, 1883. Deputy County Clerk of Santa Clara County from 1883 to 1890. Commenced the practice of law in 1890 and continued alone until 1897, when he formed partnership with D. M. Burnett, which continues to date.

#### JARVIS RAYMOND WILDER.

Residence, 1108 Garfield Avenue, South Pasadena; office, 436-437 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born December 17, 1874, in Vassar, Michigan. Son of Jefferson J. and Janette (Waterman) Wilder. Married January 29, 1902, to Georgia W. Patterson. Moved to California, August, 1902. Educated in the public schools



of Michigan. Studied law in the offices of J. D. Burns of Kalamazoo, Michigan. For two and one-half years secretary to Judge Henry F. Severens, of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of California April 7, 1904, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, where he continues alone to date. Member of Masonic order, Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### JOSEPH WOODS WILEY.

Residence, 317 D Street; office, Brower Building, Bakersfield. Born in Boone

County, Indiana, July 19, 1860. Son of Hugh R. and Mary Blair (Woods) Wiley. Married to Maud Lane, May 31, 1888. Moved to California in 1891. Attended Indiana State University, Bloomington, Indiana, graduating June 9, 1886, with the degree of A. B. Studied law in Indiana. Admitted to the bar of Indiana in May, 1889; California, October, 1891. Practiced law in Bakersfield to date. Republican.

#### CHARLES J. WILLETT.



Residence, 352 North Los Robles Avenue; office, 309-313 Slavin Building, Pasadena. Born in Essex, Essex County, New York, June 5, 1849. Son of Joseph T. and Cornelia A. (Whallon) Willett. Married Hattie Crossman, May 13, 1874. Moved to California in June, 1893. Graduated from the high school at Grand

Rapids, Michigan, in 1867. Attended the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of A. B., in 1871, and the degree of A. M. in 1874. Admitted to the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the bar of Michigan, at Ithaca, January 8, 1877; later to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Eastern District of Michigan; Supreme Court of the United States, November 9, 1891; Supreme Court of California, October 16, 1893, and later to the Circuit and District Courts of the Southern District of California. City Treasurer of St. Louis, Michigan, for one term. Mayor of St. Louis, Michigan, for one term. City Attorney of St. Louis, Michigan, for several terms. Prosecuting Attorney of Gratiot County, Michigan, one term. Trustee of St. Louis, Michigan, School District, ten years. Regent of the University of Michigan, eight years. City Attorney of Pasadena, four years. Member of the Board of Education of City of Pasadena, seven years. President of that board six years. Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Statistical Society, National Geographical Society, Southwestern Society of the American Archeological Association, and Sons of the Revolution; also of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, National Municipal League, Masonic fraternity, 33°, Knights Templar, Shriner, Los Angeles Bar Association, Pasadena Board of Trade, and Tournament of Roses Association. Trustee and Vice-president of Throop Poly-

technic Institute. For ten years President of Pasadena Hospital Association. President of Western Masons' Mutual Life Association. Past Grand High Priest of R. A. M. of California. Past Grand Master R. & S. M. of California. Past Potentate of Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles. Past Grand Patron of O. E. S. of California. Republican.

#### ROBERT HAMILTON WILLEY.

Residence, 232 Seventeenth Street, Pacific Grove; office, 252 Alvarado Street, Monterey. Born in New York City, New York, November 18, 1852. Son of John M. and Maria (Miller) Willey. Moved to California in 1871. Married March 1, 1877, to Susie C. Clark. Educated in English private and boarding schools. Entered



the law office of Hayes, Stanley & Hayes, San Francisco, in 1872. Admitted to the bar of California by the County Court of Napa, August 20, 1877; Seventh District Court, Napa, October 1, 1877; Supreme Court of California, July 19, 1879, and Texas Supreme Court, January 18, 1882. City Attorney for Monterey City from its incorporation in June, 1889, to July, 1911, when the city entered upon existence under new charter, which demanded of city attorney that he give the city his exclusive services. Democrat.

#### C. B. WILLIAMS.

Residence, 633 East Twenty-seventh Street; office, 223 West Second Street, Los Angeles. Born in New York City, April 4, 1849. Son of Thomas W. and Nancy (Brew) Williams. Married Katie Hunt, January 14, 1877. Moved to California in 1895. Educated in the public schools of New York City, and graduated from the High School in 1868. Attended Mount St. Vincent's College, in the same city, and graduated in 1873. Took up the study of law in the office of his brother, Judge Thomas Williams, in New York City, and was admitted to the bar of New York state by the Superior Court in 1883 and also to practice in the United States courts. In 1899 was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. Established the Williams Law and Collection Agency in Los Angeles, in 1894, and continues at head of the corporation to date. Member of Concord Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., New York City. Republican.



**ERNEST STANWOOD WILLIAMS.**

Residence, 2215 West 21st Street; office, 918 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Oakland, California, September 12, 1876. Son of John Fisher and Maria Jane (Curtis) Williams. Married October 16, 1906, to Helen Ivers. Graduated from the San Diego High School in 1895, and from Stanford University in 1899, receiving the degree of A. B., and later attended the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar of California in April, 1900. Member of the University and City clubs. Republican.

**EVAN WILLIAMS.**

Residence, 210 Spruce Street; office, 1232 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. Born January 25, 1884, in Empire, Nevada. Son of Evan and Dora (Foster) Williams. Educated in the grammar and high schools of Carson City, Nevada. In 1900 entered the University of California, from which he graduated in 1904, receiving the degree of B. L. Four years later graduated from Harvard Law School, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, April, 1909, and commenced the practice of his profession in association with the firm of Chickering & Gregory. Member of the Claremont Country and University clubs. Republican.

**NORMAN WILLIAMS.**

Residence, 6521 Pollard Street, Los Angeles; office, 307 Exchange Building. Born in Hespeler, Ontario, Canada, August 31, 1871. Son of William and Mary B. (Brennan) Williams. Married Gertrude E. Robson, November, 1903. Came to California in November, 1898. Early education obtained in the public and collegiate institutes in the Province of Ontario, followed by course in liberal arts in Victoria University, Ontario, graduating with the degree of B. A. and honors in modern languages in 1892. This was followed with a legal education in Ontario Provincial Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Admitted as a barrister at law of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of Ontario, September, 1898; California Courts, April, 1899. Member of the firm of Williams, Goudge & Chandler to date. Republican.

**WARREN LAMONT WILLIAMS.**

Residence, 4501 South Figueroa Street; office, Police Court, Los Angeles. Born in Lansing, Michigan, June 23, 1880. Son of Charles Brewster and Mary Kate (Hunt) Williams. Moved to California in 1890. Married Marie Theresa Hickok December 31, 1910. Educated in the public schools of New York City, graduating from the High School in 1895. After one year in preparatory school and tuition in a private school he entered Alma College, Alma, Michigan, in 1905.

and remained one year, his course of study being interrupted by the earthquake at San Francisco, where his parents were residing and whence he returned. Shortly after he took up the reading of law in the office of D. M. Hammock, in Los Angeles, and was



admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeal at Los Angeles, July, 1907. Appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the city of Los Angeles, July, 1908; Police Judge, May, 1909, and elected to the same office in 1910, which position he fills at date, presiding at the University Station. Member of F. & A. M., B. P. O. E., Union League and Knickerbocker clubs, Los Angeles County Bar Association, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

**WILLIAM JAMES WILLIAMS.**

Residence, 244 Madeline Drive, Pasadena; office, 312 Exchange Building, Los Angeles. Born in Cavanville, Ontario, Canada, May 10, 1864. Son of William and Mary (Brennan) Williams. Moved to California in 1893. Married November 25, 1897, to Lena G. Meade, at Washington, D. C. Educated in the public schools of Canada, graduating from the University of Toronto in June, 1890, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted as a barrister of law and solicitor by the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1890, and was a member of the law firm of Mulock, Tilt, Miller, Crowther & Montgomery from 1890 to 1893. Admitted to the bar of California, April 12, 1893; and later to the United States District and Circuit Courts of Southern California. In 1893 formed law partnership with George I. Cochran, which continued until 1906, when the present firm of Williams, Goudge & Chandler was formed. Republican.



**WILLIAM GOODWIN WILLIAMS.**

Residence, 2240 Blake Street, Berkeley; office, 950 Pacific Building, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz, California. Born November 23, 1871, in Richmond, Virginia. Son of Rev. William Goodwin and Sallie Ellen (Elsom) Williams. Received his early education by



private tutorship until he entered McCabe's University School at Petersburg, Virginia, continuing there until 1887, and thereafter attending the following institutions: Randolph (Macon) College, Virginia, 1887-90; Washington & Lee University, Virginia, 1893-94; University of Virginia, 1892-95, with degree of LL.B.; University of Wisconsin, 1900-1; University of Marburg, Germany, 1903; University of Berlin, Germany, 1904; and University at California, 1908-11. Was student and instructor at Richmond College, Virginia, 1898-1902, and received in latter institution degrees of B. A. and M. A. Admitted to the bar at Richmond, Virginia, in 1895, and to the bar of California, in San Francisco, in 1896. Practiced his profession in Stockton from 1896 to 1897, and spent the period of 1898 to 1904 in the east and in Europe. Returned to Stockton in 1904 and practiced there until 1907, when he removed to San Francisco, where he continues to date. In 1911 he opened a branch office in Santa Cruz, California. In September, 1911, he accepted position of professorship of law at Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

**WILLARD FORSYTHE WILLIAMSON.**

Residence, Piedmont; office, 501 Crocker Building, San Francisco. Born in Portland, Oregon, June 24, 1872. Son of James Monroe and Matilda (Snowden) Williamson. Moved

to California in 1888. Married to Paula Rued, February 3, 1908. Received his education in the common schools, Oakland High School, and the University of Virginia. Studied law in the office of Garber, Boalt & Bishop, and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1893, his association continuing in the above office until 1894. Since that period has been in the active practice of his profession alone. Member of the Pacific-Union and Claremont Country clubs, San Francisco Bar Association, and the Masonic fraternity. Nonpartisan.

**FRANK R. WILLIS.**

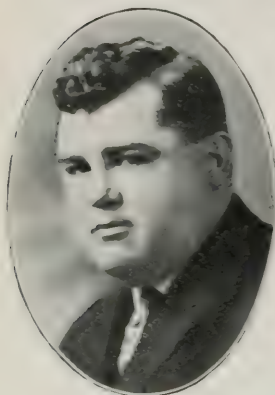
Residence, 154 North Johnson Street; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born August 17, 1855, in North Adams, Massachusetts. Son of Albert L. and Laura P. (Pease) Willis. Married March 8, 1882, to Letitia G. Allin. Received his early education in the



high school at Jefferson, Greene County, Iowa, until 1876, and at Lennox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, in 1877. Graduated from the Iowa State Normal School in 1879. Attended the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, and graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1881. Came to Los Angeles in 1883. Admitted to practice in all the federal courts. Served as attorney to Public Administrator, 1886-88. Assistant District Attorney, 1894-1902. City Attorney of Redondo, 1898-1904. Member of the firm of Davis, Rush & Willis to 1909. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in 1909, which office he holds to date. Lecturer on "Criminal Law" and "Procedure" in the University of Southern California, College of Law, for ten years. Member of Masonic bodies; Scot-

tish Rite, 32°, Shrine, B. P. O. E., Gamut, Union League and Sierra Madre clubs. Republican.

#### **WILLIAM HAMMOND WILLIS.**



Residence, 154 North Johnston Street; office, 637 Bryson Building, Los Angeles. Born November 29, 1882, in Aurelia, Iowa. Son of Hon. Frank R. and Letitia G. (Allin) Willis. Moved to California in 1883. Educated in the Los Angeles High School. Graduated from the University of Southern California,

College of Law, in 1907, with the degree of LL. M. Post graduate of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., 1908. Admitted to the bar of California in June, 1907, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Southern California. Formed partnership with Dudley W. Robinson in December, 1908, under the firm name of Willis & Robinson, which continued until May, 1910, since which date he has been engaged in the practice of law alone. Member of Metropolitan, University and Xopeia clubs, Chamber of Commerce and Los Angeles Bar Association. Republican.

#### **CALVERT WILSON.**

Residence, 1403 South Burlington Avenue; office, 350 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born in San Francisco, April 18, 1867. Son of Thomas Frew and Marian G. (Calvert) Wilson. Married February 11, 1896, to Kathryn J. Smith. Received his education in schools of Mexico, Canada, France, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. Received the degree of A.B. from the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. Post-graduate course at Harvard College. In 1888 received the degree of A.M. from Georgetown University. Admitted to the bar of Arizona, at Tucson, April 17, 1888; and California. Assistant United States Attorney for Arizona, 1889-93. District Attorney of Yuma County, Arizona, 1892-94. Member of the California Club, K. of P. and N. S. G. W. fraternities. Democrat.

#### **CHARLES HAROLD WILSON.**

Residence, 2023 Broderick Street; office, 1017 Balboa Building, San Francisco. Born

August 9, 1862, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Son of John Boynton and Mary Ann (Burches) Wilson. Married in 1898 to Annette P. Godchaux. Received his early education in the public schools of Boston, and later attended Chauncey Hall School of that city. Studied law in the offices of Samuel Hill and P. M. Babcock of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar of that state December 20, 1884, practicing in Minnesota until January, 1887. Moved to California in 1889, and was admitted to the bar of this state May 24th of that year, and later to all courts having jurisdiction in this state. Admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States January 8, 1900. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon his admission, and continues to date, practicing alone. Member of the Union League Club and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

#### **CHARLES EDWARD WILSON.**

Residence, 706 Broderick Street; office, 1039 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Bradford, Maine, September 11, 1839. Son of Miles and Melinda (Kingsbury) Wilson. Moved to this state in 1867. Married Carrie A. Watson July 1, 1869 (deceased). Edu-



cated in the common schools and academies of Maine, notably Hampden Academy. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine, October, 1867; Supreme Court of California, 1868, and United States Supreme Court, October, 1898. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco in July, 1868, with Judge Robert Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson & Wilson, this partnership continuing for two years; then with S. N. Putnam, under the firm name



of Wilson & Putnam, this partnership existing for six years, and later with Geo. E. Otis, under the firm name of Wilson & Otis, for four years, since which date he has continued the practice of his profession alone. Served in the Civil War. 2d Maine Cavalry, for two and one-half years. Member of the Unitarian and Commonwealth clubs, Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**EMMET HOMER WILSON.**



Residence, 1032 Grand View Street; office, 1146 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born in Greeley, Colorado, January 15, 1876. Son of John Emmet and Josephine Elizabeth (Cochran) Wilson. Moved to this state in 1882. Married October 7, 1907, to Grace Safford Humphrey. Attended the public schools of Los

Angeles County, 1886-91, and the Los Angeles high school, 1891-94, graduating in the latter year. Admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles, April 10, 1900, by the Supreme Court, and to the United States Supreme Court, October 14, 1907. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles and continues alone to date. Member of the Board of Playground Commissioners of Los Angeles, 1904; Board of Education of Los Angeles, 1905-06 and re-elected in 1906, but resigned to enter City Attorney's office. Chief Deputy City Attorney, 1907-10. Member of the Gamut and San Gabriel Valley Country clubs, Chamber of Commerce, K. O. T. M., and Los Angeles Bar Association. Democrat.

**MOUNTFORD SAMUEL WILSON.**

Residence, Burlingame; office, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Born May 26, 1857, in San Francisco, California. Son of Samuel Mountford and Emily Josephine (Scott) Wilson. Married May 15, 1890, to Flora H. Carroll. Received his education in the local schools of his native city, and later attended Yale University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1879. Graduated from the Hastings College of Law (University of California) in 1882, receiving the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1882 and was admitted that year into the firm of Wilson & Wilson, then consisting of Samuel M. Wilson, Russell J. Wilson and Mountford S. Wilson.

This partnership continued until June 4, 1892, when Samuel M. Wilson died, and the firm was continued by the surviving partners until 1901, when Charles H. Lovell was admitted into partnership. Russell J. Wilson died May 1, 1905, and the surviving partners continue to practice under the same firm name to date, maintaining a corporation, probate and civil practice. Member of the Pacific-Union, University, Bohemian, and Burlingame Country clubs, and of the Academy of Sciences.

**HORACE S. WILSON.**

Residence, 445 Harvard Boulevard; office, 404 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born December 9, 1883, in Los Angeles, California. Son of Percy R. and Emily Alice (Sandes) Wilson. Married Maybelle Harmon, June 8, 1909. Attended the Los Angeles grammar



schools and Harvard Military Academy, graduating in 1904; later attending Stanford University for three years. Admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, July, 1908. Associated with his father, Percy R. Wilson in the practice of his profession until his death on December 9, 1909. From 1910 to date associated with Oscar C. Mueller. Member of the California and University clubs. Republican.

**JOHN RALPH WILSON.**

Residence, 1712 Everett Street, Alameda; office, 57 Post Street, San Francisco. Born in Wilmington, Delaware, April 13, 1878. Son of Rev. Dr. John A. B. and Mary E. (Jefferson) Wilson. Married April 15, 1903, to Emilie M. Mason. Early education received in the public schools of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and New York states. Moved to California in 1896, and attended the University



of Southern California three years. Studied law in the office of Col. G. Wiley Wells, Senator John D. Works, and Bradner W. Lee of Los Angeles, and later in the office of



Judge E. J. Pringle and Henry E. Monree, of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, December 13, 1899, and continues in the active practice of his profession to date alone. Republican.

#### A. HEBER WINDER.



Residence and office, Riverside. Born May 2, 1882, in Miamisburg, Ohio. Son of P. A. and M. A. (Miller) Winder. Educated in the public and high schools of Dayton, Ohio, and National University, Lebanon, Ohio. Graduated from Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York, in 1908, with degree of LL. B. Admitted

to the bar of Ohio in 1908, and to the bar of California, March 4, 1910. Practiced law in Dayton, Ohio, until 1910, when he moved to California. Engaged in the practice in Riverside to the present time. Member of the Masonic order and Alpha Chi Rho fraternity. Five years' experience as teacher in High Schools at Dayton, Ohio, and Hanford, California. Republican.

#### LEE DECATUR WINDREM.

Residence, 736 Richmond Avenue; office, 212 Washington Avenue, Richmond. Born in Lancaster County, Nebraska, December 25, 1870. Son of Samuel and Nettie Ellen (Cooper) Windrem. Moved to California in 1893. Married Margerie Dean Rickabaugh, July 23, 1903. Attended common schools at Dorchester, Nebraska. Studied law in the office of Miles Wallace, at Madera, and admitted to the Supreme Court August 25, 1895. Moved to San Francisco in 1896. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco in 1896, and continued until January, 1903, when he moved to Richmond, where he continues in the active practice of his profession to date. City Attorney of Richmond July, 1909, to July, 1911, when he resigned. Democrat.

#### EARLE L. WINNETT.

Residence, 476 Solano Avenue; office, 403 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Born in Banff, Canada, October 10, 1889. Son of Thomas B. and Louise P. (Livesley) Winnett. Came to California in 1907. Educated in the public schools of British Columbia, finishing in the class of 1907 in the High School. In Los



Angeles attended the University of Southern California, College of Law, graduating in 1910, with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of California by the District Court of Appeal, at Los Angeles, October 10, 1910, coincident with attaining his majority. Admitted to practice before the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of California the same year, and has continuously carried on a general practice. Member of Cadet Division, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, with rank of Corporal, in 1906, also of Canadian Club of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### WALLACE A. WISE.

Residence, 3550 Washington Street; office, Merchants National Building, San Francisco. Born in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, December 21, 1867. Son of Henry and Rachel Sarah (Hyman) Wise. Married Lillie Nathan, March 6, 1894. Attended the grammar and high schools of Santa Rosa and San Francisco, graduating in 1884. Matriculated University of California in

1884, and entered Hastings College of the Law in 1886, graduating therefrom in 1889, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California, July 1, 1889; and later to the United States District Court, United States Circuit Court, Ninth Circuit,

month. Moved to Chicago, Illinois, in 1893, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of that state in that year. Moved to California in 1905 and was admitted by the District Court of Appeal on March 14, 1910. Member of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, 1888-89. Republican.

**HENRY W. WITHERSPOON.**

Residence, Upper Lake, Lake County; office, 804 Pacific Building, San Francisco. Born at Donner Lake, California, June 30, 1866. Son of John and Elizabeth (Halligan) Witherspoon. Married January 1, 1896, to Maud Sleeper. Attended the Virginia City High School from 1880 to 1881, and later attended the San Jose Normal School, at San Jose. Admitted to the bar of California, June 12, 1900, at San Francisco. Practiced his profession at Lake County bar until January 2, 1912, when partnership was formed with Franklin P. Bull, of San Francisco, with whom he continues to practice to date. Republican.

**GEORGE FRANKLIN WITTER.**

Residence, 6411 Regent Street; office, Commercial Building, Oakland. Born November 8, 1863, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Son of George Franklin and Frances Louise (Phelps) Witter. Married to Mary A. Carter on January 22, 1891. Graduated from Howe High



and to the United States Supreme Court December 16, 1894. Commenced the active practice of his profession immediately upon admission and continues to date. Grand President in 1903 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Dist. No. 4. Member of the Masonic order. Democrat.

**HENRY MILLER WISLER.**

Residence, 2828 Harvard Boulevard; office, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born June 6, 1854, in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Son of Lewis and Anna Maria (Miller) Wisler. Married to Clara O. McWilliams September 22, 1874. Received his education in the public schools of Ohio until 1870, and



later attended the Cincinnati College of Law, graduating from that institution on May 28, 1884, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Ohio in Columbus, February 5, 1884, before the Supreme Court of that state. Moved to Kansas in March, 1886, and was admitted to the bar of that state the following



School, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, in 1881, and Northwestern Business College, Madison, Wisconsin, in 1882. Attended the University of Wisconsin and received therefrom the degree of B. S. in 1887 and the degree of LL. B. in 1889. Principal of the High School of Humboldt, Wisconsin, 1884-85, and of the Merrill



public schools, Wisconsin, in 1887; of the Marshfield public schools, 1887-88. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, June, 1889, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Wallace, Idaho, continuing there until 1890. That city being destroyed by fire, he returned to Wisconsin, and engaged in business until 1892. Moved to California in 1892 and was admitted to the bar of the state on June 9, 1892, locating in Paso Robles, where he practiced until 1900, when he moved to San Francisco. City Attorney of Paso Robles. Moved to Oakland in 1906 and has continued in the active practice of his profession to date.

#### E. MYRON WOLF.

Residence, 2816 Pierce Street; office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born October 19, 1871, in San Francisco, California. Early education received in the primary and grammar schools of San Francisco. Entered the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1894, with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1897, and to practice in the Supreme Court in 1905. Commenced the practice of his profession immediately after admission in San Francisco, and continues alone in that city to date. Member of the Family, Bohemian, Union League, Olympic, and San Francisco Commercial clubs. Republican.

#### HARRY K. WOLFF.



Residence, 1782 O'Farrell Street; office, 322-325 Russ Building, San Francisco. Born in 1881, a Native Son. Married December 27, 1905, to Elsie Franklin. Received his early education in the local public schools, graduating with high honors from old Lin-

coln Grammar School. Read law in the offices of Otto Irving Wise, Bert Schlessinger and Marshall Woodworth. Admitted to the bar of California, March 11, 1902. Practices in the United States District Court, United States Circuit Court and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Commenced active practice of the law upon admission. Formation of partnership in 1906 with Harry A. Hollzer, under the firm name of Wolff & Hollzer, which continued until 1909, since which date has been engaged in the practice of law alone. Member of numerous local charitable institutions and one of the Board of Governors of the Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco. Past President of the Free Loan Association. Past District Deputy Grand President of B'nai B'rith. Past Grand of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Lecturer of local lodge of Foresters of America. Member of Masonic fraternity and of Islam Temple, A. A. C. N. M. S., and Bar Association of San Francisco. Counsel for several corporations. Republican.

#### CARL F. WOOD.

Residence, Livermore; office, 43-44, Bacon Building, Oakland. Born June 25, 1871, in Sparta, Wisconsin. Son of Walter and Ellen (Armstrong) Wood. Married December 29, 1897, to Ella F. Beekman. Moved to California in October, 1884, and received his early education in the Lincoln Grammar School and the



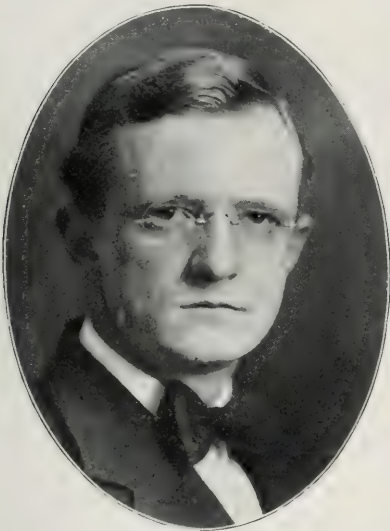
Oakland High School. Later attended the University of California and studied law in the office of Gibson & Wood, of Oakland. Admitted to the bar of California on November 19, 1893, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Oakland, where he continues to date. Appointed Assistant District Attorney in 1895, serving until 1897. Member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Loyal Order of the Moose fraternities. Republican.

#### JOHN PERRY WOOD.

Residence, Pasadena; office, Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 30, 1879. Son of Rev. J. A. and Ida L. (Perry) Wood. Moved to California in 1902. Married to Claudine B. Hazen June 17, 1911. Educated in the public schools at



Everett, Pennsylvania; Dickinson College, graduate of 1900, with degree of A. B.; Yale Law School, graduate of 1902, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California in 1902 and the federal courts the same year; Supreme Court of the United



States in 1907. Police Judge of Pasadena, 1905. City Attorney of Pasadena, 1906-10. Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County from 1911 to date. Member of A. F. & A. M., Overland and Annandale Country clubs of Pasadena and Union League Club of Los Angeles. Progressive Republican.

#### PERCY ADDISON WOOD.

Residence, 114 Greenbaum Avenue, Piedmont; office, 1113 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. Born in Salinas City, Monterey County, July 20, 1884. Son of Job and Evelyn (Miller) Wood. Married May 25, 1910, to Eliza R. Baum. Graduated from the Sacramento High School in 1903, and entered the Stanford University and the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1905, from which he graduated in June, 1908, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar in the state of Michigan June 16, 1908; California, June 23, 1908. Commenced the practice of his profession in association with John A. Percy in September, 1908, and continues there to date. Republican.

#### WALTON J. WOOD.

Residence, 1312 Bank Street, South Pasadena; office, 408-409 Bullard Building, Los Angeles. Born in Oroville, California, August 5, 1878. Son of Jesse and Alice C. (Tyson) Wood. Married December 31, 1908, to Gladys A. Mackey. Graduated from Visalia High School in 1896. Attended Van-

derbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 1896-97; University of California, 1897-98, and Stanford University, from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar in Manila, Philippine Islands, March, 1902. Practiced law in Philippine Islands until December, 1906. Moved to San Pedro, and continued the practice of his profession in association with Frank Karr. Moved to Los Angeles in November, 1908, and continues the practice of law to date. Member of the B. P. O. E. and Rotary Club of Los Angeles. Republican.

#### FRANKLIN B. WOODRUFF.

Residence, 419 South Grand Avenue; office, 720 Grosse Building, Los Angeles. Born September 9, 1878, in Columbus, Ohio. Son of Richard P. and Anna (McFarland) Woodruff. Educated in the public schools of Ohio, and in the College of Letters, Pacific Beach, California, moving to that state in 1887. Read law in the office of N. P. Conklin, San Diego, and was admitted to the bar of California in 1901. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Diego, in partnership with H. R. Comly, under the firm name of Comly & Woodruff, which continued for only a short time, when he removed to Los Angeles. In 1902 and 1903, practiced in the office of Earl Rogers. Associated with Alfred W. Allen in 1903, with whom he continues to practice to date. Received 1st Lieutenant commission during Spanish-American War. Member of Eagle fraternity, Motor Boat and South Coast Yachting clubs. Socialist.

#### GEORGE HOBART WOODRUFF.

Residence, 666 Harvard Boulevard; office, 412 Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Born February 25, 1873, in Watertown, Connecticut. Son of John Frederick and Ellen (Atwood) Woodruff. Married in 1901 to Nellie E. Brittan. Early education received in the public schools of Watertown. Attended Vashon College, graduating in 1895. In 1896 moved to California, where he attended Stanford University. Admitted to the bar of California in 1902. Commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, where he continues in active practice alone to date. Member of Masonic, K. of P. and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Republican.

#### SAMUEL DAVIES WOODS.

Residence, San Francisco; office, 654 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born September 19, 1845, in Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee. Son of James and Eliza Ann (Williams) Woods. Moved to California in 1850. Received his education in the public and private schools and by private instruction of his father. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of this state in April, 1869. Judge Advocate on staff

of Governor James H. Budd with the rank of Major. Congressman for the Second Congressional District from 1899 to 1902. Practiced alone in San Francisco from 1869 to 1878. Engaged in mining, and not practicing law, from 1878 to 1882, practicing law in Inyo County, California from 1882 to 1884. Attorney for the Railway Company from 1884 to 1904. Moved to Stockton. Practiced law with Hon. J. H. Louttit and Al. Levinsky, under the firm name of Louttit, Woods & Levinsky and later Woods & Levinsky. From 1904 to date in San Francisco. General Counsel for Sierra Railway Company of California for fifteen years. Republican.

#### CLARE W. WOOLWINE.

Residence, 417 Kingsley Drive; office, 432 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Born September 1, 1888, in Nashville, Tennessee. Son of Woods R. and Myra (Beverly) Woolwine. Moved to California in 1907. Attended the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee; University Preparatory School; Bowen Preparatory School of Nashville, Tennessee; Branham and Hughes Preparatory School, Springfield, Tennessee; Stanford University, 1908-9. Graduated from the University of Southern California, College of Law, June, 1911, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, June 19, 1911. Republican.

#### THOMAS LEE WOOLWINE.

Residence, 1040 Kensington Road; office, 628 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Born near Nashville, Tennessee, October 31,



1874. Son of Samuel Shanklin and Sally (Shute) Woolwine. Came to California in

1896. Married November 7, 1900, to Alma Foy. Educated in the public and private schools of Nashville, Tennessee; Cumberland University, Tennessee, graduating from the Law Department in 1903 with degree of LL. B.; Columbian (now George Washington) University, graduating from the Law Department in 1904 with degree of LL. B. Was engaged in the practice of law for several years prior to taking the University courses, and was admitted by the Supreme Court of California in 1899, and the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court for the Southern District of California in the same year; to the United States Supreme Court in 1904. Clerk to the United States District Attorney at Los Angeles, 1897-1900. Deputy City Attorney for the city of Los Angeles, 1907-8. Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County and Prosecuting Attorney for the city of Los Angeles in 1908, and while serving in the latter capacity brought charges which finally resulted in proceedings to "recall" the mayor of the city at that time, and this was the first "recall" invoked against a mayor in the United States. In 1910 candidate for District Attorney for Los Angeles County on Good Government and Democratic tickets, defeated by small margin. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association, City and University clubs Municipal League. Past President of local alumni of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Author of "In the Valley of the Shadows," a novel. Democrat.

#### JOHN DOWNEY WORKS.

Born March 29, 1847, in Indiana. Son of James A. and Phoebe (Downey) Works. Married November 8, 1868, to Alice Banta. Received his education in the common schools of his native state, and was admitted to practice at the Indiana bar in 1868. Continued in practice there associated with his father until 1883, when he moved to San Diego. Was associated in San Diego successively with H. L. Titus, Judge Wellborn, and Judge J. A. Gibson, and lastly with Lewis R. Works. Moved to Los Angeles, and was in partnership with Bradner W. Lee and with Bradner W. Lee and Lewis R. Works, until January, 1908, since which time he has been alone. Served as Superior Judge in San Diego. Resigned and served two years and three months on the Supreme bench to fill the unexpired term of Justice McKinstry. Declined to be a candidate for re-election. During Civil War served as private in 10th Indiana Cavalry. Author of "Indiana Practice and Pleading," in two volumes, of which he has prepared three new editions since his residence in California. Author of "Courts and Their Jurisdiction" and a brochure on "Irrigation Laws of California," which was published in a former history of the bar, and later in pamphlet



form. Member of United States Senate at the present time. Republican.

**LEWIS REED WORKS.**



Residence, 668 Westlake Avenue; office, H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born in Vevay, Indiana, December 28, 1869. Son of John Downey and Alice (Banta) Works. Moved to California in 1883. Married to Harriett Wilson, August 28, 1903. Attended the public schools of

Vevay, Indiana, and of San Diego and San Francisco, California, graduating from San Diego Commercial College about 1888. Admitted to the bar of California, at San Diego, February 15, 1892, by the Superior Court, and by the Supreme Court at Los Angeles, April 4, 1892; to the United States Circuit Court at Los Angeles, April 5, 1892. Assistant City Attorney from January, 1907, to January, 1909. Member of the California Naval Militia (Naval Reserve) for three years (having been charter member of first company organized in California, Company "A," at San Diego). Member of American Geographic Society, American Archeological Society, Academy of Political and Social Science, Good Government Organization, Municipal League, Chamber of Commerce, and City and Severance clubs. Republican.

**ALLEN G. WRIGHT.**

Residence, 1703 Gough Street; office, 1019 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born September 3, 1873, in San Francisco, California. Son of Benjamin C. and Almeda (Darling) Wright. Educated in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco until 1891, when he entered the University of California. Admitted to practice in the state courts of California, May, 1896. Attorney for San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to date. Member of American Academy of Political and Social Science, University, Bohemian, San Francisco Golf and Country, Army & Navy, Olympic and Commonwealth clubs and the San Francisco Bar Association. Democrat.

**ALFRED LINCOLN WORLEY.**

Residence, Laverne, Marin County; office, Bank of Italy Building, San Francisco. Born in London, England, February 26, 1869. Son

of Alfred E. T. and Sarah Anne (Deane) Worley. Married in 1899 to Fannie Dougherty. Moved to California in 1870. Attended the Hastings College of Law, receiving therefrom, in 1893, the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the Bar of California in 1893 and entered into



partnership with Hugo K. Asher, practicing under the firm name of Asher & Worley, which continued until 1896. Practiced alone until 1906, when he entered into partnership with George A. McGowan, practicing under the firm name of McGowan & Worley, which association continues to date. Democrat.

**ALFRED WRIGHT.**

Residence, Rampart Apartments; office, 404 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles. Born April 26, 1889, in Modesto, California. Son of Christopher C. and Mamie A. (Swain) Wright. Received his education in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles, graduating from the latter in 1906, and later



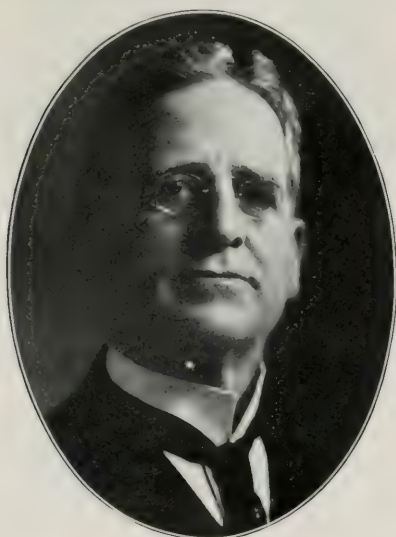
entering Stanford University, continuing there until 1909. Admitted by the District Court of Appeal at Los Angeles, January 16, 1912, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, continuing to date; also



admitted to practice before the United States District Court for Southern District of California. Member of the University and Los Angeles Athletic clubs. Democrat.

#### GEORGE THOMAS WRIGHT.

Residence, 1421 San Antonio Avenue, Alameda; office, 1018 Mills Building, San Francisco. Born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, March 22, 1855. Son of Selden Stuart and Joanna Maynard (Shaw) Wright. Married to Sophie Ida Landsberger in October, 1881. Moved to



California in January, 1860, and received his early education at the City College, San Francisco. Graduated from the University of California in the class of 1876, with the degree of Ph. B. Admitted by the Supreme Court of California, at Sacramento, December, 1879. July 1, 1880, entered into partnership with the late Judge Selden S. Wright and continued until his death in 1893. Practiced alone until 1899; then formed partnership with Allen G. Wright, under the firm name of Wright & Wright. In 1911 the firm was enlarged by associating with Harry N. Stetson, under the firm name of Wright, Wright & Stetson. Member of the Bohemian Club. Independent.

#### LEROY A. WRIGHT.

Residence and office, San Diego. Born February 10, 1863, in New London, Indiana. Son of L. C. and Gulielma Wright. Married June 1, 1908, to Ida M. Heffleman. Educated in the public schools of Kansas, and at the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. Was engaged in newspaper work for ten years. Moved to California in 1887, and was admitted to the bar in 1891, since which time

he has been engaged in private practice in San Diego. Has been a member of the firm of Daney & Wright; Hendrick & Wright, and Wright, Schoonover & Winneck, now senior member of the firm of Wright & Winneck. Vice-President of the San Diego Title and Trust Company. Member of the San Diego City Library two terms. Park Commissioner of San Diego, and present State Senator from the 40th district. For several years chairman of San Diego County Committee. Four years member of State Executive Committee. Member of Cuyamaca Club of San Diego. Past Exalted Ruler San Diego Elks. Member of National Geographical Society. Republican.

#### SAMUEL C. WRIGHT.

Residence, 1524 Lafayette Street, Alameda; office, Mutual Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Sacramento, California, April 23, 1872. Son of Samuel C. and Jessie C. (Rhodes) Wright. Studied law in the office of Hon. William F. Woodburn. Admitted to the bar of California September 8, 1898. For a number of years associated with Judge S. C. Denson, and at the present time is associated with the firm of Schlesinger & Shaw.

#### SELDEN S. WRIGHT.

Residence, 4314 Gilbert Street, Oakland; office, Grant Building, San Francisco. Born in Mississippi November 5, 1850. Son of Selden S. and Joanna Maynard (Shaw) Wright. Married in 1873 to Maria Byrd Hopkins. Moved to California in 1859. At-



tended public schools in San Francisco; later the City College of San Francisco and the Santa Clara College; University of California for one year. Studied law in his father's

office in San Francisco until April, 1873, in which year he was admitted to the bar of this state at Sacramento. Commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco and continued until 1881, when he moved to Fresno, California, and continued there until 1898. Located in Dawson City, Northwest Territory, from 1898 until 1902, when he returned to San Francisco and continues the practice of his profession to date. Justice of the Peace in San Francisco, 1878-79. Served in the National Guard of California from June, 1895, to June, 1898, retiring with the rank of Colonel, Sixth Regiment of Infantry. Democrat.

**WALTER S. WRIGHT.**

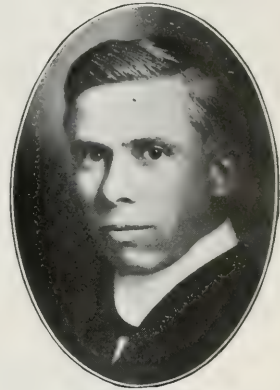
Residence, 830 North Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena; office, St. Louis Block, Pasadena. Born in Granville, New York, in 1854. Son of Sidney W. and Maria (Savage) Wright. Married in 1886 to Bernice Long. Educated in Cambridge Washington Academy, Cam-



bridge, New York. Admitted to the bar in Ithaca, New York, in 1881. Member of the firm of Burdick & Wright, at Saratoga, New York, until 1886. Moved to California in 1887 and practiced alone until 1902, when the firm of Wright, Bell & Ward was formed, which continued until 1909, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession alone. One of the organizers and director of the Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles. Director and Vice-president of Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Toll Road Company. President and Trustee of the Polytechnic Elementary School of Pasadena. Member of the California, Annandale, Overland, Valley Hunt, and South Coast Yacht clubs, Masonic order, Shrine, Knights Templar, and the "Ananias" Club of Catalina Island. Republican.

**GILBERT FRANKLIN WYVELL.**

Residence, 1650 Jewel Street; offices, 713-714 Merchants Trust Building, Los Angeles. Born August 27, 1875, near Wadena, Minnesota. Son of John and Jane (Peardon) Wyvell. Married January 1, 1899, to Faye L. Hancock. Received his early education in the public schools of Minnesota.



Graduated from the University of North Dakota, June 18, 1903, with degree of LL.B. For seven years prior to his admission to the bar he served as Court Reporter of the sixteenth Judicial District of Minnesota. Admitted to the bar of North Dakota June 18, 1903, and practiced at Grand Forks, North Dakota, until his removal to Los Angeles in 1906. Admitted to the bar of California October 8, 1906, and since that time has been engaged in the general practice of law in Los Angeles. Member of Masonic fraternity. Republican.

**THOMAS C. YAGER.**

Residence, 1863 West 24th Street; office, 825-827 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Hollywood, California, December 13, 1884. Son of Michael L. and Margaret A. (Thomas) Yager. Married June 18, 1911, to Mae S. McGowan. Received his earlier education in the grammar schools at Hollywood, and later attended the University of Southern California, College of Law. Admitted to the bar of California, January 22, 1909, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Member of N. S. G. W. Republican.

**WALDO MARVIN YORK.**

Residence, 1129 West 27th Street; office, 528 Mason Building, Los Angeles. Born January 18, 1846, in Dixmont, Maine. Son of David Porter and Sarah Lowe (Vinal) York. Married in September, 1873, to Clara Whitworth. Received his education in the public schools of Penobscot County, Maine, and by private instruction. Admitted to the bar of Maine May 5, 1868; Washington, 1871; California, 1876. Elected Probate Judge of Seattle, Washington, 1872. Moved to Berkeley in 1876. City Attorney of Berkeley for four years. Formed partnership with John W. Whitworth of San Francisco in 1877. Charles A. Shurtleff became a member of the firm in 1888. Removed to Los Angeles in 1889. Ap-



pointed Chief Deputy District Attorney in 1891. Formed partnership with James McLachlan in 1893. Appointed Judge of Superior Court of Los Angeles January 1, 1894, which office he held until 1907. Member of the New England Society, City Club of Los Angeles and Chamber of Commerce. Republican.

#### JOHN T. YORK.

Residence, 511 1st Street; office, Behlow Building, Napa. Born in St. Helena, Napa County, California, March 26, 1869. Son of William E. and Frances Elizabeth York. Married November 25, 1905, to Lena J. Keig. Attended St. Helena grammar school in 1883;



Oakland High School in 1887; Oak Mound, Napa, 1888-89, and later University of California, Law Department, graduating in 1892 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California by the Supreme Court, in San Francisco, January 13, 1891, and commenced the active practice of his profession in San Francisco. Associated as law clerk in the firm of Tilden & Tilden until 1893, when he removed to Napa and continued his practice in partnership with Denis Spencer, practicing under the firm name of Spencer & York, which continued until Mr. Spencer's death, in 1895. Practiced alone until December, 1902, when he entered into partnership with Theodore and Edward S. Bell, practicing under the firm name of Bell, York & Bell, which continued until 1906. Upon the dissolution of this firm he continued in the practice with E. S. Bell, practicing under the firm name of York & Bell, which continued until January, 1907, since which date he has remained in the practice alone. In 1894 was elected City Attorney of the city of Napa and served in that office

until 1907. Member of the N. S. G. W., I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. fraternities. Democrat.

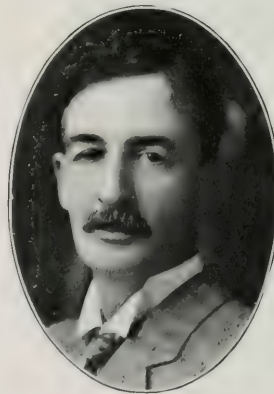
#### MILTON K. YOUNG.

Residence, 621 Kenmore Avenue; office, 727 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Born April 7, 1868, at Litchfield, Illinois. Son of Mathew and Mary Ann (Levin) Young. Married Melissa E. Squires August 10, 1893. Educated in the public schools of Sedalia, Missouri. Graduated from the Central Business College of that city

in 1885. Moved to California in 1886, and commenced the study of law in San Francisco Law Library. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California, July 25, 1892; United States District and Circuit Courts, October 24, 1898; Circuit Court of Appeals, April 1, 1899. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1908. Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, 1903-4. Member of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission from 1906 to 1910, retiring as President of that Commission. Member of the first Consolidation Commission which consolidated San Pedro with Los Angeles. Continues the practice of his profession in Los Angeles to date. Past Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. E. Member of Los Angeles Bar Association. Masonic bodies, 32° and Shriner. Democrat.



#### ROBERT YOUNG.



Residence, 527 Carlton Way; office, 301 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Born in Canada, January 30, 1858. Married Frances Emma Upson, September 22, 1892. Received common school education in New York City and the county district schools of Illinois, and later the High School of

Rushville, Illinois. In 1881 entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan,

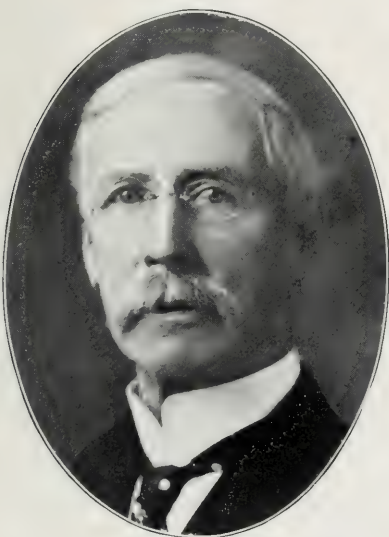


graduating in 1883 with degree of LL.B. Admitted in the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1883, and in the same year the Supreme Court of Michigan; to the Supreme Court of the United States, March 28, 1898. Practiced in Detroit, Michigan, from 1883 to 1900, when he moved to Los Angeles, California, and was admitted to the bar of that state in February, 1900, continuing the practice of his profession in Los Angeles to date. Served as private in the Detroit Light Infantry three years. City Attorney of Hollywood, California from November, 1903, to February, 1910. Appointed City Attorney of Inglewood, California in February, 1908, which office he continues to hold to date. Member of the Masonic fraternity. Specializes in Municipal Law and Los Angeles Bar Association. Past Master of Hollywood Lodge No. 355. Republican.

#### EDWARD RUSSELL YOUNG.

Residence, San Marino Court, San Gabriel; office, 408 Story Building, Los Angeles. Born at Marshalltown, Iowa, September 10, 1876. Son of William and Charlotte (Gifford) Young. Moved to California in 1889. Married May 1, 1907, to Belle R. Wiley. Received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, and high school of Los Angeles. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1902, with degree of B. L. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in June, 1902, and California in July, 1902. Deputy City Attorney for Los Angeles, March, 1907, to January, 1910. Assistant City Attorney, June, 1910, to October, 1911. Republican.

#### WILLIAM YOUNG.



Residence, 2657 Normandie Avenue; office, County Courthouse, Los Angeles. Born in Edin-

burgh, Scotland, December 14, 1840. Son of James and Jessie (Brown) Young. Came to America in 1854, and to California in 1888. Married Lottie M. Gifford (deceased), January 4, 1870; Julia E. Miller, June 30, 1909. Educated in the common schools of Edinburgh, Scotland. Took up the study of law in 1869, in the office of Mr. Holdridge, in Independence, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of Iowa by the Superior Court of Buchanan County in 1872. Was the first County Prosecuting Attorney for Werth County, Iowa. Practiced his profession in that state until his removal to California, where he was admitted to practice in 1888 and continued actively until 1892, when he began a four year term as Township Justice, to which he had been elected, and which expired in 1895. He resumed practice for the next four years, and again took the position of Township Justice for the term beginning with 1900 and ending with 1903. From 1904 to 1908 he carried on active practice in partnership with his son, William H., under the firm name of Young & Young. From 1908 to 1911 he practiced alone, and the beginning of the latter year again took the office of Township Justice for a four year term, which expires in 1914. Is now the first Presiding Judge of the Township Courts of Los Angeles Township. Enlisted as Corporal of Company "A," First Dakota Volunteer Cavalry, November, 1861, and served continuously through the Civil War until mustered out, May 9, 1865. Member of Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic order, Eastern Star, and Los Angeles County Bar Association. Republican.

#### PEDRO E. ZABALA.

Residence, Salinas; office, Monterey County Bank Building, Salinas. Born in Monterey, California, in January, 1867. Graduated from Santa Clara College in 1886, with the degree of S. B. Attended Hastings College of Law for two years. Admitted to the bar of California, August 5, 1890. Commenced the practice of Law in Salinas in 1891. In 1905 formed partnership with John J. Wyatt, under the firm name of Zabala & Wyatt, which continued until 1910, when Mr. Wyatt died and practiced alone until October, 1911. He then formed partnership with J. A. Bardin, under the firm name of Zabala & Bardin, which partnership continues to date. District Attorney of Monterey County from 1891 to 1899. Democrat.

#### J. B. ZIMDARS.

Residence, 2968 Washington Street; office, Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco. Born in Germany in 1870. Son of Otto E. and Frances M. (Thiesen) Zimdars. Married to Helen Grant Winn in 1906.

Moved to California in 1879, and educated in the grammar and high schools at Modesto, graduating from the high school in 1886. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in 1896, and commenced the active practice of his profession alone, continuing until 1898. In that year associated with Judge W. E. Crews, at Juneau, Alaska, which associa-

tion continued there and at Nome, Alaska, until 1902. Practiced in Modesto alone about one year (1902-3), and then engaged his attention in newspaper and mining pursuits. Resumed the active practice of his profession in April, 1908, in partnership with William Grant, which continues to date, practicing under firm name of Grant & Zimdars.









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